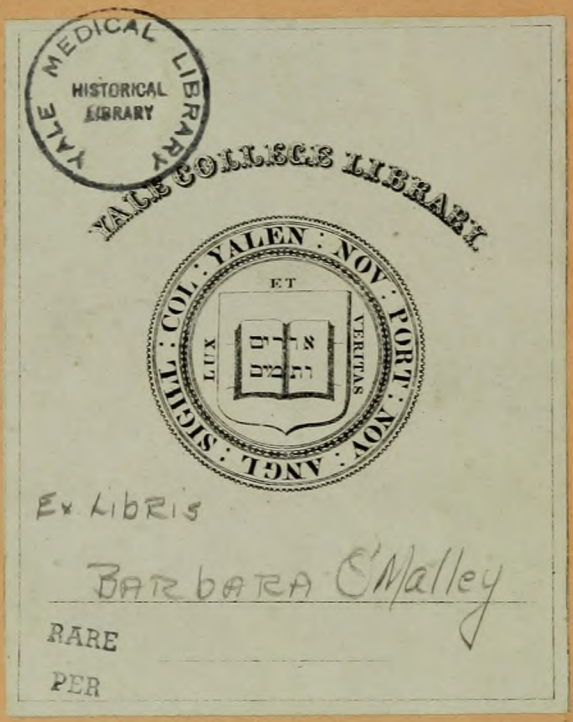


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Report of the Connecticut
State Hospital
Middletown, Connecticut.

FIRST REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

GENERAL STATE HOSPITAL

FOR THE INSANE,

OF THE

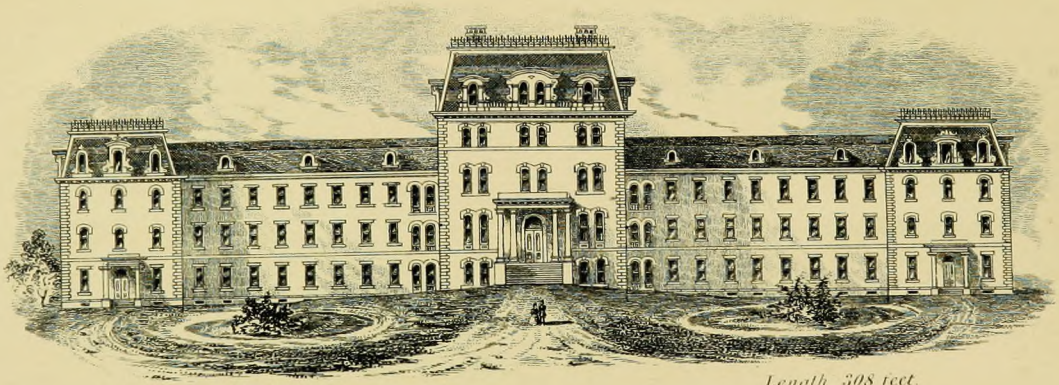
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

Presented to the General Assembly, at its Session in May, 1867.

BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

NEW HAVEN:
PRINTED BY THOMAS J. STAFFORD.
1867.


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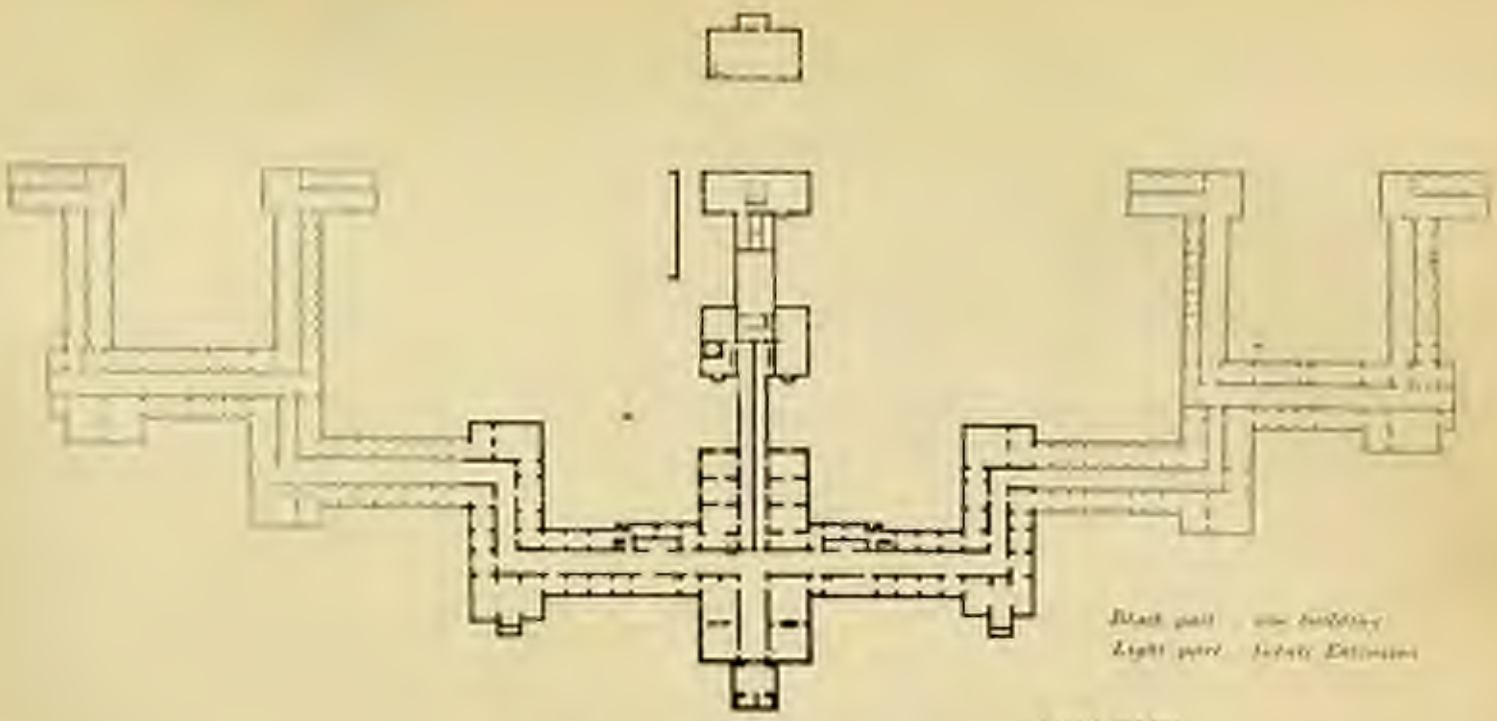
FRONT ELEVATION OF HOSPITAL NOW IN COURSE OF ERECTION

AT

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.



PRINCIPAL PLAN OF PART OF HOSPITAL NOW IN COURSE OF ERECTION



CELLAR PLAN OF THE HOSPITAL WHEN COMPLETED

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Presented to the General Assembly, at its Session in May, 1867.

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REPORT.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut:

The Board of Trustees of "The General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut," appointed by your Honorable Body, at their last session at New Haven, respectfully report,

That their first meeting was held in the city of Hartford in July last, His Excellency, the Governor, presiding, and that the important duties confided to them were entered upon with unanimity and zeal. They found a prevailing sentiment that the State of Connecticut was earnest in the determination to make "ample and suitable provision for its Insane"—of which it is computed there are between four hundred and five hundred now needing the protection of the Hospital—and that the Board would be justly held responsible for any needless delay in the accomplishment of this great object;—indeed, the more that was learned of the Insane in visits to various Hospitals, and of the pressing necessity in this State for such a curative institution, and of the remedial benefits to be conferred by it, upon the helpless class afflicted with the terrible

malady of Insanity, the more interested and pledged were your Board to provide, at the earliest period, a Hospital, which, in its accessories, should combine all the improvements for economy, comfort and ventilation, which experience has successfully endorsed, and in the TREATMENT OF PATIENTS, all those excellent methods which modern science and Christian faithfulness in this peculiar work, have developed, in order that the WORK, in its working, shall conduce, in the words of the preamble of Act of appointment, to "the public welfare," the glory of "our Holy Religion;"—and, it may be added, to the honor of the State of Connecticut.

Under this sense of responsibility to the benevolent intent of the General Assembly, your Board felt the necessity of informing themselves individually, of the needs in detail, of Institutions for the relief of Insane, and visited personally several Hospitals, thus bringing together many facts, and the experience of well-known Superintendents in other States, of direct value to their object.

After several meetings and discussions, and hearing the claims and liberal propositions of other places, the Board formally and unanimously accepted a tract of land, of about one hundred and fifty acres, which the town of Middletown offered gratuitously to the State for the purposes of the Hospital.

The location is about two miles southeasterly of the city of Middletown;—is healthy, sufficiently elevated, easy of access by land and water; (the depth of water of the river, at end of dock, is twelve to sixteen feet;) commanding extended views of a beautiful region,—and what is of special mark, includes the absolute control of a small stream called "Butler's Creek,"—giving, by the estimates of Engineers, an abundant waterhead of seventy feet above the foundation of the proposed

buildings, with a power adequate to all the uses of water within the walls, and sufficient for all mechanical and ornamental appliances, in shops and on the grounds, which it may be convenient or proper to establish.

In selecting the special site for the foundations of the buildings, it was found that the economical and best interests of the State and of the Institution, required a larger extent of level ground than existed on the land given by Middletown, and a purchase was subsequently made of about eighty acres, connecting directly across a narrow highway, with the westerly line of the former tract.

Upon a plateau of this last named land, excavations were begun for foundations, and a permanent road to the highway constructed, under the direction of Dr. Abraham Marvin Shew, the appointed Superintendent of the Hospital,—who, before entering upon his duties, gave the required bond and securities in accordance with the "act," and furnished a "plan" for the buildings, which was approved by the Board. The particulars of the plan are given in the annexed report of the Superintendent.

The work on the grounds was interrupted by the cold in December, and resumed about the first of April.

The slackness of the demand for labor and stone, incident to winter, and the fact of a "natural bridge" of ice on the river, were availed of for cheaply hauling to the site several hundreds of tons of sand and stone to be ready for use in the spring; also for the construction of a wharf very near to the site. The town of Middletown has consented to pay nearly all of the cost of the wharf.

A decline in prices of materials during the winter, led to the purchase of two hundred thousand brick, and to the making of favorable contracts, mentioned in another part of

this report, for one million brick, five thousand perches of stone, five hundred thousand feet of Georgia pine and other lumber, deliverable early in the spring, to be stacked for seasoning, and for one thousand or more barrels of lime.

A contract also, was made for a dam and appurtenances, with minute specifications for details as to manner and form of construction, flowage of about three and one-half acres, thorough "grubbing," and for the providing and laying of necessary pipe to convey water to the buildings.

It is confidently expected by the Board, and by competent Engineers who have been consulted, that the new feature to be introduced at this institution, viz the economical service of water descending by gravity for use in the buildings, and for the motive power of the necessary machinery for ventilation and other purposes, instead of the costly service of steam, as in every other Hospital in the country, will be of eminent success and of permanent economy, saving thereby not only the cost of erection and repairs of expensive machinery, but hundreds of tons of coal, annually, in fuel

It will be evident that this use of water obviates the necessity of a steam-engine with skilled attendants, of reservoirs in the upper stories of the buildings, which are often liable to leaks, causing injury to walls and furniture, and also of troublesome forcing pumps. The Board do not believe that they overestimate the advantages of this provision of water. A deficient supply of water, and the difficulties frequently experienced with the machinery that raises it, are subjects of anxiety and complaint in many institutions. From these it may fairly be expected that your Hospital will be free.

The appropriation of the last General Assembly for the supposed necessary expenditure until the next session, was only $35,000, of the much larger sum which it was well known

would be needed for the carrying out of their just and benevolent intentions for this Institution.

To accomplish all that was deemed by your Board indispensable to an early completion of a part of the Hospital, and the early reception of patients, as well as to consult true economy in choosing a favorable time to obtain the materials requisite for the progress of the structure, it was determined unanimously, to make contracts for brick, stone, lime and lumber, with parties of good standing, who, in every case, accepted them "on the condition of waiting the action of the next General Assembly for payment, without interest;" a copy of the vote of the Board to this effect was furnished to each. In thus having on hand materials, especially lumber, which requires time for seasoning, your Board are convinced that the building will be ready for inmates several months, before it could have been, had they waited for the present session, before making arrangements for supplies.

As the contractors have thus so willingly entered upon engagements, relying upon the Faith of the State, it may not be considered other than respectful on the part of the Board, to call the attention of your Honorable Body to the need of early legislation in behalf of the Institution.

In Dr. Shew, the Superintendent, the Board are satisfied that a selection has been made of a competent, energetic, Christian man, devoted to the duties of his position. He is of Connecticut origin, served over two years as Surgeon in the army of the United States, and in treatment of the Insane in Hospitals nearly three years, and had full testimonials for integrity, capacity and experience. His experience, too, derived from aiding in the erection of extensive additions to the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane, (for which the Legislature lately appropriated $100,000,) made during the past year

at Trenton, has been found of much value. Dr. Buttolph, Superintendent of the New Jersey Institution, who, from character and the experience of many years, is an acknowledged authority in such matters, recommended Dr. Shew in the highest terms for the direction of your Hospital. It is due to Dr. Buttolph, and it gives us pleasure to mention it, that he voluntarily came from Trenton to visit the site at Middletown, and gave the Board important suggestions as to plans and the positions of buildings.

The Board are greatly indebted to Miss Dix for her disinterested advice and labors, and for attendance, as requested, at several of the earlier meetings, and for the continued interest she has manifested in the progress of the Hospital, with which her efforts in this State will be identified, as they justly are with similar institutions in so many of the other States of the Union.

The report of the Superintendent and Treasurer is herewith enclosed.

In conclusion, the Board of Trustees respectfully request,

First.—An appropriation of $160,000 for the needful expenditures of 1867–8.

By early action of the General Assembly, it is believed that the center building and two wings, over three hundred feet in length, to contain two hundred patients, may be opened during next year. The report of the Superintendent is referred to for the dimensions of the buildings, information as to plans, and reasons for work already in progress.

Second.—The passing of a bill to regulate admissions of patients.

A draft of a bill for admissions, under such regulations and formalities as have been found of practical value in other States, and which Section 4, of the act, makes it the duty of Trustees to provide, will be presented early in the session.

Third,—An amendment of that paragraph of Section 2, of the Hospital Bill, June 29th, 1866, which reads:

"And the places of the two senior members, as they stand in the order, shall be annually vacated,"

by the addition of the following words:

"But this clause shall not take effect in the case of the two senior members first appointed, until one year after the completion of the Hospital and its being opened for patients."

It is a very strong conviction on the part of the Board, that it would be detrimental to the interests of the State, and of the Institution now begun, to dispense with the services of the "two senior members." The Trustees have spent much time and effort to fit themselves for the work in hand, and any change of the existing harmonious combination, before the building is occupied and yielding practical benefits, cannot but cause delay, as it would require much time for new members to acquaint themselves with the necessary details.

Fourth,—A repeal of those paragraphs of Section 4, which unite the duties of Treasurer and Superintendent, beginning, "He shall be Treasurer," * * * and ending, "property received by him as Superintendent."

The Trustees are of opinion that the detailed labors of Treasurer, with care of funds, accounts and vouchers, can best be performed at small expense, by some person not connected

with the Hospital, and who shall reside in the city of Middletown. The separation of the two offices is recommended, and is the practice in other States. It is supposed that Section 3, defining "duties of Trustees," will, after repeal of above paragraphs, be adequate to the appointment of a Treasurer.

Fifth.—To amend Section 3, by the addition of the words, "And they shall have power to receive bequests of property, real or personal, and donations of any description, for the uses of the Hospital."

Your Trustees, in submitting this statement of their doings to your Honorable Body for its sanction, believe they may congratulate the citizens of the State of Connecticut on the promising inception and expected early completion of this benevolent institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Jos. R. Hawley,	*Hartford.*
H. Sidney Hayden,	*Hartford County.*
Leverett E. Pease,	*Tolland* "
S. G. Willard,	*Windham* "
R. W. Tompkins,	*New London* "
Wm. B. Casey,	*Middlesex* "
R. S. Fellowes,	*New Haven* "
Curtiss T. Woodruff,	*Fairfield* "
Robbins Battell,	*Litchfield* "

Middletown, April, 1867.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

TO THE

Board of Trustees of the General Hospital for the Insane,

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

GENTLEMEN:

After receiving in October your appointment as Superintendent, and furnishing the necessary bond, I entered upon the duties of the office, and, as required in the act, "procured the plans of a suitable building" for your proposed Institution.

As Messrs. Sloan and Hutton of Philadelphia, are generally acknowledged to be the architects most experienced in providing plans for Hospitals, I applied to them for the drawings, and spent several days in their office in consultation and explanation of your wants, in which I had the very valuable assistance of one of the oldest Superintendents in the Speciality in the United States. The elevation and plans as worked up, met your unanimous approval.

The whole length of the buildings, when completed, is intended to be seven hundred and sixty-eight (768) feet, with accommodations for at least four hundred and fifty (450) patients.

The central building will be sixty (60) feet in width, by one hundred and twenty (120) feet in depth, four stories in height, and will contain the necessary offices, kitchen, dispensary, patients' reception rooms, apartments for officers and employés, chapel and amusement hall.

There will be, also, six retreating wings, three on each side, of three stories in height; and four return wings, two on each side, of two stories in height.

It is proposed this year to proceed only with the erection of the central building and one wing, with its connecting transept on each side of the center, of one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet each, making a frontage of three hundred and eight (308) feet, with accommodations for at least two hundred (200) patients.

The commencement of the Hospital buildings with the central building and adjoining wings, was determined by motives of economy, as will be evident when it is considered that in the central building are to be placed the rooms for the assistants and personnel of the institution; and of the kitchen and store-rooms, which thus will be permanent, supplying by tram-ways in the cellar, food and necessaries to all the wings and stories of the Hospital as they shall be built. If this plan had not been adopted, temporary kitchens and offices would have been required, and, to some extent, double expense and removals made necessary. Time and expense will, by the plan adopted, be largely saved.

All the buildings are to be constructed of Portland Free Stone, laid in broken range work, with hammer dressed stone for corners, water-tables, window-sills and caps.

You are aware of the completion of the dock, and of the giving out of contracts under your direction, for lumber, lime, brick, stone, sand, etc. Of sand, about six hundred tons have

been hauled over the ice; also, about fifteen hundred tons of wall stone. With your sanction, I have employed a foreman, head mason and head carpenter, and we are fully prepared to resume work.

It should be remembered that the five months since my connection with your Board, have included the winter months, and, of course, the most unfavorable of the year for out-door work.

During the month of December we completed a macadamized road, at uniform grade, from the main highway to the building site, and were engaged in making the necessary excavations for cellars, when the cold weather interrupted the work; but the plans are matured and the means for progress in such preparation, that I have no doubt that within a short time very satisfactory advance may be shown.

The varied matters connected with the duties of a Superintendent, especially during the period of the erection of the Hospital, induce me to suggest that the keeping of accounts in detail, with accuracy, and with vouchers as required by the law creating the office of Treasurer of the institution, might advantageously be separated from the complicated duties of oversight of the building.

The important contract for the dam, and for the introduction of the water of Butler's Creek to the immediate premises of the Hospital grounds, has been made with Mr. George H. Norman, and includes almost every possible contingency for its perfect completion; grubbing, mauling, stone work, pipe and pipe connections, with necessary blow-offs, etc.

My report, as Treasurer, audited by your Committee, is herewith enclosed.

The proposed bill for admission of patients, will be prepared to be presented to the General Assembly for its sanction.

It requires time and consultation to have it meet the requirements of the laws of the State.

It is due to the people of Middletown, that I should allude to the deep interest they have constantly manifested in all matters relating to the progress of the Institution.

In closing this imperfect report of a short period, I would express my gratitude to the Board for their uniform confidence, and encouragement in the important trust committed to my charge.

Respectfully submitted,

ABM. MARVIN SHEW, *Superintendent.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., April 1st, 1867.

Dr. A. M. SHEW, Treasurer, General Hospital for the Insane, in Account with the State of Connecticut. *Cr.*

To Cash received of the Treasurer State of Connecticut,	$25,000.00	By Superintendent's Salary, 5 14-31 months,	$908.58
		" Pay of Employees,	3,027.16
		" Furniture and fixtures,	309.54
		" Fuel and lights,	20.00
		" Stationery and Postage,	193.78
		" Farm, purchase of site,	15,510.00
		MISCELLANEOUS.	
		" Trustees' expenses, $823.83	
		" " Timber, lumber, &c., (look), 827.99	
		" Superintendent's expense account, 70.29	
		" Superintendent's board, 134.84	
		" Drawing sand, 465.66	
		" " stone, 1951.47	
		" Brick and sand, 1029.30	
		" Stage poles, 141.35	
		" Hay, 44.25	
		" Sewer Pipe, 139.38	
		" Transportation, 44.99	
		" Ranges and tops, 72.15	
		" Lumber, 81.00	
		" Horse and boxes, 36.50	
		" Sundries, 272.80	
			4,826.67
		" Balance on hand,	262.97
	$25,000.00		$25,000.00

* Will probably be refunded.

Middletown, April 1st, 1887.

I hereby certify that I have examined the vouchers and accounts of the Superintendent, of which the above is an abstract, and found them correct.

R. S. FELLOWES, Auditor.

Middletown, April 5, 1887.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

GENERAL HOSPITAL

FOR THE INSANE,

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

WITH SUPERINTENDENT'S AND TREASURER'S REPORTS,

Presented to the General Assembly, at the Session in May, 1868.

BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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THOMAS J. STAFFORD, STATE PRINTER.

1868.

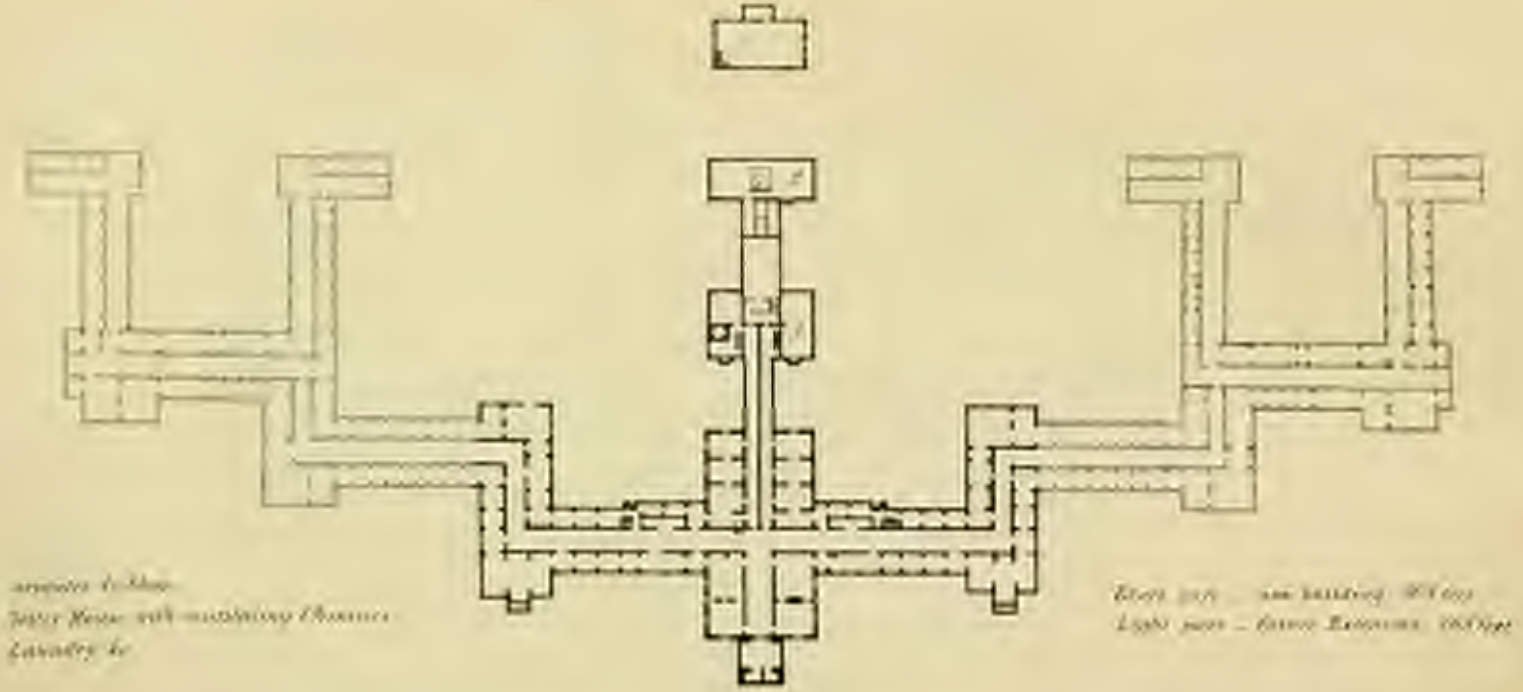
FRONT ELEVATION OF HOSPITAL 300 FEET IN LENGTH AND 78 FEET IN BREADTH.

MIDDLETON, LOSS

SOUTHERN AND EASTERN



PRINCIPAL PLAN OF PART OF HOSPITAL NOW IN COURSE OF ERECTION.



CELLAR PLAN OF THE HOSPITAL WHEN COMPLETED

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OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

GOVERNOR ENGLISH,	*Chairman.*
H. SIDNEY HAYDEN,	*Windsor.*
L. E. PEASE,	*Somers.*
S. O. WILLARD,	*Willimantic*
R. W. TOMPKINS,	*Norwich.*
W. R. CASEY,	*Middletown.*
E. S. FELLOWES,	*New Haven*
C. T. WOODRUFF,	*South Norwalk.*
R. BATTELL,	*Norfolk.*
BENJ. DOUGLAS,	*Middletown.*
J. HOTCHKISS,	"
J. CUMMINGS,	"

Superintendent and Physician,
ABRAHAM MARVIN SHEW, M. D.

Assistant Physician,
WINTHROP B. HALLOCK, M. D.

Steward,
CHAS. W. GALPIN.

Matron,
Mrs. HALLOCK.

Treasurer,
M. B. COPELAND, *Middletown.*

All communications relative to the admission, &c., of patients, should be addressed to the Superintendent. For Terms, &c., see pages 32 to 39 of this Report.

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut:

The Board of Trustees of the General Hospital for the Insane of this State, beg leave respectfully to report:—that since their first Report to your Honorable Body the highly important work committed to their charge, of erecting and preparing a suitable Hospital for the Insane of this State, has been steadily and zealously pursued.

On the 20th of June last, the corner stone of the Hospital was laid with impressive and appropriate ceremonies, by Governor English, in the presence of the State Officers, members of the Legislature, and a large concourse of deeply interested spectators. Addresses were made by Governor English, Ex-Governor Hawley, Dr. Pliny Earle, of Northampton, Mass., Rev. Dr. Cummings, of Wesleyan University, and Prof. Thacher, of Yale College; and it is believed that not one of that vast assemblage went away dissatisfied with the noble purpose and policy of the State, then and there set forth and proclaimed.

The work has since been vigorously pushed on. The carpenters' shop, laundry, lake-house, kitchen, and boiler-house are completed. The air shaft, so indispensable a portion of the edifice, is finished; and the ventilating flues duly arranged. The south wing and return wing are fully completed and ready for occupancy on the first of May. The main or center building is in an advanced state of forwardness, is roofed and pointed and will soon be finished. Water, of which the supply is ample, of excellent quality and believed to be unfailing, has been

brought more than a mile and introduced throughout the building. By an arrangement with the Middletown Gas Company, mains have been laid from the city, and the pipes carried through the building. An engine and boiler, steam heating apparatus and a patent washing-machine have been put in. The bedsteads, bedding and other furniture, sufficient for a hundred patients, have been provided, and we are now ready to receive that number of male patients. The foundation and basement story of the north wing and return wing were also laid last Fall and are waiting for the superstructure.

The buildings are of Portland stone, "laid in broken range work, with hammer-dressed stone for corners, water-tables, window-sills and caps." They are roofed with slate and finished, without and within, in a style which, though severely plain and simple, is yet not devoid of taste and beauty; and the Board of Trustees believe that the Hospital will be regarded as a model of strength, durability, and perfect adaptation to its objects.

The work has been done thoroughly, and yet as economically as possible under the circumstances, and when finished, the edifice will be one of which the State of Connecticut may be justly proud. The early and unusual severity of the past season unavoidably interrupted the work and occasioned great delay, difficulty, and increased expense in its progress; but the Board are satisfied that all those employed upon it, whether as superintendents or operatives, have been faithful in the discharge of their duties, and have, moreover, been animated by a proper and zealous spirit. Dr. A. M. Shew, the Medical Superintendent, to whom, by the Act creating the Hospital, was committed the duty of procuring the plan of a suitable building or buildings, "and of personally superintending its erection and arrangement," has very faithfully and efficiently discharged his duties, has been untiring in his zeal and energy, and has personally supervised every part of the buildings and their appurtenances.

The General Assembly, at its last session, promptly voted a liberal sum for the completion of the buildings. The appropriation, from various causes, has proved to be insufficient, and the Board are therefore compelled to apply to the Assembly

for such additional appropriation as will enable them to go on and finish their work. No more noble, no more necessary charity can be brought before the State; and if Connecticut would not be immeasurably behind her sister states in provision for the insane, a prompt and unhesitating response will be made to this application.

It will not be improper, nor out of place, in a Report of this kind, to cite the opinions of persons who have devoted much time and attention to these matters, and are fully conversant with the requirements of such institutions.

Dr. Kirkbride, the accomplished Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, and President of the Association of Superintendents, thus remarks:

"Every one concerned in providing accommodations for the insane, may rely upon the fact being established by all experience, that the best kind of Hospitals, not only best built, but with the most perfect arrangements and fixtures of every kind, and managed in the most liberal and enlightened manner, are sure to be the most economical in the end, (for true economy consists not only in avoiding all waste and extravagance, but also in doing thoroughly whatever is undertaken,) will fulfill most completely the objects for which they are erected, and ultimately give most satisfaction to every enlightened community." Again, in another place, he remarks, "The difference in cost between a Hospital that is well-built, and one that is badly, between one that is complete in all its arrangements and one that is imperfect; between one liberally and one meanly managed, is really so small, that, if the good citizens of any State would make the simple calculation how much of this extra expense would fall upon each one of them, it can scarcely be credited that a single individual could be found anywhere, who would be willing to admit that he would not cheerfully bear his proportion of it, even if it had never occurred to him that, at some period or other, he might himself be compelled personally to test the character of the provision for the insane, made by his State."

Again, we quote from the "First Biennial Report of the Trustees for the Iowa Hospital for the Insane," made in 1861:

"The cost of hospital buildings for the insane cannot, with propriety, be estimated by the cubic foot, and placed in comparison with other public buildings, because the peculiar uses for which they are erected, require a peculiar and expensive construction and fixtures, which other State edifices do not require. Insane people must have ample room, and provisions for restoring health, and for the personal comfort and the security of each individual. Safety from the calamities of destruction by fire, and from the escape of inmates, is essential; but these safeguards cost many thousands of dollars in construction. The single extra item of window-guards has cost this Institution more than $4,000.

"The best sanitary arrangements in any case do not admit of crowded apartments, but the space required by the insane is more than double that usually allotted to the sick with other than mental diseases. About *eighty* per cent. of the insane require each a distinct and well ventilated apartment to sleep in, separated from others by walls of masonry.

"From an examination of the cost of modernly constructed first-class hospitals for the insane in the United States, (and it must be noticed that this Report was made in 1861, before the war and its results had stimulated and enhanced the cost of everything,) we find them to be not less than $1000 for each patient properly provided for, while the proportionate cost of some of them considerably exceeds this sum. Thus, the new Government Hospital for the Insane, near Washington, which is built of brick and will accommodate 300, or possibly 350 patients, has cost $473,040. The new Hospital for the Insane, near Cincinnati, also built of brick, has cost more than $1000 for each patient provided for; and the same may be said of the two new Hospitals in Northern and Southern Ohio, at Newburg and Dayton."

But again, we make a quotation from a memorial of Miss Dix to the Legislature of New Jersey in 1845: "It is said that the establishment of Hospitals involves expense, that it is much cheaper to maintain the insane elsewhere. Is it also computed at what actual cost these are supported in the State Penitentiary, in county jails, in poor-houses, and in families? What sums are consumed by their uncontrolled habits of destructive

ness; what are lost by their crimes, when under frenzied impulses they fire buildings, take human life, and make wreck of all social and domestic peace and happiness? What sums are uselessly expended in conducting the trials of insane criminals? What cost of supporting the large class of incurables, who, if timely treated, would have been restored to society and usefulness—to health and enjoyment?"

Lastly, we quote from a Report presented to the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Rhode Island Hospital, which thus concludes:

"It is objected by some, that Hospitals are expensive—of this we are fully aware; but are not streets and bridges very expensive? Are not our private residences, our churches, and other edifices very expensive? The practical question is not whether a hospital costs a large sum of money, but *whether it is worth what it costs*, whether the money is judiciously expended; no great institutions, dispensing their blessings from generation to generation, can be established without costing money. But what nobler use for money than to establish them? How trifling, and ignoble, and evanescent, are the objects of many of our expenditures, compared with the founding of a great institution for the relief of the suffering, for the healing of the sick, and for the exemplification of a true Christian benevolence for centuries to come?"

These remarks, so truly and appropriately made in reference to a "General Hospital," come with three-fold force when applied to a Hospital for the Insane.

The Board of Trustees has held regular monthly meetings during the year, and various members have besides, from time to time, visited the institution, inspected the work, and satisfied themselves that everything was going on well.

In accordance with the requirements of the Act creating the Hospital, the Board elected three additional Trustees from Middletown, viz., Hon. Benjamin Douglas, Hon. Julius Hotchkiss, and Rev. Dr. Joseph Cummings; and these gentlemen have zealously and effectively cooperated with the old Board, and participated in its doings and deliberations, thereby evincing the wisdom of the Legislature in providing for such addition.

In accordance, also, with the Amendment to the Act, passed at the last session of the Assembly, which separated the office of Treasurer from that of Superintendent, the Board elected M. B. Copeland, Esq. (Cashier of Middletown National Bank) to the office of Treasurer, which office that gentleman has since filled to the acceptance of the Board.

At the February meeting of the Board, held at the residence of the Hon. H. Sidney Hayden, of Windsor, (at that time disabled by a painful accident,) Dr. Winthrop B. Hallock was appointed Assistant Physician, and his wife, Mrs. Mary Hallock, Matron; and Charles W. Galpin, of Middletown, who had, from the inception of the undertaking, efficiently and satisfactorily discharged the duties of clerk to the Superintendent, was appointed Steward.

The Board also appointed a committee to prepare a code of By-laws and Regulations, and to fix the terms and conditions upon which patients should be admitted. This committee has discharged the duties assigned to it, and has drawn up and caused to be printed a series of rules and regulations, which have been approved by the Board, and are ready for the examination of the Legislature.

At one of the more recent meetings of the Board, a committee was appointed to ascertain the number of insane persons in the State, and circulars were sent to the selectmen and physicians of every town in the State, with blank returns to be filled up, giving the number, sex, age, and condition of all insane persons in the State, how and by whom supported, &c.

By a report submitted to the Legislature in 1845, it appears that there are about seven hundred insane persons in the State, though it is believed that this is considerably below the actual number. Partial returns from the selectmen and other sources, give five hundred and eighty-four as the present number of insane persons in the State, but this is evidently an incorrect computation, and much below the fact.

To show how difficult it is to get accurate returns of this sort, we refer to a statement of Dr. Edward Jarvis, of Dorchester, Mass., who, when Commissioner of Lunacy for that State, finding that no reliance could be placed upon the returns

furnished by the national and State census, sent letters to every physician in the State, with blanks for them to fill and return. The result was, that while the national census of 1850 reported 1680 insane persons, and the State census of 1855 returned 1,900, the commissioner's record of 1854 actually gave the names of 2,632; and upon close and careful examination of these by himself, and afterward by the Legislature, only one name was found to be duplicated.

But to return to our State reports. By reference to these, and to communications received from reliable private sources of information, it is found that there are many cases of insanity in the State, the mere recital of which would melt a heart of stone. Some have been confined in out-houses for twenty or thirty years, or more; others kept in private families and chained by a leg to the floor; others still subjected to the most cruel and inhuman systems of restraint, receiving no medical attendance, and with no prospect of change or improvement. Now, the fact that such things are true in this nineteenth century, and in so advanced, enlightened, and wealthy a State as Connecticut, shows very clearly and forcibly the need of such an institution as that of which we have the honor and privilege to be in charge; and we can truly affirm that Connecticut has not been a day too soon in making the munificent provision which she has begun, and will doubtless continue to make for the care and protection and restoration of this preëminently unfortunate class of her children. Ordinary sickness of any kind, especially when combined with poverty, is grievous to be borne; but who can estimate or properly depict the horrors of a malady which abolishes reason and judgment, which destroys the mind as well as the body, and consigns an immortal soul to the untold miseries of insanity! The Almighty only knows the depth and amount of such a condition of suffering, and He will demand from those of us who are more favored, a strict account of the treatment which such unfortunates receive at our hands.

From what has now been said, it will be seen that the care of the insane, and more especially the insane poor, is not a mere question of dollars and cents, but of sound policy, true economy, a wise humanity, philanthropy, and religion. Such

is the view which the members of this Board take of their trust, and such, we believe, is the view that will be taken of it by your Honorable Body.

The cost of the buildings may to some appear large, but we can conscientiously affirm that not a single dollar has been wasted or misapplied. The State of Connecticut is wealthy and liberal, and this Board, as the almoners of her bounty, did not dare to erect a mean, niggardly, inappropriate structure, when such grave and important interests were involved. They were not limited by public enactment to any specific amount, and they were perfectly aware that the educated and enlightened public sentiment of the State would not sanction, nor allow of, any miserly and illiberal construction of the Act which created this much-needed Institution. They have therefore gone forward, and actuated by prudence and economy, as well as a desire to carry out what they believed to be the intent of the people of the State, have partially erected an edifice, which is designed not only for to-day, but for future years, and which they are satisfied will fully meet the wishes and expectations of the State.

The funds, so liberally appropriated by the last Legislature, are now exhausted, and to complete the center building and north wing, and meet outstanding obligations, a further appropriation of $162,384 will be required. The Board do not entertain a doubt that this sum, and more still, if requisite, will unhesitatingly be voted by this Assembly. Indeed, the members of the Board have become individually and jointly liable for the sum of $30,000, in the shape of a loan from the banks, because they saw last autumn that if funds were not at once provided, the work must come to a stop, to the very great detriment of the public interest, and to the occasioning of injurious delay as regarded the class of unfortunates for whom the institution was designed. There is, in addition, a debt of $41,014 for materials, fixtures, furniture, labor, &c., to be provided for from the next appropriation. We said "injurious delay," for every day that defers the reception and treatment of these patients, increases the difficulty, and diminishes the probability of their restoration to health and sanity.

It is unnecessary at this day to go over the whole ground

of argument in favor of the early treatment of the insane, whom it is well known cannot be successfully treated at home; and we will mention here another fact—to which we may again recur—that from eighty to ninety per cent. of recent cases are curable. We shall, however, adduce the opinions of those who have had large experience in the care of this class of patients.

We make, in the first place, a brief extract from the report of the Superintendent of the Iowa State Hospital, bearing upon this point; and his statements are equally applicable to our own State:

"For several years prior to the opening of this Hospital," he says, "the insane of this State had been necessarily confined in jails with criminals, and in county infirmaries (poor-houses) in gradually increasing numbers, until there existed the most painful necessity for other and more appropriate accommodations for them. During the last ten years, a few of the insane of the State had obtained places in the institutions of other States, at an inconvenient expense; private families have been burthened, and their safety put in peril by others; and upon some the grave has prematurely, though kindly, closed. But the majority have, for no crime, been compelled to occupy, more or less, the felon's cell. Relief, though tardy, came at last, and so great was the desire of citizens to obtain admission for their afflicted friends, that, during the first twelve weeks, more than one hundred patients were admitted. It is painful to add, that, so long had these poor sufferers been confined under adverse sanitary circumstances, not one in ten of all this number will ever recover the right use of reason; whereas, eighty or ninety of them, under the best treatment, early applied, would certainly have been cured. These are facts which should arrest the attention of every citizen. They show most clearly the importance of the earliest possible application of restorative treatment. Insanity is only curable, as a rule, before the delicate textures of the brain have suffered injury from chronic disease. For the curative treatment of mental diseases, a month during their incipient stages is worth more than a whole year in their advanced stages. Indeed, no subsequent period, however protracted, can compensate for the loss of the

golden early period in which to treat successfully diseases of the mind."

In the memorial of Miss Dix, before referred to, we find tables showing the relative expense of supporting old and recent cases of insanity, and we quote a few of the figures:—

From Dr. Awl's Report of the Ohio State Institution, for the year 1840, it appears that the

Average cost of supporting old cases was	. .	$1,993.60
" " " new " "	. .	56.60
Report of 1841, average cost of old cases was	.	1,969.00
" " " new " "	.	52.22
Report of 1842, " old " "	. .	2,020.80
" " " recent " "	.	45.50
Report of 1843, average cost of old cases was	.	2,239.10
" " " new " "	.	65.41
In Massachusetts for 1843, old " "	. .	2,166.20
" " " new " "	.	58.45
In Maine for 1842, " old " "	. .	2,108.33
" " " new " "	.	35.50
In Virginia (Staunton) " old " "	. .	2,081.65
" " " new " "	.	63.25

Of course this very great difference in cost is owing to the fact that the recent cases are soon cured and discharged, while the old or chronic are kept on indefinitely, but it is no less a strong and irrefutable argument in favor of the early treatment of cases of insanity.

Every consideration, then, of humanity, of economy, of sound policy, goes to sustain and enforce the appeal we now make to the State, for prompt and liberal assistance in completing the work entrusted to us. It is superfluous to say that the members of this Board have no other or further interest in this matter than that shared, or which should be shared, by every citizen of the State; but the very important trust having been imposed upon us, without any seeking or solicitation on our part, we feel a greater responsibility on account of our official connection with the institution, and are therefore desirous that the work shall be pushed on as speedily and vigorously as possible.

We might, to be sure, have provided at less cost, a flimsy, unsubstantial, and inappropriate building, but we did not, and do not believe this to be the wish and intention of the people of Connecticut. We have therefore endeavored faithfully and conscientiously to discharge the trust imposed upon us; to promote the best interests of the State, and of that very interesting and deeply afflicted class of her children for whom this Hospital is intended.

Many urgent calls for the accommodation of patients have already been received from different parts of the State. The officers of the Retreat at Hartford have notified the various towns having *male* patients under their care, that they must remove them by the first of May, as it has been determined to expend $100,000 in altering and improving that excellent and well managed institution. Some, even, of private patients, a class for which that Hospital was, and is designed, must be removed, to allow of the contemplated improvements.

These and other facts have convinced the Board that great distress and perplexity will result, should the completion of the State Hospital be delayed, and that they will be fully justified in carrying forward the work intrusted to them.

It now rests with your Honorable Body to say whether the work shall go on and be completed in a manner befitting so wealthy, enlightened and benevolent a State, and we do not doubt that the wisdom and sound policy of this Assembly will be evinced by directing the Board of Trustees to go forward with their noble and important work, so that all those who are entitled to claim, may, as speedily as possible, receive its benefits.

We append, for the information of such members of the Legislature as may not be familiar with the facts, a brief summary of what other States have done and are doing in behalf of their insane, and trust that Connecticut will not long be behind the rest.

We make an extract from the Fourth Annual Report of the Directors and Superintendent of the West Virginia Hospital for the Insane, for 1867.

"*Massachusetts*, with five large Hospitals within her borders,

is providing a sixth;" and has several municipal and private establishments.

New York, with five large public, and some excellent private Hospitals, has just resolved to erect two more that will cost nearly, if not quite, a million of dollars. *New Jersey*, small, but brave in duty, with one of the best Hospitals in the world, has just resolved to provide for all their insane, and is enlarging at an expected cost of two or three hundred thousand dollars. *Pennsylvania*, with five Hospitals of large size and some smaller ones, is enlarging its Western Hospital, and canvassing for another, in some unprovided section of the State. *Maryland*, with two excellent Hospitals, is now building two more, that when finished, will cost together over half a million of dollars,—one of them being from private munificence entirely; (and the State has recently voted an appropriation for the enlargement of one of the older.)

Ohio, with five excellent Hospitals, (one devoted to the colored insane,) has just resolved to enlarge two of them to more than double their present capacity, and also to erect a sixth, equal to any of the others, the cost of all which is estimated at from one-half to three-fourths of a million of dollars.

Kentucky has two, and means "to provide for every insane person within her limits."

Iowa, Indiana, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Alabama, Virginia, and almost all the other States, have at least one; and even little Rhode Island, besides a large Hospital for the Insane, has recently built a General Hospital at Providence, which, up to September 30th, 1887, had already cost about $338,000, and will, when completed, reach the sum of $500,000. Very recently, moreover, this noble little State has taken preliminary steps for building another Hospital for the Insane. Will Connecticut be behind her sister States in making ample provision for all her insane poor? We will not believe it. The supposition is a reproach to her fair fame and honor.

We cannot better or more appropriately conclude this Report, than by making a few quotations from the addresses of Gov. English and Ex-Gov. Hawley, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the Hospital.

"It is true," remarked Governor English, "that we have a large State debt, and besides that, a large national debt to carry, but there are few citizens of Connecticut who would wish the State to refuse to do her duty to the suffering and unfortunate class for whom this Hospital is building.

"This is the founding of one of the noblest charities to which humanity can be devoted. It promises to reward all our care, all our expenditure, all our hopes, with a rich harvest of benefits. In the coming years, its blessings will flow as broadly and deeply, and at the same time as beneficially, as the waters of yonder river, in a never-ending stream.

"Large as some may consider the last appropriation, it is small when compared with the magnitude of the evil to be met, and the demands of this class of unfortunates upon our charity, and especially when compared with the population of the State. In Connecticut, there are upwards of half a million of people. This appropriation will only add an average of 30 cents to the list of each tax-payer, and what a work of good is by this small expenditure accomplished! No one who shall see this Institution in practical operation, and note the patients who shall be cured or benefitted here—patients suffering from the direst curse that can fall upon poor humanity—will ever regret the small proportionate share he pays to aid this noble work.

"I rely upon the willingness of the State to carry out the philanthropic enterprise she has begun. This enterprise, with others of a similar character, is due, in a great measure, to the intelligence of our people. Our system of common schools, so generously sustained from the earliest period of our history, has contributed largely to the beneficence of this great charity. A philanthropy, dictated by intelligence, can hardly fail of beneficial results."

"The history of such efforts as this," said Governor Hawley, "is frequently marked by hesitating grants of money through a long series of years, amounting to double or treble the sums that private enterprise would expend in producing similar results, and by favoritism in contracts and appointments, useless display, general extravagance, and even fraud.

"More cannot be asked than that this Institution shall be as free in the future, as it has been in the past, from such misfortunes, errors, and crimes."

He then referred to the "wise, prompt, and large-minded action of the General Assembly," and noting the fact that of the seven hundred or more insane patients in the State, of whom only a small portion could be accommodated in the Hartford Retreat, goes on to add, "And there are more than two hundred in the almshouses of the towns, where it is altogether impossible that they can be treated as common humanity and the honor of the State require." "The moneys expended by the commonwealth and the municipal corporations in these various unsystematic and unsatisfactory ways are probably sufficient, when concentrated upon this institution, to take proper care of these unfortunate brothers and sisters. But the General Assembly made no attempt to avoid its responsibilities. It made no nice calculations of profit and loss in dollars and cents, though it would be easy to show that *that State makes most money, which best cares for the destitute and suffering.*"

No words of ours can augment the force, or heighten the effect of the stirring and impressive language of these quotations; and with this we are content to submit the whole matter to the wisdom and intelligence of your Honorable Body.

We append the Superintendent's Report for the past year, with his estimates for completing the center building and north wing; also a letter from Mr. Hutton, the architect of the Hospital, in regard to the estimates. The statement which this gentleman makes should have great weight, as the firm to which he belongs has had an extensive experience in buildings of this character, and has designed and superintended the erection of most of the more recent hospitals in the United States.

These estimates amount to $75,770, which, added to the debt already due of $41,614, and the sum borrowed by the Trustees, $30,000, and the further sum needed for furniture, $15,000, makes the total amount required $162,384.

Besides this, there are barns and fences to be built, grounds to be graded and laid out, stores and stock to be purchased,

and many other things to be done, for which no precise or definite estimates can be made. For these we need, and most respectfully ask, an additional appropriation.

That the work may not stop, and the valuable time that must elapse before the meeting of the Legislature, may not be lost, the Board of Trustees, at their annual meeting, held April 8th, 1868, again voted unanimously to obligate themselves individually for the purpose of obtaining funds to meet the necessary payments and expenditures.

MR. HUTTON'S LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1868.

To the Board of Trustees,

General Hospital for Insane, Conn.

GENTLEMEN:—At the request of Dr. Shew, I have examined his estimates for the completion of the North Wing and Center Building of the new structure at Middletown, and having carefully compared them with the expenditure involved in the work already done, am ready to vouch that they are sufficient to put the same in working order. His exhibit denotes specifically what is contemplated, and with the same energetic and careful management that has characterized last year's operation, the figures therein named are liberal enough to *do well* all that is proposed to be done.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without the statement, that, in all my observation, I have never seen a building more *thoroughly well built*, nor, in view of this fact, with greater economy. Hoping that your efforts to complete the whole will meet with entire success in every respect,

I am truly yours,

ARCHER HUTTON, *Architect.*

From the West Virginia Hospital report, before referred to, we copy a tabular statement of several Hospitals for the Insane, with cost of building, &c., remarking only, that all these were built before the late war, and consequent advent of high

prices; and it would be a moderate estimate to add now fifty per cent. to the prices then ruling.

NAME, &c.	Capacity.	Cost.	Cost for Patient.
New York State Asylum, Utica.....	440	$617,300	$1,385
Maryland Hospital, Baltimore.....	120	212,000	1,441
McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass...	200	321,000	1,605
Penn. Hosp. for Insane, Philadelphia,.	240	330,000	1,377
New " " "	250	325,000	1,300
New Jersey Asylum, Trenton.....	350	258,000	1,000
Maine Hospital for Insane.....	175	156,700	861
Mt. Hope Institution, Baltimore.....	320	300,000	1,066
Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I....	140	134,000	878
Lunatic Asylum, Taunton, Mass.....	330	250,000	1,000
Michigan Hospital, Kalamazoo.....	286	340,000	1,189
Northampton Hospital, Mass.....	350	335,000	1,040
Iowa State Hospital, Mt. Pleasant....	250	360,000	1,440
Average cost per capita before the war,	....	.....	1,248
" " " " with 50 per cent. added for increased prices, since the war.....	....	.....	1,872

Now let us see how this average compares with the expenditures already made, and to be made, upon our Hospital.

The first appropriation by the State was . . .	$35,000
" second " " " . .	150,000
Loan from the Trustees, ...	30,000
Funds required to finish center building and north wing, as by Superintendent's estimate, . .	75,770
For furniture for center and north wing, . . .	15,000
Existing indebtedness, ...	41,614
Total, . . .	$347,384

Multiply the above average of $1,872 by 200—the number of patients which the centre building, and north and south wings, when finished, will accommodate—and the resulting figures are $374,400; so that thus far the cost of our Hospital has been within the average. But one important fact must be kept in mind, viz., that our Institution was, and is, designed for 450, instead of 200 patients; and that all the out-buildings, the center building, and their numerous appointments, were

planned, and have been constructed and provided with that ulterior view, so that as a matter of fact, the edifice, thus far, has been built very economically under all the circumstances, and at considerably less than the average arrived at by the above table.

All which is respectfully submitted.

James E. English,	*New Haven.*
H. Sidney Hayden,	*Hartford County.*
Leverett E. Peale,	*Tolland* "
S. G. Willard,	*Windham* "
B. W. Tompkins,	*New London* "
Wm. B. Casey,	*Middlesex* "
R. S. Fellowes,	*New Haven* "
Curtiss T. Woodruff,	*Fairfield* "
Robbins Battell,	*Litchfield* "
Benj. Douglas,	*Middletown.*
Julius Hotchkiss,	"
Joseph Crimmins,	"

Middletown, April, 1868.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with instructions received from the Board at its last meeting in March, 1867, "to resume work whenever the season should permit," excavations were begun on the first day of April by such force of workmen as could be advantageously employed.

SEWERAGE.

Your attention was early directed to the importance of having ample provision made to carry off the surface water during the construction of the building. By your direction, therefore, an eighteen-inch cement pipe was successfully laid, during the month of April, from the center building directly east, a distance of one thousand feet, with a descent three-sixteenths of an inch to the foot. This drain pipe is abundantly adequate to carry off the waste water from the laundry and kitchen, and the bath and wash rooms of the whole building.

CARPENTER SHOP.

At the same time masons were engaged in carrying up the walls of a permanent two-story stone building, twenty-seven feet in width by fifty-two feet in length, to be used as a car-

penter and work shop. The first story of this building has a work bench extending the entire length of one side, one circular saw and one scroll saw, and a large grindstone. In the second story are placed three benches with sufficient room for twelve carpenters. The attic, with mansard roof, makes a most convenient paint and glazing shop.

The motive power driving the machinery alluded to is, water from our dam (described below) in the use of a six inch turbine wheel, manufactured by and presented to the Institution by Mr. Dwight Cushman of Hartford; and it gives me pleasure to mention it, that this wheel, with a power adequate to all the mechanical appliances of the shop, has been eminently successful in its workings, and entirely without repair to this date.

The importance of the early erection of the above shop-building was manifest, as in it would be prepared all the wood-work throughout the entire Hospital edifice. It is a permanent, good structure, and will supply to convalescent patients the means of light employment to their great advantage, and therefore to the profit of the Institution.

DAM AND RESERVOIR.

Early in April, 1867, Mr. George H. Norman, with whom a contract had been made for a dam and appurtenances, and for the providing and laying of necessary pipe to convey water to the building, commenced and prosecuted the work with vigor. Six thousand five hundred feet of six inch cast iron pipe were laid in accordance with the minute specifications of the contract before the fifth day of May, thus providing a supply of water for mechanical and other purposes during the entire season.

The turbine wheel has been in constant use, and at all times more water has passed around the waste canal from the reservoir, than was used on the grounds.

EXCAVATIONS.

Simultaneously with the prosecution of the work heretofore mentioned, laborers were employed in excavating for the foundations of the main buildings.

In order to render this portion of the report intelligible to those not acquainted with the practical details of a work of the magnitude of your Hospital, I would state that in excavating for foundations and cellars, about twelve thousand cubic yards of earth were removed a distance of several hundred feet. The soil, consisting principally of "hard pan" and gravel, formed at all points an unyielding foundation for the heavy walls of the superstructure.

By employing an adequate force of masons, and by working over hours for a few days, the cellar walls, two feet eight inches in thickness, and seven feet six inches in height, were completed previous to the ceremony of laying the corner-stone on the twentieth of June.

UNAVOIDABLE DELAYS.

During the months of July, August and September, much embarrassment and delay occurred in consequence of the unusual number of wet days.

To those having the grave responsibility of the building operations, the constantly recurring rains and showers were a source of care and great anxieties. Incessant forethought was required to prevent damage to the walls and loss of material from the washing of mortar-beds during the continuance of sudden storms.

It also became necessary to erect temporary sheds under which the masons and stone-cutters could work without interruption.

To those who are not practical builders these hindrances of weather may not seem as important as they really are; but when it is considered that nearly two hundred men were employed, and that each man would lose from five to ten minutes in changing from scaffold to sheds, it must be evident that the aggregate of time lost amounted to a large total.

BUILDINGS ENCLOSED.

Notwithstanding the above embarrassments and delays, we succeeded in enclosing the center building, intermediate and south return wing, the laundry and the boiler-house, during the season.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTER BUILDING.

The dimensions of the center building are sixty feet in width, one hundred and twenty feet in depth, and four stories in height. The walls are constructed of Portland freestone, laid in broken range work, two feet four inches in thickness, with tool dressed quoins, windowsills and caps, water-table, belting course and cornice, surmounted by a "French roof" of slate and tin.

Inside the stone wall there is a four inch brick lining, leaving an air space of two inches between it and the stone, thereby insuring dryness.

DESCRIPTION OF SOUTHERN WING.

The southern wing is forty feet in width, one hundred and twenty-four feet in length, and three stories in height, with an "L" or return wing, which also is forty feet in width, one hundred and eight feet in depth, and four stories in height. The walls are one foot eight inches in thickness, and have a brick lining similar to that described in the center building. The corridor and partition walls, thirteen inches in thickness, are made of brick with an air space of five inches in the center, in which are carried up all the hot air and ventilating flues, than which mode none can be more safe from the danger of fire. These ventilating flues are supplied by air forced through a passage (seven feet in height by twelve feet in width) running under ground from rear of boiler-house into the cellar of center building.

The interior part of the building is plain but substantial; the wood work being of Georgia yellow pine, oiled and varnished.

The floors are laid with three and four inch matched stuff, with coarse counter floors beneath.

The first story will be used as a ward for excited patients. The rooms on each side of the corridor are filled with inside window shutters hinged and locked. Four of these strong rooms are supplied with iron closet-bowls, and a separate hot air flue for each.

The large triple windows are protected in this story by screen partitions of wood and iron pipe, as suggested and adopted by Dr. Nichols, Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D. C., and in the second story by painted iron wire screens.

The southern wing is adapted to one hundred patients divided into four classes. The wards consist of a corridor twelve feet in width and height, and are one hundred and twenty-four feet in length, with a space on each side adjoining the center building for light and air, and a large triple-window at the south end.

The "L" hall in the south return wing is ten feet in width, and at right angles with the corridor, and will form the connecting hall with the extension south when it shall be erected.

Each ward contains one dining-room, one day or reading-room, two "associate dormitories," for four and six patients, two dumb-waiters, one dust flue, one front and one rear hall and stair-ways, two rooms for sick patients shut off by a passage-way from the main corridor, eleven single rooms, one clothes-room, and one large room for attendants.

In each hall there is a water-closet and wash-room adjoining the bath-room. The water-closet bowls are mameled cast iron, funnel shape, and flushed with water whenever the door is opened, by a spring attachment. The waste-pipe from the closet and "slop-hopper," leads to the main soil-pipe, and this having a connection with the tall chimney of the boiler-house, as hereafter described, completes the system of "downward ventilation."

In the wards already completed there are four cast iron bath-tubs, of the approved pattern of Messrs. Morris, Tasker & Co.,

of Philadelphia. The supply of hot and cold water and the waste, pass through one opening in the bottom.

In a vertical flue from basement to upper stories, opening by a door in each bath-room, is a "pipe-closet" connecting the supply of hot and cold water with each bath-tub, and accessible only to the attendant. In each pipe-closet is a fire plug with a length of hose permanently attached; and adjoining this, a steam drying-room, containing coils of iron pipe placed under a rack upon which damp clothing, bedding or wash-rags can be dried.

LAUNDRY.

Referring to the plan accompanying your Report, it will be observed that the laundry-building, located sixty feet in the rear, is connected by an underground passage with the center building, in which passage a tram-way will be placed for conveniently conveying clothing and bedding to and from the wards.

The first story of the laundry-building is divided into three large rooms; one, forty feet in length by twenty feet in width, will be used as the bakery; a room opposite, of same size, as an ironing and folding room. The washing will be done in the rear room, fifty feet in length by twenty feet in width, and will contain Hydraulic Washers, of Smith's patent, made by the New York Laundry Manufacturing Company, 18 Dey street, New York, with stationary tubs and steam heated drying-closet. The second story is divided into a large sewing-room, (connected with the ironing-room below by a "dumb waiter,") one linen or store-room, and six sleeping-rooms for female employees.

BOILER HOUSE, HEATING APPARATUS AND CHIMNEY.

For the complete protection and preservation of the Hospital building from danger arising from the fires used in generating steam for heating purposes, a two-story stone building, sixty feet in length by twenty feet in width, has been erected one hundred and fifty feet in the rear of the Hospital, for the boilers and various fixtures necessary to a steam-heating apparatus. The first story contains the boiler-room on the north end, and a fitting shop on the south end. The second story

contains four rooms for male employes, and one large store-room over the boilers. From the center of this building arises a brick chimney eighty-four feet in height, built in the most substantial manner, six feet internal diameter, surmounted by a cast iron cap. Two large flues from the main sewer open into the smoke stack, perfecting the system of "downward ventilation."

STEAM HEATING.

The steam used during the winter for warming the Hospital has been generated in a tubular boiler, sixteen feet in length by four feet in diameter, and conducted through a five-inch wrought iron pipe covered with felting, to the cast iron radiators, (Gold's patent,) placed in the cellar corridor or air-duct of the Hospital building.

By the use of this (Gold's patent) apparatus, put up in stacks of from eight to twelve radiators in each box, about sixteen feet apart, the apartments are severally heated in stories, one above another.

It will be necessary to have two additional boilers of similar dimensions to supply heat during the next winter. It is supposed that three boilers will be adequate for the purpose when the north wing is occupied.

The heating and ventilation are to be effected by the forcing of a constant current of pure air over the radiators, through which the steam circulates, and which, after condensation, is carried back in a warm state, to resupply the boiler.

The forcing power is the fan, twelve feet in diameter, placed in the rear of boiler-house, as before mentioned, and kept revolving by water; and a most necessary and important auxiliary to our ventilating system in summer and winter, so needful in the rooms of insane patients.

GAS.

During the month of November your committee made arrangements with the Middletown Gas Light Company for the laying of a main pipe, from their works to the Hospital, at the very moderate cost of one thousand dollars. In a large Institution of this character a very important advantage of illumi-

nating by gas over other modes is the security against fire, and also economy and cleanliness would equally recommend it.

RECAPITULATION.

From the preceding statement of work done it will be seen that the past year has been one of constant and unremitting toil to those having charge of the building operations.

Only twelve months have been consumed in erecting and finishing a series of buildings, which have required in their construction—

Of stone, Four thousand perch (twenty-five cubic feet to the perch.)
Of brick, One million five hundred thousand.
Of lime, One thousand seven hundred casks, or two hundred and seventy-five tons.
Of S. Y. Pine, Five hundred thousand feet.
Of White Pine, Seventy thousand feet.
Of Spruce, Eighty thousand feet.
Of Hemlock, Fifteen thousand feet.
Of Nails, Ninety kegs, or four and one half tons.
Of Roofing Slate, Twenty-five thousand square feet.
Of Iron Pipe, Fifteen thousand feet, or about three miles.
Of labor of men, Thirty-two thousand one hundred and sixty seven days.
Of labor of horses, Two thousand five hundred and twenty-three days.

To arrange for the need, to contract for, prepare and judiciously use in one year the amount of material here tabulated, has required the undivided time and attention of those holding positions of trust under the direction of your Board. In this connection I cannot refrain from alluding to the fidelity of those whom you have associated with me in this great work.

To Messrs. Hose, Hubbard and Galpin is due an acknowledgment of the valuable services which they have respectively rendered.

By your consent and authority, contracts were at various times made with the following named parties:—

Reservoir, dam and connection pipes with building, one and a quarter miles; Geo. H. Norman, Newport, R. I.

Georgia Yellow Pine: New Haven Steam Saw Mill Co., New Haven, Ct.
Stone, wall and dimensions: Middlesex Quarry Co., Brainard and Co., and Shaler and Hall, Portland, Ct.
Lime, cement, nails, and glass: Hubbard Brothers, Middletown, Ct.
Brick: Eugene Strickland, Middletown, Ct.
Iron Sash: H. A. Converse & Co., Hartford, Ct.
Wood Sash: R. Joslyn, South Manchester, Ct.
Roof Bolts: Plants' Manufacturing Co., Plantsville, Ct.
Roofing Slate: Cook, Overfield & Smedeker, New York.
Tin Roof: B. C. Bacon, Middletown, Ct.
Turbine Wheel: Dwight Cushman, Hartford, Ct.
Steam Boiler and Pump: Pitkin, Brother & Co., Hartford, Ct.
Steam Radiators: H. B. Smith & Co., Westfield, Mass.
Steam and Gas Pipe: H. P. Blair, Hartford, Ct.
Bath Tubs and Closet Bowls: Morris, Tasker & Co., Philadelphia.
Wrought Iron Window Guards: Bancroft & Co., Philadelphia.
Coal: White and Loveland, Middletown, Ct.
Doors and Bedsteads: Hubbard and Barrows, Middletown, Ct.
Registers: Tuttle and Bailey Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass.
Locks and Knobs: Mallory, Wheeler & Co., New Haven, Ct.
Gas Fixtures: Tucker Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass.

There is now on hand, with which to operate this season, of cut stone about one-third of the amount required, and of yellow pine for joists, &c., nearly enough to complete the northern wing.

The estimates of last year, which, being unexpectedly called for, were prepared in one night without the assistance of the architect, have failed to meet the requirements of your building, owing mainly to the large item of labor. While the Act creating the office of Superintendent makes it the duty of that officer to procure the plan and personally superintend the erection of the Hospital building, (which you are aware I have done to the extent of my ability,) it could not have intended

that I should be wholly responsible for the correctness of all the estimates of the details of the building, a matter out of the range of the usual duties of a Physician. The estimates offered with so short a time for mature preparation in June last, were known by all those who had the matter more immediately under their notice, to have been prepared under pressure; yet they were believed fully by me to be adequate for the purposes proposed, except so far as a few items, not very materially affecting the total, were reduced by those of the Trustees who saw the draft. I had no expectation of the estimates being printed and relied upon as absolutely adequate, and as if they were the conclusions of experienced builders. I now see that it was a grave mistake not to have taken several days and submitted our whole calculations, and value of materials on hand, to your architect for an authorized opinion.

By your direction payments have been made as far as the funds would permit. All the outstanding liabilities on account of building operations, amount to forty-one thousand six hundred dollars ($41,600,) as per tabulated statement rendered.

To complete the center building and northern wing, and other necessary work remaining to be done, and to meet the debts already contracted, the further sum of one hundred and sixty-two thousand three hundred and eighty-four ($162,384) dollars will be required.

The Hospital farm has, during the year, been a source of profit. About seven hundred dollars were received for pasture land, and about fifty tons of hay cut for our own use. As yet nothing has been attempted in the way of laying off and ornamenting the grounds for the patients, a thing highly important with all Institutions for the insane. Nor have enclosures been made in connection with the building, for the safety and increased comfort of patients. The hope is entertained that during the coming season much may be done in this direction.

Of the urgent necessity for a Hospital in Connecticut many who will read these pages are fully aware; there is, however, a large number to whose minds this claim presents itself as of no serious and positive obligation. I would respectfully and ear-

nestly urge all such to spend one single day in visiting the scenes of misery found wherever the insane are confined in jails or almshouses.

With the completion of your Hospital on its original plan, in which various forms of innocent recreation are to be provided, much of this suffering and misery can be alleviated.

Already numerous applications for admission have been received from all parts of the State, showing conclusively that this great work was not commenced prematurely. As the number of patients increases, the cost of keeping them will be proportionally diminished,—the expense of heating, lighting, cooking, &c., not being much greater for two hundred than for one hundred. It is estimated that the average expense of keeping one hundred patients, at the present high rate of prices for the necessaries of life, will be four and one-half ($4.50) dollars per week. This includes board, washing, mending, lodging, medicine and attendance, and various other expenses incident to the curative means adopted in our practice.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I desire to express my grateful sense of obligation for the encouragement you have afforded me amid the labors and anxieties of the past year. With an earnest desire to promote the interests of the Institution, and with firm resolution to ensure its success and usefulness in the future by executing, to the extent of my ability, your philanthropic designs, this report is respectfully submitted.

A. M. SHEW, *Superintendent.*

MIDDLETOWN, Ct., April 1st, 1868.

M. B. COPELAND, Treasurer General Hospital for the Insane, in account with the State of Connecticut.

DR.

To amount on hand April 1st, 1867,	$302 97
" balance appropriation 1866,	10,000 00
" amount " 1867,	150,000 00
" " received of town of Middletown on account dock and work on road,	680 92
" amount received for rent, &c.,	912 86
" " borrowed on individual notes given by the Trustees,	29,964 28
	$191,961 13

CR.

By salaries of officers,	$2,220 84
" land,	1,185 62
" stationery, postage and revenue stamps,	229 64
" furniture, fixtures and safe,	231 85
" fuel and lights,	417 39
" lumber, lime, cement, hair, paints, oil, putty, wood, sash and doors,	10,487 37
" brick and sand,	6,714 41
" stone,	6,761 26
" slate, lead, sheathing, and putting on roof, and Turner's bill, roofing, conductors, and putting on,	5,294 98
" Trustees' expenses (traveling,)	177 98
" Superintendent's board,	631 41
" iron sash, arch plates, work on sash, patterns, shafting, blacksmithing, iron beams, lightning rods, blacksmith shop and tools, roof and stage bolts, piping, &c., &c.,	4,111 26
" shovels, hoes, picks, saws and saw tables, boring machines, locks, screws, registers, soil pans, &c.,	936 39
" boiler, steam pumps, pipe and fittings, radiators and hair felt,	5,600 36
" horses, wagons, sleighs, harnesses, hay and feed, mowing machine and rake,	3,039 18
" water works and land damages,	17,639 00
" transportation,	5,092 78
" pay of employees,	101,099 73
" Architect's accounts, plans, &c., sewer pipe, fence posts and stage poles, dock, derricks, bell, rent, hose, printing, advertising, insurance, &c., &c.,	4,542 48
" amount on hand,	282 79
	$191,961 13

MIDDLETOWN, April 1st, 1868.

I hereby certify that I have examined the vouchers and accounts of the Treasurer, of which the above is an abstract, and found them correct.

BENJAMIN DOUGLAS, *Auditor.*

MIDDLETOWN, April 23d, 1868.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of the Probate Court, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof by which such a person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, one woolen coat, one woolen vest, one pair of woolen pantaloons; two pairs new socks; one pair new shoes or boots, and one comfortable outside garment.

Each female patient shall, in addition to a quantity of under clothing, shoes and stockings corresponding to that required for the male patient, have one flannel petticoat, two good dresses, one cloak or other good outside garment. Extra and better apparel is very desirable for chapel worship, and out of doors exercise and riding

4. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost, and for which the officers of the Hospital are not responsible.

5. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individuals should accompany him to the hospital, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

6. The price of board, including washing, mending and attendance for all who are supported at the public charge, is four dollars and one-half per week.

7. Pauper patients, or those supported partly by the towns in which they reside, and partly by the State, are admitted agreeably to Sections four and six of Amended Act, 1867, and By-Laws.

8. Indigent persons, or those possessing little property, and partly supported by friends and partly by the State, are admitted under Section four of Amended Act, 1867, and By-Laws.

9. Private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, are admitted to the Hospital under Section five of amendment to Act approved July 23d, 1867, and By-Laws.

10. Visitors are admitted to the Institution on any day (except Sunday) between the hours of ten A. M. and twelve M., and between two and four P. M., but no visitors shall be admitted to the wards occupied by patients, without express permission from the Superintendent, and especial care is to be taken that no amount of visiting is permitted that might prove injurious to the patients.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

The friends of patients or others making application for admission into the "General Hospital for the Insane," at Middletown, Ct., are requested, with the assistance of the family physician, to answer full and complete answers to the following questions:—

1. What is the patient's name?
   What is the age?
   Is single or married?
2. Where was born?
   Where is present residence?
3. What is occupation?
   If a female, that of the husband or father?
4. When did the first symptom of insanity occur, and in what manner?
5. Is this the first attack? If others, when and what was their duration?
6. Has the patient any permanent hallucination, and what is its nature?
7. Has the patient any disposition to injure others? If so, is it from premeditation or sudden passion?
8. Does the propensity to suicide exist? Has the patient ever made an attempt? If so, in what manner?
9. Has the patient a disposition to destroy clothing, furniture, &c.?
10. What was the patient's natural disposition? Was there any peculiarity or eccentricity?
11. Have any members of the family ever been insane? On the father's or mother's side? Were the parents blood relations?
12. Has the patient ever been addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks, opium, or tobacco? Does the patient indulge in any improper habits?

13. Has the patient ever had an injury of the head, epilepsy, or any hereditary disease, sudden suppression of any eruption or accustomed discharge?

14. What is the apparent cause of this attack?

15. Has any restraint or confinement been resorted to? If so, what kind, and for how long?

16. Has the patient received any medical treatment?

17. State any other particulars of the patient's history, which may have a bearing on the present attack.

FORM FOR PROBATE COURT,

And proceedings in the matter of admission of patients, under Sec. 4 of Amended Act, Chap. CII., May Session, 1867.

To the Hon. Court of Probate of the District of :

The undersigned, First Selectman of the town of respectfully represents that of is an insane person, and is now, and for has been (describe whether pauper or indigent, whether in almshouse, or how kept, &c.) He therefore prays that your Honorable Court will take said matter into consideration, and appoint a physician to visit said insane person, and inquire into and investigate case, according to the Statute Laws of the State of Connecticut in such case made and provided, and upon finding the allegations of this petition to be true, to order said to be taken without delay to the Hospital for the Insane, in the town of Middletown, and State of Connecticut.

Dated 186 at Conn.

(Signed) *First Selectman.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at on the day of 186

Present: Judge.

Upon the foregoing petition and application of First Selectman of the town of it is ordered that

of physician, be, and he is hereby appointed to visit said represented to be insane, to investigate and inquire into case, and make return to this Court of the facts concerning alleged insanity.

Attest, *Clerk.*

To the Hon. Court of Probate in and for the District of :

The undersigned, physician, hereby makes return that in pursuance of an order of this Court, passed on the day of 186 he visited the said at in said represented to be insane, that he made a full and complete investigation of in said case, and is of the opinion that the said is insane, and that the prayer of said petition should be granted.

Dated at this day of 186 .

(Signed) *Physician.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at in and for the District of on the day of

Present: *Judge.*

Upon the hearing of the petition of First Selectman of the town of setting forth and showing that one an insane person, is now of said and praying, for reasons therein set forth, that may be removed to the Hospital for the Insane, at Middletown, as per petition on file, this Court having investigated the case, and heard the report of the physician duly appointed to examine said case, doth find the allegations of said petition to be true, and it is ordered that the said be removed without delay to the Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut, at Middletown.

Attest, *Clerk.*

FORM OF REQUEST FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS.

To the Superintendent of the General Hospital for Insane, at Middletown, Conn.

The undersigned, of county of State of requests the admission in the Hospital, under your charge, of resident of county of aged who has been (*here state occupation, condition, &c.*) He (or she) is a native of and is (*here state connection or relationship*) of the undersigned.
(*Give here, in writing, a history of the case, when insanity commenced, and by what caused.*)

Dated 186

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

I, physician of county of State of hereby certify that I have examined into (or am acquainted with) the state of health and mental condition of of county of State of and that he (or she) is, in my opinion, insane, and a fit subject for the Hospital for the Insane.

Dated 186

(Signed) *Physician.*

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we, of town of county of State of are held and firmly bound unto Treasurer of the General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut, located at Middletown, and to his successors in office, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves firmly by these presents.

Whereas, of the town of county of State of an insane person, has been admitted as a boarder in the Hospital for Insane aforesaid; now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is, that if we shall truly pay, during h continuance as such boarder, h board quarterly in advance, and such extra charges as may be occasioned by h requiring more than ordinary care, and for such needful articles of clothing as shall require, which shall be procured by the steward of said Hospital, and shall remove the said when the Superintendent shall give notice of the need or propriety of such removal, from whatever cause, and shall also pay not exceeding fifty dollars for all damages may do to the furniture or property of the Hospital, and also for reasonable charges in the event of death, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation is void, otherwise remains in force.

Dated 18

[L.S.]

[L.S.]

Signed and sealed in presence of

PART OF ACT RELATING TO ADMISSIONS.

"Sec. 4. That whenever any pauper in any town may be insane, it shall be the duty of the first selectman of that town, to make application in his behalf to the judge of probate of the district wherein said pauper resides, for his admission to the hospital, and said judge shall appoint one regular and respectable physician, who shall fully investigate the facts of the case, and if satisfied after such investigation that said pauper is insane, the judge shall issue an order to such first selectman, requiring him, without delay, to take such insane pauper to the hospital, where he shall be kept and supported so long as may

be requisite or expedient; and one-half of the expense of his support shall be defrayed by the town wherein said pauper resides, and the other half by the State; and that when a person in indigent circumstances, not a pauper, becomes insane, application may be made in his behalf to the judge of probate for the district wherein he resides, and said judge shall appoint a respectable physician, who shall fully investigate the facts of the case, and if satisfied after such investigation that such indigent person is in indigent circumstances and insane, the judge shall issue an order to the person or persons making such application, directing him or them to take such indigent person to the hospital, where he shall be kept and supported so long as may be requisite or expedient; and one-half of the expenses of his support shall be paid by the State, and the other half by the parties making the application.

"SEC. 5. That the trustees may authorize the superintendent to admit, under special agreements, whenever there are vacancies in the hospital, such cases as may seek admission."

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

General Hospital for the Insane,

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

WITH

SUPERINTENDENT'S AND TREASURER'S REPORTS,

Presented to the General Assembly, at its Session in May, 1869.

By Order of the General Assembly.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD AND BRAINARD.
1869.



FRONT ELEVATION OF HOSPITAL

AT

MIDDLETOWN, CONN



PRINCIPAL PLAN OF PART OF HOSPITAL.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

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HARTFORD:
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1869.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JAMES E. ENGLISH,	*Chairman.*
H. SIDNEY HAYDEN,	*Windsor.*
LEVERETT E. PEASE,	*Somers.*
S. G. WILLARD,	*Colchester.*
R. W. THOMPKINS,	*Norwich.*
WM. B. CASEY,	*Middletown.*
R. S. FELLOWES,	*New Haven.*
CURTIS I. WOODRUFF,	*Fairfield.*
ROBBINS BATTELL,	*Litchfield*
BENJ. DOUGLAS,	*Middletown.*
JULIUS HOTCHKISS,	*do*
JOSEPH CUMMINGS,	*do*

Superintendent and Physician.
ABRAM MARVIN SHEW, M. D.

Assistant Physician.
WINTHROP B. HALLOCK, M. D.

Steward.

Matron.
MRS. MARY HALLOCK.

Assistant Matron.
MRS. MARGARET DUTTON.

Treasurer.
M. B. COPELAND.

All communications relative to the admission, etc., of patients, should be addressed to the Superintendent. For forms, see pages 33 to 37 of this Report.

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut:—

The Board of Trustees of the General Hospital for the Insane of this State, in presenting their Third Annual Report, beg leave respectfully to state, that since their last report, the north wing of the hospital, designed for female patients; and the centre or main building, containing the offices, apartments for Superintendent, Assistant Physician, Steward, apothecary's shop, &c., and last, but not least, the chapel, have been nearly completed, with the exception of the latter. A good portion of out-door work, such as grading, stone-work, etc., has been done; but for the details of all this we would respectfully refer your Honorable body to the report of the Superintendent, which is full and precise in its details.

The funds so liberally appropriated to the institution have been expended for the purposes and objects set forth in our last annual report.

The disbursements for current expenses, and building operations for the year past amounts to $192,696.93. The bills and vouchers for all work done, articles purchased, salaries paid, and all other expenses are on file in the Comptroller's office, and may be examined by any one interested in so doing.

There have been already received into the hospital, of all classes and both sexes, two hundred and sixty-eight (268) patients, of whom two hundred and nine (209) remain. Of these, one hundred and seven (107) are males, and one hundred and two (102) are females. We copy these statistics from the Superintendent's report, simply to show, in how brief a period all the available apartments of the institution have been occupied; and how important it will be for the State, at no distant time, to extend the accommodations of the hospital for the large number of this class of patients who still remain unprovided for. All the central arrangements of the hospital were designed for more than double the number of those now enjoying its benefits and the cost of carrying out the original plan, will be very much less in proportion than for the parts already completed.

Should the Legislature see the need of further accommodations, as is painfully evident to the Trustees, and be willing during this session to make an appropriation for this object, we ought to say that it will be impracticable to make use of much of the sum appropriated until the Spring of 1870; although it would be a great advantage to the State for the Trustees to know that they had control of a sufficient basis upon which to make contracts for work to be begun at the earliest practicable time, as with the models already erected, contracts can safely be made with responsible parties.

The liberality of a few gentlemen has provided a reading-room, library, and other means of occupation and recreation; and so with regard to the chapel, private benevolence has gone far to complete this highly important adjunct to a hospital for insane persons. To the same sources is due the possession of a fine organ, which was purchased by private donations.

There has been very little active disease among the patients during the past year; on the contrary, owing to the salubrity of the location, the abundant supply of pure water, the absence of any local or neighboring causes of malarious disease, in addition to the good care and strict attention paid by the Superintendent and his Assistant, the general health of the inmates has been unusually good. A few deaths have occurred, for the causes of which we would refer to the Superintendent's report.

Since the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, April 15th, 1869, the number in the hospital is 226, and there are on file and waiting for admission, sixteen applications.

In regard to financial matters, as already stated, the entire amount of the large appropriation made by the General Assembly at its last session, has been expended, and there are unpaid bills to the amount of $18,543.28. We regret that this should be so, but we are unable to see how the result could have been otherwise, inasmuch as the estimates for the amount needed to complete the north wing and centre building were based upon the

experience of 1867, at which time, as is well known, mechanical labor of all kinds was sixteen per cent. lower than last year. This unexpected advance, which could not have been foreseen, caused a difference of several thousands of dollars in our building expenses. We can cordially say, that the Superintendent has been most anxious and remarkably successful in his endeavors to reduce the expenditures, and conduct the business of the hospital in such way as would most promote its welfare, and the best interests of the State, and we most cheerfully bear our testimony to his untiring zeal, watchfulness and exertion in behalf of the great public charity which is placed in his charge. We are pleased also to express our satisfaction with the efficient and faithful manner in which the Assistant Physician and other officers have discharged the various and often exhausting duties with which they have been entrusted.

The Board would respectfully recommend to the Legislature, that the law of the State in relation to payments by the towns, be so amended, that the bills of the hospital for the support of the insane poor be paid quarterly, in advance, as is the case in regard to "indigent" and private patients.

Referring to the action of the last General Assembly in regard to providing accommodations "as soon as practicable" for insane convicts, the Board would state, that owing to want of funds and time, no special or distinct provision has been made for this class of pa-

tions. Our centre and north buildings were not finished until the first of March; and the carpenter's shop, which the Trustees had thought of remodeling and adapting for this purpose, was in constant use up to that date, at which time our funds were exhausted. Three men previously discharged from State Prison have been sent here from the towns, two of whom have been discharged from the hospital, cured.

The increasing wants of the hospital occasioned by the large additions to its family, require additional facilities for the cultivation and preservation of the products of the farm thereto attached. It is proposed, therefore, to develop all its capabilities for the use of the patients. To do this most economically, a barn sufficiently large to provide shelter for stock, tools and implements, storage for hay, grain, fruits and roots, should be built. Such a building, constructed of wood in the most suitable and economical manner, is estimated to cost about $8,000. We think it ought to be generally understood, that the hospital, aside from the cost of its construction, is already, with less than two hundred and fifty patients, self-supporting; and that an increased number, provided there were any room or accommodations for them, would assure this condition against all ordinary contingencies.

The thanks of the Board are due, and are hereby tendered, to many friends—some of them connected with the press—for liberal donations of books, pictures and papers. All these furnish entertainment and oc-

cupation to the patients: and it is not too much to say, that they sometimes contribute in no inconsiderable degree, to the grand object of the hospital, viz., the recovery of those who are committed to its care. The names of these benefactors of our charge will be found at length in the Superintendent's report.

In conclusion, the Board of Trustees would congratulate the Legislature, and the people of the State generally, upon the successful results of this noble charity, which have thus far been obtained. Time, in its onward course, will confirm and extend these, and will show more and more conclusively the necessity of such an institution. It will also justify, and more than justify, the liberal and enlightened policy which has characterized the Legislature and the public sentiment of Connecticut for four years past. We would moreover express the fervent hope that "a work begun in a spirit of so much, and such commendable liberality," may ever continue to enjoy the fostering care, and the unwavering favor and protection, of the State Government. Much, very much, has been done, but more remains to do, and we would therefore respectfully and earnestly invite your early attention to the subject of completing the hospital in accordance with the original design.

When this is done, and the whole number for whom this institution was intended shall be accommodated, there will still be large numbers of this unfortunate

class of sufferers, for whom no provision will have been made.

We have the honor herewith to submit our Report, and with it that of the Superintendent and Treasurer.

Respectfully,

JAMES E. ENGLISH, New Haven,
H. SIDNEY HAYDEN, Hartford County,
LEVERETT E. PEASE, Tolland County,
S. G. WILLARD, Windham County,
B. W. TOMPKINS, New London County,
WM. B. CASEY, Middlesex County,
R. S. FELLOWES, New Haven County,
CURTIS T. WOODRUFF, Fairfield County,
ROBBINS BATTELL, Litchfield County,
BENJ. DOUGLAS, Middletown,
JULIUS HOTCHKISS, Middletown,
JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Middletown.

Middletown, *April*, 1868.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GENTLEMEN:

In presenting my report as Superintendent of the State Institution under your care for the year now past, and ending March 31st, 1869, it may be well to consider, first, the medical and statistical history of the hospital; and secondly, the building operations of the past twelve months.

Agreeably to the promise in your last annual report, and to the announcements published in all Connecticut daily and weekly papers during the month of April, the hospital was regularly opened for the admission of male patients on Thursday, April 30th, 1868, just thirteen months after the first work was begun in excavation of the site.

It must be a source of gratification to those philanthropic gentlemen, who, by votes in the General Assembly, and by other valuable services, have been in-

strumental in establishing, on a liberal scale, a State Hospital for insane of all classes, to know that their action has been promptly appreciated by the people of Connecticut, as shown by the following record.

There have been admitted during the eleven months to this date, two hundred and sixty-eight (268) patients; one hundred and sixty-five (165) males, and one hundred and three (103) females.

In the Act of incorporation, provision is made for three classes of patients: pauper, indigent, and private; one hundred and sixty-eight (168) pauper patients, seventy-six (76) indigent patients, and twenty-four (24) private patients have been under treatment. Of this whole number, twenty five (25) were discharged recovered, eleven (11) were discharged much improved, six (6) were discharged not improved, two (2) were found to be not insane, and of course immediately sent from the hospital, and fifteen (15) died, leaving the number in hospital to-day two hundred and nine (209), of whom one hundred and seven (107) are males, and one hundred and two (102) are females. It has been the experience of all new State institutions of the kind, that its first occupants in undue proportion are aged persons, and old chronic cases, and deaths are unusually frequent. In this respect we have been no exception to the rule.

TABLE SHOWING THE AGES OF ALL CASES ADMITTED.

	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Under 20 years,	7	1	8
Between 20 and 30 years,	38	17	55
" 30 and 40 "	40	25	65
" 40 and 50 "	31	27	58
" 50 and 60 "	23	7	30
" 60 and 70 "	18	21	39
" 70 and 80 "	6	5	11
" 80 and 90 "	2	0	2
Total,	165	103	268

TABLE SHOWING DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Less than 3 months,	26	5	41
Between 3 and 6 months,	11	6	17
" 6 and 12 "	12	2	14
" 1 and 2 years,	14	8	22
" 2 and 5 "	21	13	38
" 5 and 10 "	19	11	30
" 10 and 20 "	22	17	39
" 20 and 30 "	8	3	11
Over 30 years,	1	7	8
Unknown,	11	31	45
Total,	165	103	268

From these tables it will be seen that little hope of recovery can be entertained respecting a large proportion of those already admitted. General debility, advanced age, and long duration of disease have been the most common characteristics; twenty-two aged, paralyzed patients were brought to us enfeebled and helpless; two were blind, and one each had lost a leg and an arm. As the hospital wards are already filled to their utmost capacity, and several applications for

admission are now on file, I deem it but just to inquire what additional provision should be made? In order to secure to the people of this State the benefits of the hospital to all who need its care, a large extension to the buildings should be made at the earliest practicable day. Recent cases of insanity always claim the first attention, and should be treated as promptly as those suffering from any other acute disease. Economical considerations, if no other, dictate the reasonableness of this course. The experience of the past fifty years proves that of all recent cases of insanity brought under treatment during the first three months, eight-tenths are restored to health and reason before the expiration of the year, while not more than two-tenths recover when several months are allowed to pass before the patient is placed under systematic hospital treatment. Another fact that should have its due weight in estimating the value of hospital treatment is, that patients who recover after a long period of insanity, are more liable to a return of the disease,

TABLE SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Males	Fem.	Total
Connecticut,	97	54	146
New York,	3	8	11
Massachusetts,	3	1	4
Rhode Island,	3	1	4
Virginia,	1	1	2
North Carolina,	1	0	1
Pennsylvania,	1	0	1
Vermont,	0	1	1
New Jersey,	0	1	1

	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Ireland,	34	25	99
Germany,	5	2	7
Scotland,	2	0	9
England,	1	3	4
Cuba,	0	1	1
Prussia,	0	2	2
Unknown,	9	6	15
Others,	3	0	3
Total,	165	103	268

TABLE SHOWING CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Single,	84	34	118
Married,	62	32	94
Widowed,	15	18	33
Unknown,	4	19	23
Total,	165	103	268

TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATION OF ALL MALE PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Farmers,	15	Ship-carpenter,	1
Laborers,	18	Sail-maker,	1
Machinist,	7	Carriage-maker,	1
Carpenters,	6	Student,	1
Sailors,	5	Telegraph-operator,	1
Mechanics,	5	Pilot,	1
Merchants,	4	Carman,	1
Shoemakers,	4	Blacksmith,	1
Clerks,	4	Knitter of Hosiery,	1
Harness-makers,	3	Druggist,	1
Quarry men,	3	Cabinet-maker,	1
Sash and Blind-makers,	2	Lawyer,	1
Barbers,	2	Clergyman,	1
Tinsmiths,	2	Superintendent of Factory,	1
Spinners,	2	Book-binder,	1
Hostlers,	2	Pump-maker,	1
Landlord,	1	Ship-merchant,	1
Physician,	1	Moulder,	1
Tailor,	1	Printer,	1
Table-waiter,	1	Paper-maker,	1

Express Agent,	1	Foundry-man,	1
Book-keeper,	1	Wheelwright,	1
Manufacturer of Silver Plate,	1	Carrier,	1
Teacher,	1	Chemist,	1
Groom,	1	No employment,	17
		Total,	165

TABLE SHOWING THE SUPPOSED CAUSE OF INSANITY OF ALL CASES ADMITTED.

	Males	Fem.	Total
Intemperance,	12	0	12
Over-exertion,	4	3	7
Epilepsy,	5	3	8
Exposure while in the army,	1	0	1
Religious excitement,	4	2	6
Business anxieties,	2	0	2
Death of friends,	2	0	2
Disappointed affections,	1	4	5
Physical injury,	5	4	9
Ill health,	2	4	6
Spiritualism,	1	0	1
Hard study,	1	0	1
Sunstroke,	2	0	2
Paralysis,	2	0	2
Typhoid fever,	1	1	2
Inflammation of the brain,	1	0	1
Hereditary predisposition,	24	9	33
Syphilis,	2	0	2
Masturbation,	11	0	11
Puerperal,	0	4	4
Domestic difficulties,	0	11	11
Fright,	0	1	1
Jealousy,	0	2	2
Unknown,	80	55	135
Total,	165	103	268

I report the admission of two patients who were not insane: one, an idiot boy twelve years of age, was sent by the Judge of Probate of the Waterbury dis-

trict, under a mistaken impression that idiocy forms a phase of insanity. As other provision has been made by the State for the reception of this class of unfortunates, and as injury to the insane would result from contact with a class so entirely depressing in its influence, the boy was by your direction discharged unconditionally, although he remained a few weeks in the hospital, waiting for his friends to make other arrangements for him.

The other case was of a nervous, irritable, quick, good tempered man, who from eccentric habits, and peculiar physique might easily be mistaken for an insane person. After carefully considering the facts of this case, and reporting them to you, he was by your direction discharged, and I learn has since conducted himself in a manner to fully justify your action.

The general health of the patients during the past year has been remarkably good. No deaths have occurred as results of acute or endemic disease, and while epidemics have prevailed in the surrounding districts, we may report immunity from all contagious or pestilential affections. This happy result is largely due to a new building, improved methods of ventilation, and an abundant supply of pure spring water.

Of the fifteen deaths reported during the year, two were from paralysis. One of these received spinal injury several years ago, while working on the dike at Hartford, since which time he had been steadily declining until death relieved him of pain and suffering.

The second was a well marked case of reflex-paralysis, a class of diseases so ably described by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia. The loss of motion followed direct inguinal hernia in an excitable German, aged sixty-five.

Death occurred as the result of general paresis, in three male patients, all of whom had the characteristic symptoms peculiar to this insidious disease. One was the proprietor of a popular inland hotel: his delusions were of an exalted character respecting wealth and position. During the last few weeks preceding death, his imaginary income increased from eight hundred to eight millions of dollars per day, and he would make the most lavish promises to all around him. Another strong hallucination that all of the patients were his sons and daughters, continued to the last. Of two deaths from senile debility, one, aged eighty, was brought to the hospital in a helpless condition, and only survived forty days; the second, aged seventy-one, came covered with foul ulcers; his delusions were of an exhilarating nature, and up to the time of death, which occurred forty-three days after admission, he was always found by attendants and physicians either singing or whistling. We have to report two deaths from tuberculosis, an unusually small proportion of the number of insane under treatment.

Epilepsy was the cause of the death of a young man, aged twenty-two. While under treatment the convulsions were controlled by the steady and persistent use of Bromide of Potassium.

Death from exhaustion caused by inanition, occurred in a male patient aged fifty-five years. Before coming to the hospital he persistently refused food, and was supported by forced alimentation. I would remark that we have two patients at the present time who have been artificially nourished for three months.

One patient, aged forty-five, was brought to the hospital in an unconscious condition, convulsed tetanically, who survived five days. One death resulted from apoplexy. A post-mortem examination disclosed blood and blood-clots in all the ventricles. I report one death by suicide; also one death by violence. The facts of this sad case are, that on opening, at the early hour of six o'clock, an associate dormitory in the female department, where five "quiet dements" had been sleeping, the attendants found one patient in a dying condition from injuries received at the hands of a room-mate. She died in about five hours afterwards. The regular night-watchman had been his rounds only a half-hour before, and found all quiet which with other circumstances, goes to show that the violence could have occurred but a short time previously. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

In all hospitals for the insane it is the practice to group patients of certain morbid propensities. It is the result of experience that they exert a salutary check on each other. Since the time that the northern wing was opened on the first of March, the female

patients have arrived in large numbers daily, and it was impracticable to have immediate knowledge of each particular case. The patient who inflicted the injury has the appearance of being entirely inoffensive, and is unconscious of having committed the dreadful and fatal deed.

Up to the present time the means of affording amusements to convalescent patients have been limited, owing to the unfinished and exposed condition of the grounds. We were able during the summer months to have walking-parties of from five to thirty persons, under the care of attendants, on every pleasant day. Others have engaged in field and garden labors, while some have chosen more exhilarating sports, as base ball, etc. A much needed want for the recreation of patients during inclement weather was supplied by the liberal contributions of a few gentlemen. There is also a library and reading-room always open to patients, with about three hundred volumes, gifts of benevolent ladies of Middletown, to whom acknowledgments are made on another page.

Religious services have been held every Sabbath afternoon at three o'clock, much to the advantage, comfort and benefit of the patients, an unusually large proportion of whom have been present at the services. Acknowledgments are due to the reverend gentlemen of Middletown and surrounding places, who have cheerfully devoted their time to this benevolent purpose.

With the completion of the plastering and flooring of our beautiful chapel, which has just been done through the liberality of two of your number, will be inaugurated a series of religious and intellectual entertainments, from which we anticipate much benefit.

Early in the year I availed myself of a rare opportunity to purchase a fine church organ at a greatly reduced price, and have in response to applications made to personal friends, and others who feel a deep interest in this institution, received about $1,000 of the $1,200 required to pay for the same. Our thanks are due to the following named gentlemen who have contributed to this praiseworthy object:

George H. Norman,	Newport, R. I.
Isaac Anderson,	New Haven, Ct.
Dr. James R. Bates,	Watertown, N. Y.
Addison Hutton,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hon. Benjamin Douglas,	Middletown, Ct.
George Gilman,	Portland, Ct.
Messrs. Brainerd & Co.,	" "
W. T. Glessner,	" "
H. P. Blair,	Hartford, Ct.
Messrs. Hubbard Bros.,	Middletown, Ct.
Messrs. Burrows & Hubbard,	" "
Messrs. Southmayd & Gardiner,	" "
O. Vincent Coffin,	" "
Robert G. Pike,	" "
W. S. Camp,	" "
E. P. Sheldon,	" "
D. W. Camp,	" "

In addition to this useful gift, the following donations have been received during the year:

A fine seven-octave piano, forty valuable books and pamphlets, and one hundred dollars to purchase books for the library, from Mrs. S. D. Hubbard; a complete set of Dickens' works, Globe edition, and a number of green-house plants, from Miss Clarke; two large engravings from Mrs. Benjamin Douglas; an exquisitely tinted illumination, together with a number of books, from M. B. Copeland; a complete set (16 vols.) of the New American Cyclopedia, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, from H. L. Brainerd, Haddam, general agent for Connecticut; books and plants from Miss Tompkins; two engravings from E. Rockwell; the New York Daily Sun, illustrated magazines, papers and periodicals, from C. E. Putnam; fifty Bibles from the Middletown and Vicinity Bible Society; plants in pots from Miss Woodward; valuable specimens for the museum from Geo. Stearns. In addition to the above, a large number of interesting books have been received from Miss Fanny Russell, Miss Mary Roberts, Miss Mary J. Edwards, Hon. J. Hotchkiss, R. S. Fellowes, Dr. Woodward, Dr. Casey, Dr. Blake, Wm. S. Camp, and from three other persons, whose names were not obtained. From New Haven, we have two beautiful hanging baskets for the wards, the gift of Mrs. E. C. Reed; also several valuable framed pictures from R. S. Fellowes, who also, it gives me pleasure to mention,

bore the entire expense of plastering the chapel, at a cost of about seven hundred dollars.

Two valuable Spanish fowls were presented by Samuel Jackson of Portland; two fine pigs by Dr. Pliny Earl, Superintendent Northampton Lunatic Hospital, and J. H. Tieman of New York has supplied us gratuitously with Laundry blue.

We are under obligations to the newspaper press for the subjoined list of papers received during the year:

Hartford Daily Courant,	Hartford, Conn.
" Evening Post,	" "
" Weekly Times,	" "
The Religious Herald,	" "
New Haven Evening Register,	New Haven, Conn.
" " Daily Palladium,	" " "
Leeds' Musical Journal,	" " "
The Constitution,	Middletown, "
Sentinel and Witness,	" "
Norwich Gazette,	Norwich, "
" Weekly Courier,	" "
" Daily Advertiser,	" "
Norwalk Weekly Gazette,	Norwalk, "
New London Chronicle,	New London, "
Meriden Daily Republican,	Meriden, "
Litchfield Inquirer,	Litchfield, "
Winsted Herald,	Winsted, "
Tolland County Journal,	Rockville, "

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Standing at this point, which is removed from the commencement by a period of only two years, we can now report the completion of the hospital, with the exceptions hereafter named, so far as authorized by legislative appropriations.

Referring to the accompanying plan, it will be seen that a centre building, two intermediate and two return wings constitute the main buildings; in the rear are placed the laundry, boiler-house and shops. In your last report to the General Assembly, was given a detailed description of the southern wings. As the northern wings have been finished after the same general plan, with but minor changes in the arrangement of rooms and appurtenances, a repetition of the description would be superfluous at the present time; it only remains for me now to direct your attention to the centre building. The dimensions of the centre building are sixty feet in width, one hundred and twenty feet in depth, and four stories in height. The first or basement floor, traversed the entire length by a hall twelve feet in width, is separated into one large and one small kitchen, one scullery, two dining-rooms, two rooms for house-keeper and assistants, one store-room, and two rooms with closets adjoining for steward's family. The large kitchen is furnished with a French range thirteen feet in length, a steak-broiler, two eighty and four forty-gallon iron kettles, and two twenty-gallon copper-jacketed coffee kettles, all of which were manufactured by Messrs. Bramhall & Dean of New York.

The second or principal story, which is only entered from the front, contains on the north a room for the meetings of the Board of Trustees, a reception room for female patients, an apothecary shop, and apart-

ment for the Assistant Physician; on the south the Superintendent's office, clerk's office, reception room for male patients, and matron's room. One half of the third floor is finished as a chapel, which is forty-two feet in width, fifty-eight feet in length, and twenty-two feet in height, with ceilings arched on the four sides. The Superintendent's rooms are also on this floor.

The fourth or Mansard roof story contains rooms for the domestics, a bath, and four spare rooms. Between this and the roof there is a large attic, which may at some future time be finished for an amusement hall.

Agreeably to your original plan, four hydraulic washing machines of Hamilton E. Smith's patent, were placed in the laundry, and have been in successful operation, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. During the month of August your committee contracted for a small trunk engine and two wrought iron sectional boilers, manufactured by Messrs. John B. Root & Co., of New York. The distinctive advantages claimed for these boilers are safety from destructive explosion, highest economy of fuel, and durability. An experience of five months has fully justified the expectations of your committee respecting these boilers.

In the month of July a contract was entered into with parties at Albany, N. Y., to furnish planed and matched white pine boards, with which to form our permanent inclosures. During the time since intervening, this material has been seasoning and is now in fine condition to be used. For this purpose the sum of

$2,000 will be needed. Two thousand dollars ($2,000) will be required to finish and furnish the chapel heretofore described. The sum of two thousand eight hundred dollars ($2,800) will be needed to complete the small porch of the northern wing, and the main porch of the centre building.

In response to your last report, the General Assembly promptly voted the sum of $200,000, as follows: $41,000 to pay outstanding bills; $50,000 to cover amount previously secured on Trustees' notes; $15,000 to purchase furniture, and $94,000 to finish the center building, northern wings, laundry and boiler house. This large sum has been wholly expended, and we still have outstanding liabilities to the amount of $18,543.28.

LIST OF CREDITORS.

Barrows & Hubbard, Middletown.
New York Laundry Manufacturing Company.
E. K. Bancroft & Co., Philadelphia.
John B. Rose & Co., New York.
I. L. Matt Iron Works, New York.
U. S. Spring Bed Company, Springfield.
Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Company, New York.
Bowditch & Co., New Haven.
Maltby, Wheeler & Co., New Haven.
Morris Tasker & Co., Philadelphia.
Charles Douglas, Hartford.
Bartlett & Ives, Hartford.
Talcott & Post, Hartford.
H. Woodward, Middletown.
R. C. Bacon, Middletown.
H. B. Smith & Co., Westfield, Mass.
Shuler & Hall Quarry Company, Portland.
Middlesex " " "
Brainerd & Co. " " "
Hubbard Brothers, Middletown.
H. P. Hale, Hartford.
Addison Hutton, Philadelphia.

To you, gentlemen, who are familiar with all the details of our last year's work, I need hardly explain why there should exist any discrepancy between the estimates and the actual results. The estimates were based on the experience of 1867, at which time mechanical labor of all kinds was sixteen per cent. lower than during the past year, as shown by vouchers at this office. This advance which could not have been foretold, caused a difference of many thousands of dollars in our building expenses. In the management of the affairs of the institution under your direction, involving the expenditure of so large a sum of money, the Superintendent has endeavored to conduct his business so that in all things the interest of the State should be carefully guarded. Believing that the hospital was not started to build up any particular town or district, but rather that the interest of the tax-payers required that purchases should be made on the most advantageous terms possible, he has, in nearly all cases, purchased at whole-sale, in open market, and in no instance, has a dollar of the public money been expended, when the expenditure was not needed, or for which a full equivalent was not received.

The disbursements for current expenses and building operations for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1869, amount to one hundred and ninety-two thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety-three cents ($192,696.93).

Salaries of officers,	$4,091.87
Pay of mechanics and laborers,	62,191.76
Pay of house employees,	5,284.78
Stationery, postage, revenue stamps, and blank books,	445.14
Furniture and fixtures,	18,426.62
Fuel and lights,	8,065.92
Lumber, lime, cement, hair, paints, oil, putty, wood, sash and doors,	27,444.70
Stone, brick and sand,	22,222.55
Slate, lead, sheathing, and putting on roof, tinner's bill, roofing contractors, and putting on, -	4,479.88
Trustees' expenses (traveling),	166.93
Superintendent's board,	324.33
Iron rods, arch plates, work on sash patterns, shafting, blacksmithing, iron beams, lightning rods, roof and stage bolts, piping, etc.,	8,451.73
Shovels, hoes, picks, saws and saw-tables, boring machines, locks, screws, registers, soil pans, etc.,	3,272.22
Boiler, steam pump, pipe and fittings, radiator and hair felt,	10,712.43
Horses, engines, sleighs, harness, hay and feed, mowing machines and rake, manure, etc.,	1,321.64
Water works,	6,632.11
Architects' accounts, plans, etc., printing, advertising, insurance, etc.,	1,263.73
Bread-stuffs,	2,887.67
Meat, fish and eggs,	2,711.55
Butter,	3,347.33
Groceries,	2,331.54
Clothing,	1,011.79
Live stock, -	1,464.00
Freight and transportation,	3,463.54
Drugs and medicines,	359.05
Undertaker's bill,	351.79
Miscellaneous expenses, traveling, telegrams, etc.,	663.90
	$332,696.33

I would respectfully suggest that the best interests of the State would be promoted by a change of the law, so that the bills of the hospital for town poor be paid in advance, as is the case of indigent and private patients.

During the past year a small part of the hospital land has been under garden cultivation, producing a considerable quantity of vegetables. The greater portion of the farm was leased to the former owners for the sum of $600, while we had not the adequate force or arrangements to till it. With the present large additions to the hospital family, and the necessarily increased demand for milk and vegetables of all kinds, it will now be advisable to cultivate all the land belonging to the institution. I earnestly recommend the erection of a barn large enough to provide shelter for stock, storage for hay, grain, and roots of all the kinds used for the diet of our patients. Economy, as well as necessity, require an additional $8,000 for this purpose.

Acknowledgments are due to the officers associated with me in this great public charity for the efficient and faithful manner in which they have performed the duties of their several positions.

I should also be derelict to duty did I not in closing, express my commendation of the valuable services of those who are employed in the immediate care of the insane. As they have to bear with the irritability and often abusive language of patients, their duties are not only laborious, but peculiarly trying, and for this reason they are deserving of far more praise than they generally receive from the public.

Permit me in conclusion to express my grateful sense of obligation to the members of the Board for

their oft experienced counsels and confidences in these laborious and responsible duties. Relying upon their ready assistance in the future, and with unfaltering trust in a Divine Providence, I look forward with hope to the duties of another year.

Respectfully submitted,

A. M. SHEW, *Superintendent.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., March 31, 1869.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following statement of the fiscal concerns of the General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut, for the year commencing April 1st, 1868, and ending March 31st, 1869, is respectfully submitted to the Board of Trustees:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in the Treasurer's hands April 1st, 1868,	$ 382.79
Amount borrowed on individual notes given by the Trustees,	20,000.00
Appropriation of the State of Connecticut,	200,000.00
Interest allowed on the anticipated payment of the $20,000 notes given by the Trustees,	207.41
Revenue account from the Hospital,	16,777.11
	$237,367.31

PAYMENTS.

Amount of individual notes given by the Trustees,	$20,000.00
Interest paid on notes given by Trustees,	423.62
Amount of Superintendent's orders,	185,914.59
Balance in the Treasurer's hands March 31st, 1869,	1,029.32
	$207,367.31

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. B. COPELAND, *Treasurer.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., March 31st, 1869.

I hereby certify that I have examined the vouchers and accounts of the Treasurer, of which the above is an abstract, and found them correct.

JULIUS HOTCHKISS, *Auditor.*

MIDDLETOWN, April 28, 1869.

APPENDIX.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of the Probate Court, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such a person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, one woollen coat, one woollen vest, one pair of woollen pantaloons; two pairs new socks; one pair new shoes or boots, and one comfortable outside garment.

Each female patient, shall, in addition to a quantity of under clothing, shoes and stockings corresponding to that required for the male patient, have one flannel petticoat, two good dresses, one cloak or other good outside garment. Extra and better apparel is very desirable for chapel worship and out of doors exercise and riding.

4. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, etc., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost, and for which the officers of the hospital are not responsible.

5. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient; and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the hospital, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

6. The price of board, including washing, mending and attendance, for all who are supported at the public charge, is five dollars per week.

7. Pauper patients, or those supported partly by the town in which they reside, and partly by the State, are admitted agreeably to Sections four and six of Amended Act, 1867, and By-Laws.

8. Indigent persons, or those possessing little property, and partly supported by friends and partly by the State, are admitted under Section four of Amended Act, 1867, and By-Laws.

8. Private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, are admitted to the Hospital under Section 8th of amendment to Act approved July 23, 1867, and By-Laws.

9th. Visitors are admitted to the Institution between the hours of ten A. M. and twelve M., and between two and four P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only, but no visitors shall be admitted to the wards occupied by patients without express permission from the Superintendent, and especial care is to be taken that no amount of visiting is permitted that might prove injurious to the patients.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

The friends of patients, or others, making application for admission into the "General Hospital for the Insane," at Middletown, Conn., are requested, with the assistance of the family physician, to answer full and complete answers to the following questions:

1. What is the patient's name?
   What is the age?
   Is single or married?
2. Where was born?
   Where is present residence?
3. What is occupation?
   If a female, that of the husband or father.
4. When did the first symptoms of insanity occur, and in what manner?
5. Is this the first attack? If others, when, and what was their duration?
6. Has the patient any permanent hallucination, and what is the nature?
7. Has the patient any disposition to injure others? If so, is it from premeditation or sudden passion?
8. Does the propensity to suicide exist? Has the patient ever made an attempt? If so, in what manner?
9. Has the patient a disposition to destroy clothing, furniture, etc.?
10. What was the patient's natural disposition? Was there any peculiarity or eccentricity?
11. Have any members of the family ever been insane? On the father's or mother's side? Were the parents blood relations?
12. Has the patient ever been addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks, opium, or tobacco? Does the patient indulge in any improper habits?
13. Has the patient ever had an injury of the head, epilepsy, or any hereditary disease, sudden suppression of any eruption or accustomed discharge?
14. What is the apparent cause of this attack?

15. Has any restraint or confinement been resorted to? If so, what kind, and for how long?

16. Has the patient received any medical treatment?

17. State any other particulars of the patient's history which may have a bearing on the present attack.

FORM FOR PROBATE COURT.

And proceedings in the matter of admission of patients, under Sec. 4, of Amended Act, Chap. CII., May Session, 1867.

To the Hon. Court of Probate of the District of

The undersigned, First Selectman of the Town of respectfully represents that of is an insane person, and is now, and for has been (*describe whether pauper or indigent, whether in chains, or how kept, etc.*) He therefore prays that your Honorable Court will take said matter into consideration, and appoint a physician to visit said insane person, and inquire into and investigate case, according to the Statute Laws of the State of Connecticut in such case made and provided, and upon finding the allegations of this petition to be true, to order said to be taken without delay to the Hospital for the Insane, in the town of *Middletown*, and State of Connecticut.

Dated 18 at Conn.

(Signed)

First Selectman.

At a Court of Probate holden at on the day of 18 .

PRESENT: Judge.

Upon the foregoing petition and application of First Selectman of the town of it is ordered that of hereby appointed to visit said physician be, and he is represented to be insane, to investigate and inquire into case, and make return to this Court of the facts concerning alleged insanity.

Attest,

Clerk.

To the Hon. Court of Probate in and for the District of

The undersigned, physician, hereby makes return that in pursuance of an order of this Court, passed on the day of 18 , he visited the said at in said represented to be insane, that he made a full and complete investigation of in said case, and is of the opinion that the said is insane, and that the prayer of said petition should be granted.

Dated at this day of 18 .

(Signed)

Physician.

At a Court of Probate holden at in and for the District of on the day of

PRESENT: Judge.

Upon the hearing of the petition of First Selectman of the town of setting forth and showing that one an insane person, is now of said and praying, for reasons therein set forth, that may be removed to the Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, as per petition on file, this Court having investigated the case, and heard the report of the physician duly appointed to examine said case, doth find the allegations of said petition to be true, and it is ordered that the said be removed without delay to the Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut, at Middletown.

Attest,

Clerk.

FORM OF REQUEST FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS.

To the Superintendent of the General Hospital for Insane, at Middletown, Conn.

The undersigned, of county of State o requests the admission in the Hospital, under your charge, of resident of county of aged who has been (*here state occupation, condition, &c.*) He (or she) is a native of and is (*here state connection or relationship*) of the undersigned.

(*Give here, in writing, a history of the case, when insanity commenced, and by what caused*).

Dated 186 .

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

I, physician of county of State of hereby certify that I have examined into (or am acquainted with) the state of health and mental condition of of county of State of and that he (or she) is, in my opinion, insane, and a fit subject for the Hospital for the Insane.

Dated 186 .

(Signed) *Physician.*

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we, of town of county of State of are held and firmly bound unto Treasurer of the General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut, located at Middletown, and to his successors in office, in the sum of Six Hundred dollars, to the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves firmly by these presents.

Whereas, of the town of county of State of an insane person, has been admitted as a boarder in the Hospital for Insane aforesaid; now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is, that if we shall truly pay, during h continuance as such boarder, h board quarterly in advance and such extra charges as may be occasioned by h requiring more than ordinary care, and for such needful articles of clothing as shall require, which shall be procured by the steward of said Hospital, and shall remove the said when the Superintendent shall give notice of the need or propriety of such removal, from whatever cause, and shall also pay not exceeding fifty dollars for all damages may do to the furniture or property of the Hospital, and also for reasonable charges in the event of death, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation is void, otherwise remains in force.

Dated 186 .

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

Signed and sealed in presence of

PART OF ACT RELATING TO ADMISSIONS.

SEC. 4. That whenever any pauper in any town may be insane, it shall be the duty of the first selectman of that town, to make application in his behalf to the judge of probate of the district wherein said pauper resides, for his admission to the hospital, and said judge shall appoint one regular and respectable physician, who shall fully investigate the facts of the case, and if satisfied after such investigation that said pauper is insane, the judge shall issue an order to such first selectman requiring him without delay, to take such insane pauper to the hospital, where he shall be kept and supported so long as may be requisite or expedient; and one-half of the expense of his support shall be defrayed by the town wherein said pauper resides, and the other half by the State; and that when a person in indigent circumstances, not a pauper, becomes insane, application may be made in his behalf to the judge of probate for the district wherein he resides, and said judge shall appoint a respectable physician, who shall fully investigate the facts of the case, and if satisfied after such investigation that such indigent person is in indigent circumstances and

sanne, the judge shall issue an order to the person or persons making such application, directing him or them to take such indigent person to the hospital, where he shall be kept and supported so long as may be requisite or expedient; and one-half of the expenses of his support shall be paid by the State, and the other half by the parties making the application.

"SEC. 5. That the trustees may authorize the superintendent to admit, under special agreements, whenever there are vacancies in the hospital such cases as may seek admission."

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

General Hospital for the Insane,

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

WITH

SUPERINTENDENT'S AND TREASURER'S REPORTS.

Presented to the General Assembly, at its Session in May, 1870.

By Order of the General Assembly.

NEW HAVEN:
TUTTLE, MORGHOUSE & TAYLOR, PRINTERS.
1870.



FRONT ELEVATION OF HOSPITAL.

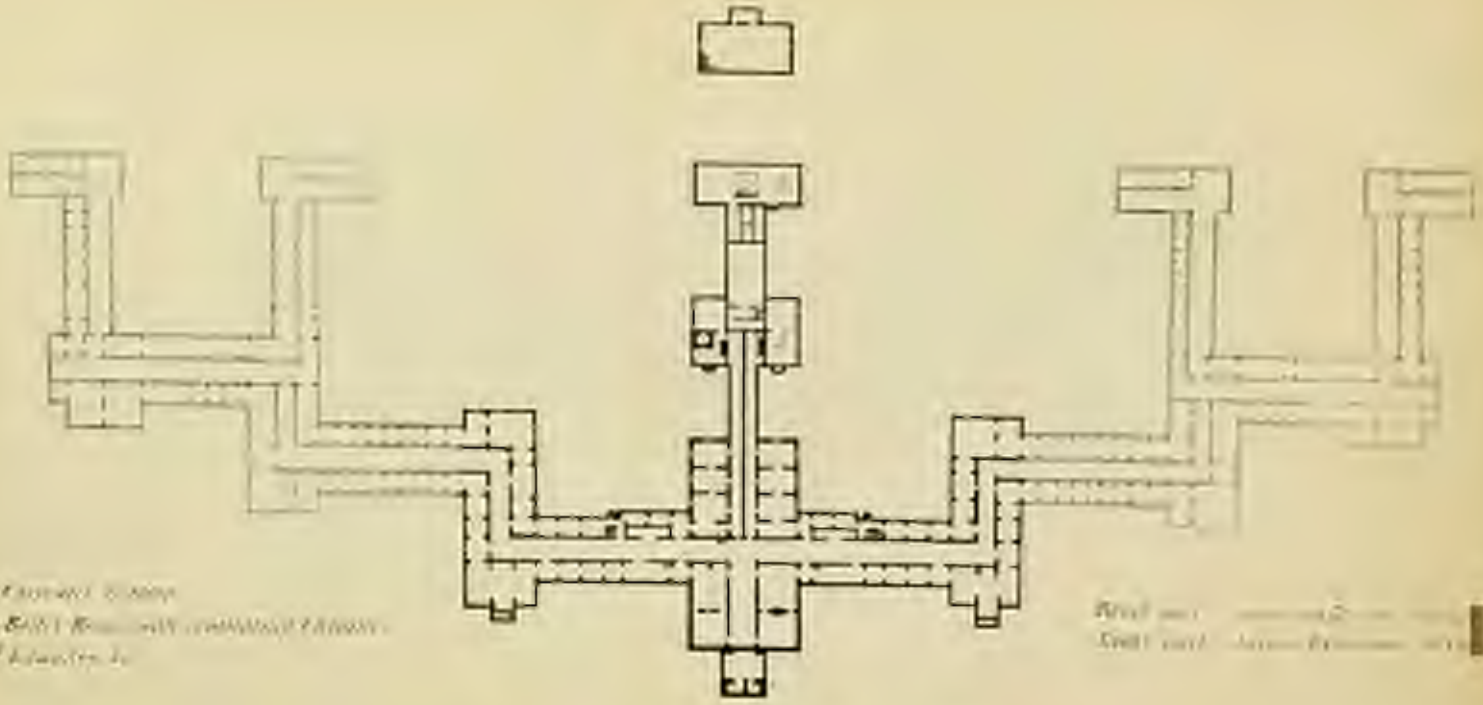
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

FRONT ELEVATION OF HOSPITAL.

SIDE ELEVATION.



PRINCIPAL PLAN OF PART OF HOSPITAL.



CELLAR PLAN OF THE HOSPITAL WHEN COMPLETED

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

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1870.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

MARSHALL JEWELL,	CHAIRMAN.
S. G. WILLARD,	*Colchester.*
J. TRACY,	*Windham.*
R. S. FELLOWES,	*New Haven.*
CURTISS T. WOODRUFF,	*Norwalk.*
ROBBINS BATTELL,	*Norfolk.*
H. SIDNEY HAYDEN,	*Windsor.*
L. S. FULLER,	*Tolland.*
BENJ. DOUGLAS,	*Middletown.*
JULIUS HOTCHKISS,	"
JOSEPH CUMMINGS,	"

Superintendent and Physician.
ABRAM MARVIN SHEW, M. D.

Assistant Physician.
WINTHROP B. HALLOCK, M. D.

Acting Steward.
J. D. ATHERTON.

Matron.
MRS. MARY HALLOCK.

Assistant Matron.
MRS. MARGARET DUTTON.

Treasurer.
M. B. COPELAND.

Farmer.
CLINTON B. WETHERBEE.

All communications relative to the admission, etc., of patients, should be addressed to the Superintendent. For forms, see Appendix to this Report.

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut:—

The Trustees of the General Hospital for the Insane, make to your honorable body the Fourth Annual Report of the Institution under their charge.

The annexed Report of the Superintendent, with tables of statistical details, presents clearly the history of the Hospital for the year ending 31st of March, and the accompanying Report of the Treasurer shows the financial condition of the institution at that date.

From the Report of the Superintendent will be seen the pressing need of more rooms to accommodate the Insane of this State.

The extension of the building in two wings, according to original approved plans, which have been presented to the Legislature in lithographs in previous Reports, and are again copied in this, would furnish the needed room.

An additional report, with full particulars of cost of such extension, may be brought to your notice during the session.

The administration of the affairs of the institution, both medical and economical, has been satisfactory. We are gratified to commend the faithfulness and efficiency of those in official positions.

We are called to record the first breach in our number by death. Wm. B. Casey, M. D., late member of this Board for Middlesex county, died in the latter part of March. Dr. Casey was intimately connected with all of the measures of locating, building and organizing the Hospital. His warm interest in the work, and useful counsels, will long be remembered.

We regret to mention that our associate, Rev. Curtiss T. Woodbury, member for Fairfield county, has removed from the State. Mr. Woodbury has been indefatigable in his duties as Trustee, and has faithfully acted from the beginning of the work, as Secretary of the Board. He has been present at nearly every meeting, inspiring all with his own cheerful energy.

In order to profit by the lowest prices of the markets in the very considerable purchases required for so large an institution, it is needful to buy with ready cash. To do this, and thus to keep the commercial credit of the State Hospital at the highest point, several of the Trustees united to provide a cash capital of $25,000, which sum was borrowed on the notes of individuals, members of the Board, for the uses of the hospital, from two Savings Banks in Middletown. The advantage of such a money-provision will be evident to all.

A Finance Committee, composed of the members from Middletown, meet monthly or oftener to order supplies and direct payments of all monies.

Your Trustees respectfully recommend that a law be passed ordering payments *in advance*, by the State, for

the State's proportion of the amounts paid for board, etc., of Pauper and Indigent patients, and also by the Towns for their proportions for Town paupers. Payment in advance is already required by law, from friends of Indigent patients for their proportions, and also from Private patients. It sometimes happens that bills for board at the end of the quarters, are not promptly met. When several small sums are thus withheld, the aggregate forms an amount which it is inconvenient for a new institution like ours to be kept out of.

The places on the Board made vacant by the decease of the member for Middlesex county, and by the resignation of the member for Fairfield county, need to be filled by the Legislature.

The terms of service of the member for New London county, and of the member for Windham county, expire with this year. We respectfully ask that they be re-chosen.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Hartford,
S. G. WILLARD, New London County,
J. TRACY, Windham County,
R. S. FELLOWES, New Haven County,
CURTISS T. WOODRUFF, Fairfield County,
ROBBINS BATTELL, Litchfield County,
H. SIDNEY HAYDEN, Hartford County,
L. S. FULLER, Tolland County.
BENJAMIN DOUGLAS,
JULIUS HOTCHKISS, } Middletown.
JOSEPH CUMMINGS,

April, 1859.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor herewith to make to you the Annual Report of patients admitted and discharged at this hospital, and to present statistical tables, beginning March 31st, 1869, and ending April 1st, 1870.

This period embraces the first entire year of systematic classification and treatment of both sexes in the two wings of the institution, and has terminated in a manner to awaken renewed thankfulness and gratitude to Almighty God. The general health of the officers, employes and patients has been remarkably good; neither epidemic or endemic disease has affected us, and we can report immunity from any case of suicide or homicide. The number of persons benefited by treatment in the institution has steadily increased; its usefulness in the community has perceptibly extended, and by a careful system of economy, the hospital has met its ordinary expenses, leading its officers to believe that the low price of board established by you is one which will not need to be changed for a long time. All the bills of the

institution to 1st of April have been paid. Its only obligation is to a number of the Board of Trustees, who joined in providing a certain sum or capital to furnish means for cash purchases.

At the date of the last report there were remaining two hundred and nine (209) patients, of whom one hundred and seven (107) were males and one hundred and two (102) were females.

There have been admitted during the twelve months to this date, one hundred and thirty-four (134) patients; seventy-eight (78) males and fifty-six (56) females.

Of this whole number, three hundred and forty-three (343), forty-three (43) were discharged recovered, eighteen (18) were discharged much improved, twenty-seven (27) were discharged not improved, twenty-one (21) died and two were found not to be insane, leaving the number in hospital to-day two hundred and thirty-two (232), of whom one hundred and fourteen (114) are males and one hundred and eighteen (118) are females. The daily average during the year is 225.27. Of the three classes for whom provision is made in the act of incorporation there are at present one hundred and sixty-five (165) pauper patients, fifty-seven (57) indigent patients, and ten (10) private patients. In accordance with the spirit of the law regulating admissions, the Superintendent is bound to act impartially in receiving all classes irrespective of condition, giving always preference to persons in the order of application. This just rule has, in a few instances, been a source of

trial to the officers, and of disappointment as well as extra expense to town authorities.

No one can regret more than the officers of the hospital its inability to receive all from the State who apply to this State Institution. The demand for increase of accommodation is daily felt to be a pressing one. On the 31st of March there were sixty-two (62) applications on our files for admission which *could not* be received from mere want of sleeping-room, and we know of many who would apply if there were a chance of their getting in. We are in the condition of a rail road company in possession of a good track, sufficient locomotives, well-built stations and some cars, but not enough to carry all the passengers who apply. As in the case supposed, only car-room is needed; so in our case, only chamber-room is needed.

We have, as you know, kitchen accommodations and heating and water power enough, and all the organization and auxiliaries for five hundred patients, but room only for a few over two hundred. That I do not overstate the probable number requiring places in your hospital, let me say that by the New York State Commissioner's report there ought to be in this State one insane person to every four hundred and fifty of the inhabitants. With a population of six hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, this estimate would occasion the need of accommodations in the State of Connecticut for over fourteen hundred insane. By the calculations of other States, the number would be thirteen hundred patients.

But taking only one thousand as our calculation for the number in this State, we now have room for two hundred and thirty. In the excellent Hartford Retreat, under the superintendency of that able veteran in this specialty, Dr. Butler, there are rooms for one hundred and fifty, leaving more than six hundred unprovided for. How long the prosperous State of Connecticut will be willing to allow this disproportion between the numbers demanding aid of the hospitals and the room-accommodations provided, the General Assembly will wisely judge.

Experience shows that treatment in early stages of the disease is attended with success in a majority of cases, while only a small proportion are restored to health and reason when several months are allowed to elapse before the patient receives systematic hospital treatment. Your Superintendent has repeatedly been obliged to delay the admission of persons in this early stage of insanity, from one to three months, because the hospital wards were already crowded to their utmost capacity. As is the case with all newly opened State Institutions, this hospital forms no exception in having a large proportion of aged persons,—old chronic cases, who will probably require the care of this or a similar institution during their remaining lifetime. Chronic cases often require the most attention, and when at large, are the most annoying to the public. This is especially true of cases of periodical insanity and epileptic mania.

During the year past a few cases of temporary insanity, resulting from improper use of alcoholic stimulants

have been sent to the hospital by legal authority. These persons are not, in the general acceptation of the term, insane, but, as they require some form of restraint for their own good as well as that of their friends and the public, and as the State has not made separate provision for them, the officers of this hospital have felt obliged to admit all such in the regular order of application.

Twenty-one deaths occurred during the year. There were in April three (3), in May one (1), in June one (1), in July (3), in August three (3), in October two (2), in November four (4), in February three (3), and in March one (1). Thus the number of deaths during the year equals 6 1-8 per cent. of the whole number under treatment. The disproportion of deaths between the sexes is noticeable, as only three have occurred among the women, the average number of whom in the hospital exceeds that of the men.

In the cases that have terminated fatally, we observe an undue proportion of deaths soon after admission. The excitement of removals, and the fatigue of journeyings, &c., &c., are often prejudicial to insane patients. It is a matter of deepest importance that discrimination on the part of those who remove patients to the hospital be conscientiously, calmly and wisely exercised. In deciding when to send, the judgment of a physician should always be obtained by friends and officials. This precaution would often prolong the lives of those whom they seek to benefit.

During the year one man, aged seventy, was brought

to the hospital soon after an apoplectic attack, and survived but two days. Another, with the same serious disease, lived only six days. A third, aged thirty-six, exhausted by acute mania, died on the sixth day after admission. Had this case been brought earlier, the probability is that the disease would by treatment have been arrested, but he should not have been removed at the time he was. Another, aged sixty-nine, having wearied out the attentions of friends, was brought to live with us only seven days. And another, aged forty-five, sent under legal authority when nearly worn away by acute pain, the result of schirrhus of the pylorus, survived twelve days. The last of this class, aged sixty-seven, exhausted by chronic mania, and confined to his bed from the day of admission, died in two weeks.

I firmly believe, that in all of these cases the excitement and fatigue resulting from the journey to the hospital, not only hastened the time of death but also destroyed whatever hope of recovery there may have been. It seems as though the anxiety of friends, and common sense, would suggest to thoughtful persons the importance of rest and quietness in such a condition of the disease, and prevent any removals in such crises.

Of the other fifteen deaths, two were the result of phthisis, two of general paresis, two of exhaustion of chronic mania, and one each of pneumonia, carbuncle, debility, inanition, cerebral effusion, senile decay, and strangulation in an epileptic paroxysm.

In this connection I ought, perhaps, to state a fact not

sufficiently understood, that in the treatment of mental disorders little reliance is placed on the action of drugs. The prevailing favorable influence in the treatment of insane persons consists in removal from the influences previously surrounding them at home which may have been active in causing the disease. Attempts of friends at control, tend only to increase the inherent sense of arbitrariness while in the accustomed rooms and home. A powerful maniac who has been the terror of family and community, will ordinarily quietly submit to the rules of an institution, and be guided and influenced by a kind word from an intelligent attendant who is an entire stranger. The earlier in the disease that this change is made, the greater are the chances of speedy and permanent recovery. The very fact of being a stranger among others having each peculiar delusions and habits, awakens new trains of thought and feelings, which end in a kind of self-examination and self-control with subsequent improvement. I have repeatedly been told by patients who had recovered, that their first consciousness of deviation from a supposed sane condition, was induced by comparisons of themselves with the insane companions in the wards. Apprehensions generally entertained by the inexperienced, that a mild case of derangement would be intensified by contact with a large number similarly affected, is not confirmed in experience. On the contrary, in well regulated hospitals, where attention is given to the classification of patients, to regularity in exercise, eating, sleeping and amusements, beneficial

changes are often soon recognized by the patients themselves, indicating that restoration to health has begun.

In these progressive stages of convalescence, too much praise can hardly be awarded to competent attendants, who act the part of friends, directing and encouraging the feeble intellect by kind and gentle acts, even when at first coldly received and perhaps unappreciated for months. It is during this stage that patients need to have their minds diverted and occupied by various amusements, or by light employments, chosen wisely to meet their characters. Our institution as yet is able to offer but few of the recreative amusements or employments possessed by older hospitals.

In the last report of the "Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane," at Philadelphia, an institution erected and supported by Christian benevolence, without the aid of the Commonwealth, mention is made, that "the pleasure grounds, embracing at the two departments almost one hundred acres of beautifully undulating land, with their fine trees and various improvements, and having nearly four miles of carriage drives and as much brick or board walks, are invaluable as adjuncts in the proper management of an institution for the insane, and scarcely any, no matter what may have been their mental or physical condition, have ever been here for any length of time without deriving positive benefit from their regular and daily use."

In addition to the above out-door attractions, much has been done by Dr. Kirkbride within the past few

years to afford varied evening and indoor entertainments. A large hall, adapted for lectures, concerts and gymnastic exercises, was provided mainly by the managers, at a cost of several thousands of dollars, and is in constant use. A large stock of photographic pictures, engravings, paintings, museum articles, books and games, with billiard rooms and bowling alleys, are the approved methods and appliances used in restoring to health this unfortunate class of afflicted humanity. Other hospitals than the one mentioned are now adopting these useful accessories to medical treatment.

We are encouraged with the progress made during the past twelve months in our own building and grounds. The number of books has much increased and the engravings, photographs and lithographs which enliven our halls, speak of the friendly interest of generous citizens of this and other cities of the State. Beautiful plants, a fern-case and three aquaria attract patients, as they enter halls which are perhaps to be occupied by them as their homes for months. A few games of harmless nature are provided, and the billiard-room invites those who are sufficiently restored to understand and enjoy the play. One evening each week is devoted to music and social enjoyments, participated in by patients and attendants under the direction of the officers. During the winter, some friends, amateur performers, kindly furnished several vocal and instrumental concerts. Our acknowledgments for these are formally made in another place.

On the evening of the 24th December, our beautiful chapel was decorated tastefully. The exercises, at which were present more than two hundred of our patients, consisted in the reading of poetry, music, and in the distribution of presents from a Christmas-tree which had been prepared for the occasion. A more extended programme of lectures, concerts and amusements has been prepared for the coming year, and it is hoped that our means for a liberal increase in this direction may increase from year to year.

Satisfactory progress in completing a variety of unfinished work, which, owing to want of funds, remained over from the previous year, has been made. At the head of this list in the order of importance, stands the chapel. This room, forty-four feet in width, fifty-seven feet in length, and twenty-two feet in height, was finished and furnished with the necessary furniture and fixtures, and it is all that could be desired as an audience room. Before its completion, weekly religious services were held in one of the halls occupied by patients; but since, the chapel has been regularly used on the Sabbath, to the advantage and comfort of our patients. Acknowledgments are gratefully and sincerely due to the Reverend gentlemen of Middletown and vicinity, who have cheerfully and regularly conducted the services during the year.

In my last report your attention was directed to the importance of making provision for the protection of our stock and preservation of the farm products. Eco-

omy and necessity combined to require an additional appropriation for this purpose of eight thousand dollars, which was promptly voted by the last General Assembly. In August last, plans and specifications were procured, and contracts entered into with responsible parties to furnish timber and other building materials, and the building begun with prospect of early completion, but an unavoidable delay of six weeks was caused by the severe storm in October, which, it will be remembered, occasioned much damage and an unprecedented flood through the Connecticut valley. Owing to this unexpected casualty, the contractor was hindered in the work until late in the autumn. By employing a large gang of men, with his personal supervision, he completed the barn in a satisfactory manner during January.

The barn is situated on a slope two thousand feet in the rear of the hospital, and has sub-cellar for pigs and manure, a commodious, well sheltered and ventilated cellar (three sides above ground) to accommodate about forty cows, and a superstructure of wood fifty-six feet in width, ninety feet in length, and twenty-three feet in height, for the storage of hay, grain and farming implements.

Owing to the exposed condition of our grounds surrounding the hospital, much annoyance has been experienced; but an early completion of the permanent inclosures, which were commenced and nearly finished during the last season, will obviate this and secure to patients the desired seclusion. With this needed pro-

tection we expect to allow all of our patients the freedom of the grounds much of the time during the pleasant months of the year.

Ample space for exercise is afforded to the most excitable patients, in two large yards which have been inclosed in connection with the lower halls.

In the month of August a contract was made for the completion of the main porch of the center building and of the small porch of the north wing.

Our farmer, Mr. Clinton B. Weatherbee, has had under cultivation the larger part of the hospital farm, which, with the pastures and meadows, has produced a total of products valued at five thousand dollars, and of which a list is appended :—

Hay,	18 tons.	Lettuce,	
Corn Fodder (say),	10 "	Beets, Green,	18 bushels.
Corn,	100 bushels.	Melons,	500 lbs.
Potatoes,	1450 "	Winter Squash,	3 tons.
Carrots,	125 "	Pumpkins,	4 "
Beets,	30 "	Radishes,	200 bunches.
Onions,	13 "	Cabbage,	252 heads.
Turnips,	300 "	Peaches,	1 bushel.
Parsnips,	15 "	Pears,	7 "
Beans, White,	7½ "	Apples,	21 "
" String,	26 "	Celery,	1000 lbs.
" Pole,	28 "	Veal,	120 "
Peas,	18 "	Pork,	4434 "
Sweet Corn,	183 "	Eggs,	657 doz.
Cucumbers,	26 "	Chickens,	325 lbs.
Tomatoes,	42 "	Milk (gross made),	11,648 quarts.
Summer Squash,	100 "		

Mr. Weatherbee reports the weight of the hogs butchered as follows:—279, 360, 312, 309, 300, 406, 360, 311, 343, 305, 220, 270, 401; total, 4434 lbs.

Aside from the actual cash value of these products, opportunity for labor has been afforded to some of our patients, and has been of substantial benefit to a number of convalescents who have found healthful employment during the summer months. I mention particularly the instance of a nervous, excitable monomaniac, who chafed under the usual restraints of hospital life, but was comparatively quiet, contented and happy when allowed the freedom of the farm.

This is one of the practical and incidental benefits of farm work in hygienic treatment. It is doubted whether the labor of the insane can be made pecuniarily profitable. Experience thus far shows that a small proportion only of the entire number are physically strong enough to endure continuous manual labor.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We are under renewed obligations to the newspaper press for the subjoined list of papers received during the year:—

Hartford Daily Courant,	Hartford, Conn.
" " Post,	" "
" Weekly Times,	" "
The Religious Herald,	" "
Conn. General Advertiser,	" "
New Haven Evening Register,	New Haven, Conn.
" Morning Journal & Courier,	" "
" Weekly Palladium,	" "
Leonie's Musical Journal,	" "
Watson's Art Journal,	

The Constitution,	Middletown, Conn.
Sentinel and Witness,	" "
Norwich Daily Advertiser,	Norwich, "
" Weekly Courier,	" "
Norwalk Weekly Gazette,	Norwalk, Conn.
Meriden Daily Republican,	Meriden, "
Tolland County Journal,	Rockville, "
The Winsted Herald,	Winsted, "
The Spirit of Missions,	New York, N. Y.
Forney's Weekly Press,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Litchfield Inquirer,	Litchfield, Conn.

If those having the control of newspapers in our State could see how eagerly these daily and weekly visitors are looked for, and how much they do to promote the comfort and welfare of our patients, it would not be necessary for me to appeal for their assistance.

It is a source of gratification to the Superintendent to report an increasing disposition on the part of the public to manifest their interest in this benevolent work, by contributions of various kinds for the wants of the patients. During the year we have received many tokens of this kind:—seventy-five dollars to purchase books for the library from "a lady friend"; a beautiful rustic stand and basket of plants from Mr. Wm. F. Hubbert; four trees from Prof. Johnston; plants and flowers from Miss Tompkins; also from Miss Payne; five dollars and a steel engraving in gilt frame entitled, "Old Age," from Mrs. Samuel C. Hubbard; a fine large engraving from Mr. W. W. Wilcox; three large engravings from Mr. R. L. de Zeng; one hundred lithographs from that untiring friend of the insane, Miss Dix; twelve

exquisitely tinted chromos from Mr. Addison Hutton, of Philadelphia, Pa.; a complete set of croquet from Mr. Samuel C. Hubbard; a barrel of apples and twelve quarts of whortleberries from Mr. Wm. S. Camp; one black walnut writing-desk from Mr. E. F. Sheldon; one large aquarium from Mr. Benjamin Douglas; agricultural reports from T. S. Gould, Esq., Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; fifty bibles from the Middletown and vicinity Bible Society; fifty prayer books from the New York Bible and Prayer Book Society, through the Rev. Mr. Thorne; many valuable reports and medical works from Dr. John R. Lee, of Hartford; religious papers from Mr. J. J. Whitney, of Winsted.

In addition to the above, a large number of interesting books, papers, magazines and games have been received from Miss Mary Roberts, Miss Russell, Prof. D. C. Gilman, Mrs. Fellows, Mr. A. M. Smith and Mr. Birge; from Mr. C. E. Putnam, the "New York Daily Sun," illustrated magazines, papers and periodicals.

We are indebted to Mr. Samuel C. Hubbard, and to a number of ladies of Middletown, for the strawberry festival enjoyed by our patients on the afternoon of July 3d; to the Wesleyan University Glee Club for a delightful vocal concert; and to Mr. Parsons and friends of New Britain, for a pleasant evening entertainment.

The institution is also under deep obligations to the resident officers, for their continued and efficient services during another year. Without their zealous co-operation

the Superintendent would be unable to properly execute your philanthropic designs.

The attendants and other employes whose duties are at all times laborious and peculiarly trying, deserve special mention, and it gives me pleasure to speak thus favorably of nearly all who have been with us during the year.

In behalf of those who are incapable of expressing their obligation to your Board for the continued interest you have manifested in their welfare, I acknowledge their indebtedness, while I thank you for the support which you have given the Superintendent and other officers in administering the affairs of this noble charity.

A. M. SHEW, *Superintendent.*

Middletown, Conn., March 31st, 1870.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. 1.—GENERAL RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 1, 1870.

				Males.	Fems.	Total.
There were remaining in the Hospital, March 31, 1869, -				107	102	209
There were admitted during the year ending March 31, 1870, -				78	56	134
Total number under treatment during the year,				185	158	343
There were discharged as						
Recovered,	27	16	43			
Improved,	8	10	18			
Unimproved,	13	10	27			
Died, -	18	3	21			
Not Insane,* -	1	1	2	71	40	111
Remaining in Hospital, March 31, 1870,				114	118	232

Daily average number in Hospital for the year, 225.27.

TABLE NO. 2.—GENERAL RESULT SINCE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL, APRIL 29, 1868.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Number of patients admitted,				243	159	402
Discharged as Recovered,	52	16	68			
" - Improved,	19	10	29			
" - Unimproved,	23	10	33			
Died, -	32	4	36			
Not Insane,* -	3	1	4	129	41	170
				114	118	232

* Idiots and otherwise.

TABLE NO. 3.—NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Admitted during the year.			Admitted since April 20, 1868.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Connecticut,	46	26	72	147	78	225
New York,	4	2	6	13	9	22
Massachusetts,	4	2	6	8	3	11
Rhode Island,	1	0	1	4	1	5
Pennsylvania,	1	0	1	2	0	2
Canada,	2	0	2	2	0	2
Germany,	2	3	5	7	5	12
England,	2	2	4	3	5	8
Ireland,	15	20	35	49	51	100
Scotland,	0	1	1	2	1	3
Italy,	1	0	1	1	0	1
Virginia,	0	0	0	1	1	2
North Carolina,	0	0	0	1	0	1
Vermont,	0	0	0	0	1	1
New Jersey,	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cuba,	0	0	0	0	1	1
Prussia,	0	0	0	0	2	2
Unknown,	0	0	0	3	0	3
Total,	78	56	134	243	159	402

TABLE NO. 4.—CIVIL CONDITIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Admitted during the year.			Admitted since April 20, 1868.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Single,	41	23	64	123	59	182
Married,	27	19	46	89	51	140
Widowed,	8	12	20	23	30	53
Divorced,	0	2	2	0	2	2
Unknown,	2	0	2	8	17	25
Total,	78	56	134	243	159	402

TABLE NO. 3.—NUMBER OF ATTACKS.

	Admitted during the year.			Admitted since April 30, 1863.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
First attack,	51	33	84	158	98	256
Second "	13	8	21	31	22	53
Third "	2	5	7	6	8	14
Fourth "	1	2	3	2	3	5
Fifth "	1	0	1	2	1	3
Sixth "	0	0	0	1	1	2
Seventh "	0	0	0	0	1	1
Several previous attacks,	7	2	9	23	9	32
Unknown,	2	5	7	17	15	32
Not Insane,	1	1	2	3	1	4
Total,	78	56	134	243	159	402

TABLE NO. 4.—AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Admitted during the year.			Admitted since April 30, 1863.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Under 20 years,	4	1	5	11	2	13
Between 20 and 30 years,	14	8	22	52	25	77
" 30 " 40 "	25	19	44	65	44	109
" 40 " 50 "	18	12	30	49	39	88
" 50 " 60 "	3	7	10	26	14	40
" 60 " 70 "	12	5	17	30	26	56
" 70 " 80 "	2	2	4	8	7	15
" 80 " 90 "	0	1	1	2	1	3
Unknown,	0	1	1	0	1	1
Total,	78	56	134	243	159	402

TABLE NO. 7.—SHOWING DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

	Admitted during the year.			Admitted since April 30, 1848		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Less than three months,	19	13	32	55	18	73
Between 3 and 6 "	15	3	18	26	9	35
" 6 " 12 "	11	3	14	23	5	28
" 1 " 2 years,	8	6	14	21	14	35
" 2 " 5 "	11	10	21	36	22	58
" 5 " 10 "	6	13	19	24	24	48
" 10 " 20 "	6	6	12	28	23	51
" 20 " 30 "	0	0	0	5	6	11
Over 30 years,	0	1	1	1	8	9
Unknown, -	1	0	1	16	32	50
Not Insane,	1	1	2	3	1	4
Total,	78	56	134	243	159	402

TABLE NO. 8.—OCCUPATION OF MALES ADMITTED.

	During the year.	Since April 30, 1848.		During the year.	Since April 30, 1848.
Farmers,	18	61	Pilots, - -	2	3
Laborers,	12	30	Carman, - -	0	1
Machinists,	7	14	Blacksmith, -	0	1
Carpenters,	0	6	Knitter of Hosiery,	0	1
Sailors,	0	5	Druggists, -	3	4
Mechanics, -	4	10	Cabinet-maker,	0	1
Merchants, -	1	5	Lawyer, -	0	1
Shoemakers,	1	5	Clergyman, - -	0	1
Clerks,	1	5	Supt. of Factory,	0	1
Harness-makers,	1	4	Book Agents,	1	2
Quarrymen,	0	3	Pump-maker,	0	1
Painters, -	2	2	Shipping merchant,	0	1
Sash & Blind-makers,	0	2	Moulder,	0	1

	During the Year.	Since April 30, 1868.
Barbers,	0	2
Tinsmiths,	1	3
Spinners,	1	3
Hostlers,	1	3
Landlord,	0	1
Physicians,	1	2
Tailors,	0	2
Waiters,	1	2
Ship Carpenter,	0	1
Sail-maker,	0	1
Carriage-maker,	0	1
Carriage-trimmer,	1	1
Student,	0	1
Glass-cutter,	1	1
Truss-maker,	1	1
Commer'l Travelers,	2	2
Telegraph Operator,	0	1
Printer,	0	1
Paper-maker,	0	1
Express Agent,	0	1
Accountants,	2	3
Silver Plate manuf'rs,	0	1
Electro-plater,	1	1
Teachers,	1	2
Grocer,	0	1
Wheelwright,	0	1
Currier,	0	1
Chemist,	0	1
News-boy,	1	1
Brush-maker,	1	1
Cigar-maker,	1	1
No employment,	7	24
Unknown,	3	3
Total,	78	243

TABLE NO. 3.—SUPPOSED CAUSE OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED

	During the year.			Since April 30, 1868.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Intemperance,	13	0	13	25	0	25
Over exertion,	1	0	1	5	3	8
Epilepsy,	5	0	5	10	3	13
Exposure,	0	0	0	3	0	3
Religious excitement,	1	0	1	5	2	7
Business anxieties,	1	0	1	3	0	3
Death of friends,	1	0	1	3	0	3
Disappointed affections,	0	1	1	1	5	6
Physical injury,	2	0	2	6	4	10
Ill health,	0	2	2	2	6	8
Spiritualism,	1	0	1	2	0	2
Over mental exertion,	2	1	3	3	1	4
Sunstroke,	0	0	0	2	0	2

	During the year			Since April 30, 1868		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Paralysis,	0	0	0	2	0	2
Typhoid fever,	0	0	0	1	1	2
Inflammation of brain,	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hereditary predisposition,	14	13	27	37	22	59
Syphillis,	0	0	0	2	0	2
Masturbation,	0	1	1	11	1	12
Puerperal,	0	2	2	0	6	6
Domestic difficulties,	2	3	5	2	14	16
Fright,	0	0	0	0	1	1
Jealousy,	0	0	0	0	2	2
Tobacco,	2	0	2	2	0	2
Apoplexy,	1	0	1	1	0	1
Nervous shock,	1	0	1	1	0	1
Riotous living,	1	0	1	1	0	1
Old age,	1	4	5	3	5	8
Unknown,	28	28	56	104	82	186
Not insane,	1	1	2	3	1	4
Total,	78	56	134	243	159	402

TABLE NO. 16.—AGES OF THOSE WHO RECOVERED.

	During the year.			Since April 30, 1868.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Less than 20 years,	3	1	4	4	1	5
Between 20 and 30 years,	3	4	7	9	4	13
" 30 " 40 "	6	8	14	13	8	21
" 40 " 50 "	3	3	6	9	3	12
" 50 " 60 "	1	0	1	2	0	2
" 60 " 70 "	4	0	4	8	0	8
Methomaniacs,*	7	0	7	7	0	7
Total,	27	16	43	52	16	68

* Not counted as recovered from insanity.

TABLE NO. 11.—FORM OF INSANITY OF THOSE WHO RECOVERED.

	Admitted during the year.			Admitted since April 30, 1868.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Mania, acute,	14	12	26	33	12	45
" puerperal,	0	3	3	0	3	3
Melancholia,	3	1	4	8	1	9
Monomania,	3	0	3	4	0	4
Methomania,*	7	0	7	7	0	7
Total,	27	16	43	52	16	68

TABLE NO. 12.—DURATION OF INSANITY, BEFORE ADMISSION, OF THOSE WHO RECOVERED.

	During the year.			Since April 30, 1868.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 week,	2	3	5	2	3	5
" " 2 weeks,	3	1	4	6	1	7
" " 3 "	2	2	4	5	2	7
" " 1 month,	4	1	5	9	1	10
" " 2 months,	2	5	7	7	5	12
" " 3 "	2	1	3	3	1	4
" " 5 "	1	0	1	4	0	4
" " 6 "	1	1	2	2	1	3
" " 1 year,	1	1	2	2	1	3
" " 2 "	1	1	2	2	1	3
" " 3 "	1	0	1	2	0	2
" " 12 "	0	0	0	1	0	1
Methomaniacs,*	7	0	7	7	0	7
Total,	27	16	43	52	16	68

* Not counted as recovered from insanity.

TABLE NO. 13.—PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN THE ASYLUM OF THOSE WHO RECOVERED.

	During the year.			Since April 30, 1868.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Not more than 1 month,	8	2	5	12	2	14
" " " 2 months,	3	3	6	8	3	11
" " " 3 "	8	1	9	11	1	12
" " " 4 "	1	1	2	3	1	4
" " " 5 "	0	3	3	1	3	4
" " " 6 "	1	1	2	3	1	4
" " " 7 "	2	1	3	4	1	5
" " " 8 "	0	0	0	0	0	0
" " " 9 "	1	2	3	1	2	3
" " " 10 "	0	0	0	1	0	1
" " " 2 years,	1	2	3	1	2	3
Methomaniacs,*	7	0	7	7	0	7
Total,	27	16	43	52	16	68

TABLE NO. 14.—AGES OF THOSE WHO DIED.

	During the year.			Since April 30, 1868.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Between 20 and 30 years,	5	0	5	7	0	7
" 30 " 40 "	2	0	2	5	0	5
" 40 " 50 "	4	1	5	6	2	8
" 50 " 60 "	5	1	6	6	1	7
" 60 " 70 "	2	1	3	4	1	5
" 70 " 80 "	2	0	2	4	0	4
Total,	18	3	21	32	4	36

* Not counted as recovered from insanity.

TABLE NO. 15.—DURATION OF INSANITY, BEFORE ADMISSION, OF THOSE WHO DIED.

	Admitted during the year			Admitted since April 26, 1869.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Between 1 and 2 months,	1	0	1	1	0	1
" 3 " 6 "	1	0	1	1	0	1
" 6 " 9 "	4	1	5	8	1	9
" 9 " 12 "	2	1	3	2	1	3
" 1 " 2 years,	3	0	3	5	0	5
" 2 " 3 "	0	0	0	1	0	1
" 3 " 4 "	1	0	1	2	0	2
" 4 " 6 "	1	0	1	2	0	2
" 9 " 12 "	1	0	1	2	0	2
" 12 " 15 "	2	0	2	4	1	5
" 15 " 20 "	2	1	3	3	1	4
Over 40 years,	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total,	18	3	21	32	4	36

TABLE NO. 16.—FORM OF INSANITY OF THOSE WHO DIED.

	During the year.			Since April 26, 1869.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Acute mania,	6	0	6	7	0	7
Chronic "	4	1	5	7	2	9
Melancholia,	1	2	3	2	2	4
General paralysis,	2	0	2	4	0	4
Senile Dementia,	2	0	2	4	0	4
Dementia,	1	0	1	5	0	5
Epileptic mania,	2	0	2	3	0	3
Total,	18	3	21	32	4	36

TABLE NO. 17.—RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM OF THOSE WHO DIED

	During the year			Since April 30, 1848.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 week, -	4	0	4	5	0	5
" " 2 weeks, -	2	0	2	2	0	2
" " 1 month, -	1	0	1	2	1	3
" " 2 months,	1	0	1	5	0	5
" " 3 " -	1	0	1	3	0	3
" " 4 " -	1	1	2	4	1	5
" " 6 " -	2	1	3	4	1	5
" " 8 " -	1	1	2	2	1	3
" " 10 " -	0	0	0	0	0	0
" " 1 year, -	1	0	1	1	0	1
" " 1½ years, -	2	0	2	2	0	2
" " 2 " -	2	0	2	2	0	2
Total, -	18	3	21	32	4	36

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following statement of the fiscal concerns of "The General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut," for the year commencing April 1st, 1869, and ending March 31st, 1870, is respectfully submitted to the Board of Trustees:—

RECEIPTS.

Balance in the Treasurer's hands, April 1st, 1869, -	$ 1,029.31
Appropriation of the State of Connecticut, - -	35,543.00
Revenue account from the Hospital, - - -	62,128.58
Amounts borrowed on notes, signed by several members of the Board of Trustees, individually, for working capital, - - - -	25,000.00
	$123,701.89

PAYMENTS.

Amount of Superintendent's orders, - -	$119,854.11
Interest paid on notes signed by members of the Board,	996.43
Balance in the Treasurer's hands, March 31st, 1870,	2,851.35
	$123,701.89

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. B. COPELAND, *Treasurer.*

Middletown, Conn., March 31st, 1870.

We hereby certify, that we have examined the vouchers and accounts of the Treasurer, of which the above is an abstract, and found them correct.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS, }
JULIUS HOTCHKISS, } *Auditors.*

Middletown, April 12th, 1870.

APPENDIX.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of the Probate Court, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such a person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, one woolen coat, one woolen vest, one pair of woolen pantaloons, two pairs sock socks, one pair new shoes or boots, and one comfortable outside garment.

Each female patient shall, in addition to a quantity of under clothing, shoes and stockings corresponding to that required for the male patient, have one flannel petticoat, two good dresses, one cloak or other good outside garment. Knit and hemp apparel is very desirable for chapel worship and out of doors exercise and riding.

4. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, etc., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost, and for which the officers of the hospital are not responsible.

5. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the hospital from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

6. The price of board, including washing, mending, and attendance, for all who are supported at the public charge, is five dollars per week.

7. Pauper patients, or those supported partly by the towns in which they reside, and partly by the State, are admitted agreeably to Sections four and six of Amended Act, 1867, and By-Laws.

8. Indigent persons, or those possessing little property, and partly supported by friends and partly by the State, are admitted under Section four of Amended Act, 1887, and By-Laws.

9. Private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, are admitted to the Hospital under Section five of Amendment to Act approved July 23, 1887, and By-Laws.

10. Visitors are admitted to the Institution between the hours of ten A. M. and twelve M., and between two and four P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only, but no visitors shall be admitted to the wards occupied by patients without written permission from the Superintendent, and special care is to be taken that no amount of visiting is permitted that might prove injurious to the patients.

FORM FOR PROBATE COURT,

And proceedings in the matter of admission of patients under Sec. 4 of Amended Act, Chapter CII, May Session, 1887.

To the Hon. Court of Probate of the District of

The undersigned, First Selectman of the town of respectfully represents that of is an insane person, and is now, and for has been (describe whether pauper or indigent, whether in almshouse, or how kept, etc.) He therefore prays that your Honorable Court will take said matter into consideration, and appoint a physician to visit said insane person, and inquire into and investigate case, according to the Statute Laws of this section in such case made and provided, and upon finding the allegations of this petition to be true, to order said to be taken without delay to the Hospital for the Insane, in the town of Middletown, said State of Connecticut.

Dated 18 at Conn.

(Signed)

First Selectman.

At a Court of Probate holden at on the day of 18

PRESENT:

Judge.

Upon the foregoing petition and application of First Selectman of the town of it is ordered that of physician, be, and he is hereby appointed to visit said represented to be insane, to investigate and inquire into case, and make return to this Court of the facts concerning alleged insanity.

Attest,

Clerk.

To the Hon. Court of Probate in and for the District of

The undersigned, physician, hereby makes return that, in pursuance of an order of this Court, passed on the day of 18 , he visited the said at in said represented to be insane;

that he made a full and complete investigation of in said case, and is of the opinion that the said is insane, and that the prayer of said petition should be granted.

Dated at this day of 187

(Signed)

Physician.

At a Court of Probate holden at in and for the District of on the day of

PRESENT:

Judge.

Upon the hearing of the petition of First Selectman of the town of setting forth and showing that one an insane person, is over of said and praying, for reasons therein set forth, that may be removed to the Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, as per petition on file, this Court having investigated the case, and heard the report of the physician duly appointed to examine said case, doth find the allegations of said petition to be true, and it is ordered that the said be removed without delay to the Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut at Middletown.

Attest,

Clerk.

FORM OF REQUEST FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS.

To the Superintendent of the General Hospital for Insane, at Middletown, Conn.

The undersigned, of county of State of respectfully request the admission to the Hospital, under your charge, of resident of county of aged who has been (here state occupation, condition, &c.) He (or she) is a native of and is (here state connection or relationship) of the undersigned.

(Also here, as circularly as history of the case, when known, commenced, and by what caused.)

Dated 187

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

I, physician, of county of State of hereby certify that I have examined into (or am acquainted with) the state of health and mental condition of of county of state of and that he (or she) is, in my opinion, insane, and a fit subject for the Hospital for the Insane.

Dated 187

(Signed) Physician.

NOTE.—The Amended Act of 1869 requires that the physician giving the certificate shall make oath or affirm.—See parts of Acts relating to admission, on the succeeding pages.

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we of the town of county of State of are held and firmly bound unto Treasurer of the General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut, located at Middletown, and to his successors in office, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves by these presents.

Whereas, of the town of county of State of an insane person, has been admitted as a boarder in the Hospital for Insane aforesaid; now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is, that if we shall truly pay, during h continuance as such boarder, h board quarterly in advance, and such extra charges as may be occasioned by h requiring more than ordinary care, and for such needful articles of clothing as shall require, which shall be procured by the steward of said Hospital, and shall remove the said when the Superintendent shall give notice of the need or propriety of such removal, from whatever cause, and shall also pay not exceeding fifty dollars for all damages may do to the furniture or property of the Hospital, and also for reasonable charges in the event of death, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation is void, otherwise remains in force.

Dated 187

[L. S.]
[L. S.]

Signed and sealed in presence of

PARTS OF ACTS

RELATING TO ADMISSIONS.

Chapter CII.—*Approved* 1857.

"Sec. 4. That whenever any pauper in any town may be insane, it shall be the duty of the first selectman of that town, to make application in his behalf to the Judge of Probate of the district wherein said pauper resides, for his admission to the hospital, and said judge shall appoint one regular and respectable physician, who shall fully investigate the facts of the case, and if satisfied after such investigation that said pauper is insane, the judge shall issue an order to such first selectman, requiring him, without delay, to take such insane pauper to the hospital where he shall be kept and supported so long as may be requisite or expedient; and one-half of the expense of his support shall be defrayed by the town wherein said pauper resides, and the other half by the State; and that when a person in indigent circumstances, not a pauper, becomes insane, application may be made in his behalf to the judge of probate for the district wherein he resides, and said judge shall appoint a respectable physician, who shall fully investigate the facts of the case, and if satisfied after such investigation that such indigent person is in indigent circumstances and insane, the judge shall issue an order to the person or persons making such application, directing him or them to take such indigent person to the hospital, where he shall be kept and supported so long as may be requisite or expedient; and one half of the expenses of his support shall be paid by the State, and the other half by the parties making the application.

"Sec. 5. That the trustees may authorize the superintendent to admit, under special agreements, whenever there are vacancies in the hospital, such cases as may seek admission."

Chapter LXIV.—*Approved* 29th July, 1868.

"Sec. 1. That whenever a Judge of Probate for any district shall issue an order for the admission of any indigent insane person to the Hospital for the Insane in this State, he shall make a record of such order, and immediately transmit a duplicate of the same to the Governor of the State.

"Sec. 2. That before any bill for the support of such indigent insane person in said hospital shall be paid by the Treasurer of the State, the same shall be approved by the Governor."

Chapter *LXXX*—*Approved* 8th July, 1919.

"Sec. 1. Any lunatic or distracted person may be placed in a hospital, asylum, or retreat for the insane, or other suitable place of detention, either public or private, by the or her legal guardian, or relatives, or friends in case of no guardian; but in no case without the certificate of one or more reputable physicians, after a personal examination made within one week of the date thereof, which certificate shall be duly acknowledged before some magistrate or other officer authorized to administer oaths, or take the acknowledgment of deeds in the State where given, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signature, and to the respectability of the signer.

"Sec. 2. Any lunatic or distracted person, in addition to the modes already provided for by law, may be placed in a hospital, asylum, or retreat for the insane, or other suitable place of detention, either public or private, by order of any justice of the peace who shall fully investigate the facts of the case, either with or without notice to such lunatic, and if upon such investigation, he shall find that such lunatic or distracted person is at large, and dangerous to himself, or herself or others, or requires hospital care and treatment, he shall order such insane person to be taken to some hospital, asylum, retreat, or other suitable place of detention, to be there kept so long as may be requisite or expedient; but no person shall be so committed without the certificate of one or more reputable physicians, as specified in the next preceding section.

"Sec. 3. Any lunatic or distracted person may be placed in a hospital, asylum, retreat, or other suitable place of detention and treatment, public or private, by order of any judge of the superior court of this state, after the following course of proceedings, viz: on a statement or complaint in writing, of any respectable person, that such person is insane, and that the welfare of himself, or herself, or of others, requires his or her restraint, it shall be the duty of such judge immediately to appoint a commission who shall inquire into and report upon the facts of the case. If in their opinion it is a suitable case for confinement, such judge shall issue his order for such disposition of such person as will secure the object and purpose of such application.

"Sec. 4. The commission provided for in the last preceding section, shall be composed of not less than three, nor more than four persons, one of whom at least shall be a physician, and another a lawyer, judge, or justice of the peace. In their

inquisition they shall hear such evidence as may be offered touching the case, also the statement of the party complained of, and of his counsel. The party shall have such notice of the proceedings as said judge shall order, and said judge is hereby authorized to have such person placed in suitable custody, during the pendency of such proceedings.

"Sec. 5. On a written statement being addressed by any respectable person to any judge of the superior court of this state, that a certain person then confined in a hospital, asylum, or retreat for the insane, or other place of detention for the insane, is not insane, and is thus unjustly deprived of his or her liberty, such judge, at his discretion, shall appoint a commission of not less than three, nor more than four persons, one of whom at least shall be a physician, and another a lawyer, who shall hear such evidence as shall be offered touching the case, and without summoning the party before them, shall have one or more personal interviews with such person, so arranged, if possible, that such person shall not know or suspect the object or purpose of such interview. Said commission shall, within a reasonable time, make report to said judge, and if in their opinion, the party is not insane, the said judge shall issue an order for the discharge of such person.

"Sec. 6. If the officers or managers of any hospital, asylum, retreat, or other place of detention, or any of them, shall wish for a judicial examination of a person claimed to be insane in their charge, such examination shall be had in the manner provided in the fifth section of this act.

"Sec. 7. The commission provided for in the fifth section hereof shall not be required in respect to the same party oftener than once in six months, and in respect to such as are committed under the third section hereof such commission shall not be appointed within the first six months after such commitment.

"Sec. 8. Persons placed in a hospital, asylum, retreat, or other suitable place of detention, under the first section of this act, may be removed therefrom by the party placing such person therein.

"Sec. 9. Persons placed in a hospital, asylum, retreat, or other suitable place of detention, under any of the provisions of this act, may be discharged by the authorities in whom the government of the institution is vested, pursuant to such rules and regulations as they may from time to time adopt in relation to patients and the management of the institution.

"Sec. 10. If, upon the application or complaint of any person made to any judge of the superior court of this State, that a certain person is insane, and suffer

ing for want of proper care or treatment, upon finding the facts true, he shall order such person to be placed in some hospital, asylum, or retreat for the insane, or other suitable place of detention, at the expense of those who are legally bound to maintain such person.

"SEC. 11. The cost and expenses of any of the proceedings herein provided for, shall be paid in the manner and by the person or party, as the magistrate or judge before whom the same shall be had, shall order and direct, and such magistrate or judge is hereby authorized to issue execution for such costs accordingly."

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

General Hospital for the Insane,



STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

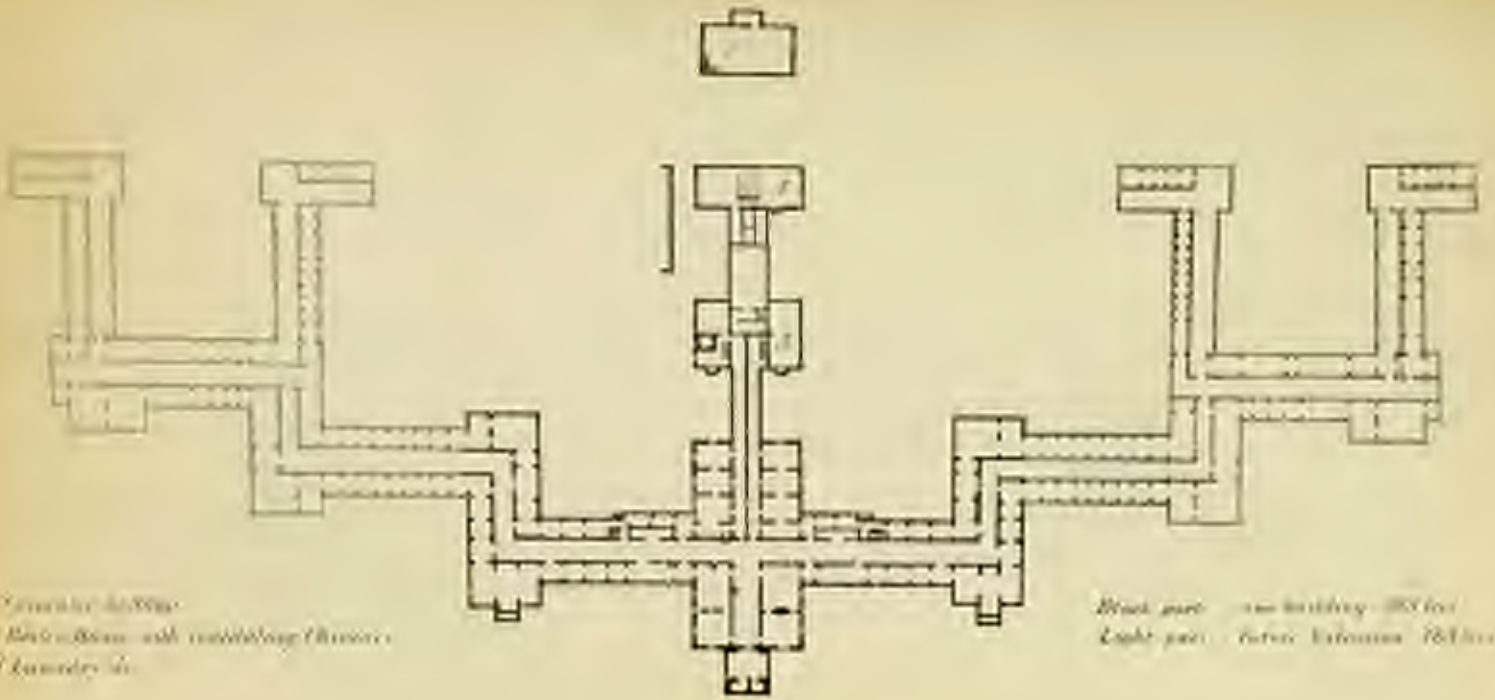
1871.

PRISON CELLULAIRE DE PHILADELPHIE.

1821. — Architecte.



PRINCIPAL PLAN OF PART OF HOSPITAL



CELLAR PLAN OF THE HOSPITAL WHEN COMPLETED

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

General Hospital for the Insane,

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

WITH

SUPERINTENDENT'S AND TREASURER'S REPORTS;

Presented to the General Assembly, at its Session in May, 1871.

By Order of the General Assembly.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD.
1871.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JAMES E. ENGLISH,	CHAIRMAN.
R. S. FELLOWES,	*New Haven.*
HENRY WOODWARD,	*Middletown.*
ROBBINS BATTELL,	*Norfolk.*
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J. D. BATES,	*Danielsonville.*
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JULIUS HOTCHKISS,	"
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Superintendent and Physician.
ABRAM MARVIN SHEW, M. D.

Assistant Physician.
WINTHROP B. HALLOCK, M. D.

Pathologist,
E. C. SEGUIN, M. D.

Steward.
J. D. ATHERTON.

Matron.
MRS. MARY HALLOCK.

Assistant Matron.
MRS. MARGARET DUTTON.

Treasurer.
M. E. COPELAND.

Farmer.
CLINTON B. WEATHERBEE.

All communications relative to the admission, etc., of patients, should be addressed to the Superintendent. For forms see Appendix to this Report.

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut:—

The Trustees of the General Hospital for the Insane would respectfully present to your Honorable Body their Fifth Annual Report.

During the year past, by the Divine blessing, the Institution under their care has been quietly, steadily, and very successfully performing the work for which it was chartered.

The Report of the superintendent, giving careful and minute statements of the interior affairs of the Hospital is herewith submitted.

High praise is due to him, and to his assistants, for their kind, skillful, and conscientious performance of the laborious, difficult, and very responsible duties of their offices. They have succeeded admirably in carrying out the design of making this, in every respect, a first class Institution.

The Report of the Treasurer to the Trustees is also appended. It shows the finances of the Hospital to

be in good condition. The income has been sufficient to meet the current expenses.

The Trustees have met Quarterly and by Committee much oftener. A portion of the resident Trustees have made monthly visits to the Hospital to examine its finances, inspect the premises, and consult with the Superintendent for its general interests.

The abundant produce of the farm, which has been well cared for, has added largely to the health and comfort of the patients.

A high board fence, much needed to protect the grounds near the Hospital from intrusion, as also the patients from strolling visitors and idlers, has been in part constructed. Its completion has been delayed by the strenuous opposition of certain interested persons, who have thus far prevented the fulfillment of the pledge, which was made to the Trustees before they located the buildings and secured by vote of the town of Middletown, by which, a street little used and running across the Hospital property between the main buildings and the barn, was closed. Much inconvenience and trouble have resulted.

In the last annual Report it was said, "In order to profit by the lowest prices of the markets in the very considerable purchases required for so large an institution it is needful to buy with ready cash. To do this, and thus to keep the commercial credit of the State Hospital at the highest point, several of the Trustees united to provide a cash capital of $25,000; which

sum was borrowed on the notes of individuals, members of the Board, for the uses of the Hospital, from two Savings Banks in Middletown. The advantage of such a money provision will be evident to all.

By authority conferred by the Legislature of 1870 the Trustees have sold, for Thirty-five hundred dollars, to the Valley Rail Road Company and to the town of Middletown the right of way through the part of the Hospital farm bordering on the river; five hundred of which were appropriated to build fences thereby made necessary, and three thousand towards paying the Twenty-five thousand borrowed last year.

The number of patients constantly in the Hospital, crowd it to its utmost. There are now registered seventy-four applications for admission, in behalf of persons needing the benefit of its treatment, some of whom, though in a suffering condition, must wait their turn till the eyes of their friends are weary with watching, and their hearts are sick through hope deferred. Patients who should have found at once a place here, because there was no room for them, have been carried out of the State to Northampton and Brattleboro, until those institutions can receive no more. In some other cases the cost of securing proper care elsewhere has been consuming the substance of the fatherless.

Numerous painful facts, which have come to the knowledge of the Trustees confirm the propriety of the humane action of the several Legislatures, which

since 1866 have legislated for the benefit of the citizens of Connecticut who might suffer the ills of a mind diseased.

They acted with a wise regard to economy in founding and fostering this Institution, since early attention secured the restoration to health of a large number of insane persons, who would become incurables if neglected. But there is pressing and sorrowful necessity that the building should be enlarged according to the original plan, at the earliest practicable day.

The experience of the past thirty years affords reasonable ground for the belief, that the number of persons in the State, needing treatment for insanity, for a long time to come, will increase year by year. That number is already so great, that the Hospital, if enlarged by two wings, would have none too much room for their accommodation.

In order to do all that was possible, with present means, for the poor, for whom at most there is insufficient room, during the year, in receiving applicants, patients of that class have had the preference. This condition of things is a hardship to persons of moderate means, who need the benefits of Hospital treatment, but are neither paupers or indigent.

The remedy is in the hands of the Legislature. The property holders of the State have cheerfully paid for an institution of great utility and value; but it is yet incomplete and there is not enough room for all the town and State patients. Most of those, who have

been taxed to build it, if they needed, could not have its care for themselves or their children.

The Trustees believe that prompt measures should be taken to remedy this evil, by adding the present year to the Hospital the two wings contemplated in the original plan as shown in the engraving accompanying this report. Insanity is no respecter of persons. No man can be certain that disease or accident will not at a future day render him, or some one very dear to him, dependent for restoration to soundness of mind, upon the best counsel that science can furnish, combined with facilities for wise care, which only a Hospital of the best kind can supply. Some severe suffering has been endured the past Winter which could have been escaped, could the sufferers have found shelter in the Hospital. Nor is there cause to believe that less pain and misery will be borne by the insane in years to come, than in the past, until the State shall make suitable provision for their wants.

The Trustees are encouraged to believe there is a growing conviction among intelligent people in Connecticut, and elsewhere, that the pecuniary interests of the State, as well as humanity and true charity, unite in demanding that the best possible provision be made, at public expense, for the care and recovery of all who are afflicted with insanity. The danger to property and life from insane persons unrestrained, the wretchedness which comes to those who are improperly or unskillfully restrained in poor houses,

or in private buildings, and the increased probability that what would otherwise be a transient disease will by improper treatment be a life-long malady, are powerful arguments for a liberal and enlightened policy.

"The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane," during its annual session held at Hartford, in June last, by invitation visited the Hospital.

An editorial report of the visit in the COURANT used this language: "We need only say that the visitors, who are the best judges of such a thing in the country, expressed themselves as extremely well pleased with it [the Hospital.] Some of the most eminent of them, whose indorsement is the highest sanction, said privately, that they knew of no other institution in the country, where the objects sought in such an institution had been better obtained. They said that the construction showed great forethought and knowledge of all the requisites, and a most judicious expenditure of money. We may not improperly quote Dr. Ray as of this opinion.

Dr. Kirkbride thought the Institution exceedingly creditable to the State, and remarked that it was evident the money had been well and carefully expended. The splendid situation was much admired."

The Trustees are unanimous in the opinion that no Hospital of equal excellence, and capacity to accommodate patients, has been erected since the war for less money. Thus far it has only cost about sev-

enty-five cents on an average to each inhabitant of the State.

When it is remembered that there is more than one religious society in the State, not of great wealth, which has within a few years erected for itself a house of worship costing from one-fourth to one-third as much as the State has paid for the Hospital; and that a single school district in Hartford has expended for its school house half as much; and that single manufacturing companies have erected mills and furnished them with machinery, at a much greater cost; it is evident that the expense for this Institution, in which above half a million of people have an interest, has not burdened them.

The law requires that the price of board shall be kept at its cost to the Institution. Cash purchases very considerably lessen the cost of provisions. But if towns delay payment when bills are due, and the State only pays at the end of the quarter, the difficulty of buying for cash is increased.

The Trustees would recommend that the law be amended so that the State bills be paid monthly, instead of quarterly as at present.

The gentlemen elected last year to fill a vacancy in the Board of Trustees from Fairfield County, finding himself unable to attend to the duties of the office, has tendered his resignation.

The official term of the members of the Board from New Haven and Middlesex Counties expires this year.

The services of the present members have been so valuable to the Hospital and to the State that we would respectfully ask their reappointment.

JAMES E. ENGLISH, New Haven.
R. S. FELLOWES, New Haven County.
HENRY WOODWARD, Middlesex County.
, Fairfield County.
ROBBINS BATTELL, Litchfield County.
H. SIDNEY HAYDEN, Hartford County.
L. S. FULLER, Tolland County.
S. G. WILLARD, New London County.
J. D. BATES, Windham County.
BENJAMIN DOUGLAS,
JULIUS HOTCHKISS, } Middletown.
JOSEPH CUMMINGS,

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GENTLEMEN:—The closing of another year of Hospital history brings with it the duty of presenting a summary of the events of the twelve months to the 1st of April, 1871. The blessing of God has been over us during this period, and I am permitted to report general good health for the year among officers, employes, and patients. No unusual sickness has invaded our household, and we have been exempt from those accidents not uncommon to Institutions filled with persons in all the various stages of Insanity.

A fair proportion of those committed to our care have been restored to health, while much has been done to ameliorate the condition of that larger proportion of chronic cases now occupying the wards.

A want of system in tabulating Hospital details and

results made difficult the comparison of the Reports of the various Institutions of this country; hence the Association of Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, at their annual meeting at Hartford in June last, recommended a form for presenting Statistical tables, which form will be followed in this Report.

At the date of the last Report there were remaining two hundred and thirty-two (232) patients of whom one hundred and fourteen (114) were males and one hundred and eighteen (118) were females.

During the twelve months since there have been admitted forty-nine (49) males and twenty-six (26) females, seventy-five (75) in all—making the number under treatment for the year three hundred and seven (307,) one hundred and sixty-three (163) males and one hundred and forty four (144) females;—of these were discharged:

Recovered,	twenty (20),	fourteen (14)	males	and six (6)	females.
Improved,	sixteen (16),	eleven (11)	"	and five (5)	"
Unimproved,	ten (10),	five (5)	"	and five (5)	"
Died,	twenty-one (21),	eleven (11)	"	and ten (10)	"
Eloped,	three (3).		"		

Remaining at this date one hundred and nineteen (119) males and one hundred and eighteen (118) females, two hundred and thirty-seven (237) in all. The daily average during the year is 233,69.

Of the three classes for whom provision is made in the Act of Incorporation, there are at present one

hundred and seventy-five (175) pauper patients, fifty-eight (58) indigent patients, and four (4) private patients.

This simple statement of the proportions of these three classes (which varies very little from the statement of last year) is a complete confutation of the unjust assertions which were made in the General Assembly, viz., that the present buildings were adequate to accommodate all the Insane Poor, if rich and paying patients were excluded. Without attempting to discuss the question which is suggested respecting the injustice of excluding from public Institutions erected at the public expense persons who are able to maintain themselves, I desire simply to report that of the ten self-supporting patients of last year, two have since become paupers, two have recovered, one was removed to another Institution, and one died, leaving the four private patients mentioned above.

The law of the State regulating admissions requires the Superintendent to receive applications, without regard to their relation to classes, in the order of their application; but he has steadily during the past year endeavored to dissuade the friends of all who had means of their own from making application for admission to our over-crowded wards.

At this date there are seventy-four (74) applications beyond our capacity. The officers are informed, too, of many who would apply if there was a prospect of an immediate reception. We are doing all we can to

meet the wishes of friends and officers of Towns to accommodate those for whom they apply. The number of applications has sometimes exceeded 100 beyond our ability to receive.

A serious consequence of the present policy pursued by the State in affording accommodations only to a limited number of its Insane, will be a gradual but steady increase of the number of chronic cases, and it is easy to calculate that in a few years it will cost more money to support the chronic Insane than it would now to finish this building in accordance with the original design, and thus be able to receive promptly all cases in the early stages of the disease when they are more readily cured, and more likely to be soon returned to their vocations and families.

Of recent cases admitted to the Hospital since its opening three years ago, eighty-eight have been restored to health after an average stay of fifteen weeks and two days. Thus eighty-eight recent cases cost the State and Towns only $6,724.96, and are now a part of the producing population of their several communities; while the first eighty-eight chronic cases have already been here an average of 151 weeks each and cost the State and Towns $57,040.00, and yet remain non-producers, to be an expense probably during their lives.

In a population as large as that of Connecticut, experience shows that about 250 new or acute cases of Insanity will annually occur, the majority from the

laboring and active classes of life. These, to be rightly dealt with, in view of their cure and restoration to their several kinds of profitable labor, need Hospital accommodations at once. It is so well known as to be almost needless to repeat that Insane patients cannot be, advantageously to themselves or community, treated in almshouses or at their own homes.

In view of the number of Insane already existing in the State and of the annual increase to be expected, is it economy or humanity to further delay such increase of accommodations as shall enable all to receive medical and experienced treatment and thus be restored after a few months to their full duties to society?

It seems a hard case to the officers of such towns as have not heretofore had occasion to send a patient to the Hospital to have their first application refused simply for want of room when they know that other towns have for three years availed themselves of its means of protection and treatment for their cases. Connecticut has one hundred and sixty-four (164) towns; one patient from each would nearly fill the Hospital. Some of the larger towns have 12, 15 and 20 or even more patients already here.

The present policy if pursued will ultimately circumscribe if not wholly defeat the very object intended in the creation of a State Hospital. If we were to make immediate room for the recent cases which apply it would involve the necessity of returning to the sev-

ernl almshouses all the chronic cases; but would your officers be justified in doing so or would the State sanction such a retrograde movement? Would not Legislators wisely say "it is far better to double the present capacity of this Hospital by carrying out the original plan of the building"?

As a belief seems to be entertained in some sections of the State that exceeding liberal provision has already been made for the Connecticut Insane, I take occasion to make a few extracts from Reports and give a few facts from other States.

From the Report of the Directors and Superintendent of the West Virginia Hospital for the Insane for 1867:

"Massachusetts with five large Hospitals within her borders, is providing a sixth; New York with five large public and some excellent private Hospitals has just resolved to erect two more that will each cost nearly if not quite a million of dollars. New Jersey, small but brave in duty, with one of the best Hospitals in the world, has just resolved to provide for all its Insane, and is enlarging at an expected cost of from two to three hundred thousand dollars. Pennsylvania with five Hospitals of large size and some smaller ones is enlarging its western Hospital and building a new one at Danville. Maryland with two excellent Hospitals is now building two more that when finished will cost together over half a million of dollars, one of them being from private munificence entirely. Ohio

with five excellent Hospitals, (one devoted to the colored insane) has just resolved to enlarge two of them to more than double their present capacity, and also to erect a sixth equal to any of the others, the cost of which is estimated at from one-half to three-fourths of a million of dollars. Kentucky has two and means "to provide for every insane person within her limits."

Since 1867 nearly all of the above plans have been consummated and others not then contemplated have been formed and buildings begun, and in process of completion.

A report presented to the fourth annual meeting of the Rhode Island Hospital concludes as follows:

"It is objected by some that Hospitals are expensive. Of this we are aware; but are not streets and bridges very expensive? Are not our private residences, our churches and other edifices very expensive? The practical question is not whether a Hospital costs a large sum of money but whether it is worth what it costs, whether the money is judiciously expended. No great institutions dispensing their blessings from generation to generation can be established without costing money. But what nobler use for money than to establish them? How trifling, ignoble, and evanescent are the objects of many of our expenditures compared with the founding of a great Institution for the relief of the suffering, for the healing of the sick, and for the exemplification of a true Christian benevolence for centuries to come?"

From the West Virginia Hospital Report before referred to, I copy a tabular statement of several Hospitals for the Insane with cost of buildings, etc., remarking only that all these were built before the late war and consequent advent of high prices, and it would be a moderate estimate now to add fifty per cent to the prices then ruling:

NAME, &c	Capacity.	Cost.	Cost for Patient.
New York State Asylum, Utica,	440	$817,400	$1,585
Maryland Hospital, Baltimore,	150	213,600	1,447
McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass.,	200	321,000	1,605
Penn. Hosp. for Insane, Philadelphia,	240	330,000	1,377
New " " "	250	325,000	1,300
New Jersey Asylum, Trenton,	250	350,000	1,000
Mass Hospital for Insane,	115	150,700	651
Mt. Hope Institution, Baltimore,	120	200,000	1,666
Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I.,	140	116,000	828
Lunatic Asylum, Taunton, Mass.,	250	250,000	1,000
Michigan Hospital, Kalamazoo,	288	340,000	1,180
Northampton Hospital, Mass.,	250	320,000	1,240
Iowa State Hospital, Mt. Pleasant,	250	359,666	1,440
Average cost per capita before the war,			1,248
" " " " with 50 per cent added for increased prices since the war.			1,872

Multiply the above average, $1872, by 200, the number of patients which the present buildings are intended to accommodate, (although now occupied by 287 patients) and the resulting figures are $374,400, so that thus far the cost of our hospital has been within the average. But one important fact should be kept in view, viz: that all of the out buildings consisting of bakery, laundry, sewing department, boiler-house, shops, and barns have been constructed with the view to provide for from 400 to 500 instead of 200 patients; hence

future extensions will be required simply to accommodate patients.

Proposals from responsible builders were placed in your hands last year offering to erect one or two wings similar to those already completed and occupied for the sum of $75,000 each. Adding this amount of $150,000 to the cost of the buildings, $375,000, the total will be $525,000, which will provide accommodations for from 400 to 500 patients at a cost of less than $1250 each, which we have already found to have been the expense of similar buildings previous to the war. With this addition to our present capacity your Hospital could accommodate the chronic insane and also open its doors promptly to all recent cases.

During the year 31 patients from this State have been treated at Northampton, Mass., and 30 at Brattleboro, Vt. By this generous action on the part of Sister States much suffering has been alleviated and some recent cases cured that might otherwise have become chronic. But we can no longer hope to meet the wants of the State in this direction. Your Superintendent was officially notified in February that the Hospitals of Massachusetts could receive no more patients from out of the Commonwealth. A similar announcement comes to us from Vermont.

General Results.

Twenty-one (21) deaths occurred during the year.

There were in April two (2), in May two (2), in June one (1), in July one (1), in August (1), in September five (5), in October one (1), in November three (3), in December two (2), in February one (1), and in March two (2). The number of deaths equals 6.84 per cent of the whole number under treatment. The respective ages were 49, 80, 45, 88, 49, 37, 24, 28, 70, 39, 70, 36, 36, 29, 45, 35, 55, 68, 41, 67; thus the average age would be 49.55 years. The proportion of deaths between the sexes is about equal, eleven (11) having occurred among one hundred and sixty-three (163) male patients and ten (10) among one hundred and forty-four (144) female patients. Nearly all of these cases were chronic, the disease having existed in one for more than forty years.

During the year a valuable use of a comparatively new remedy, the Hydrate of Chloral, has been made in the treatment of some forms of Insanity.

Having administered it to as many as one hundred persons of both sexes, of various ages and constitutional tendencies, we have no hesitation in saying, 1st, that it is the most sure and powerful of all the sleep-producing remedies known to the profession; 2d, that it has little if any other influence than that just mentioned; 3d, that it is better suited to the excited than the depressed forms of insanity; 4th, that the dose may vary from fifteen (15) to sixty (60) grains; 5th, that a watery solution loses strength on exposure to light even when placed in a ground-glass stoppered

bottle. Sleep induced by an ordinary dose of chloral seems to be natural and refreshing. The patient is easily aroused but usually speaks of being cold. If continued for several weeks a slight inflammation of the eyelids manifests itself, and in one case of violent chronic mania where doses of sixty grains had been given as often as three times a day for several months the bowels became slightly irritable. We have found it specially useful in early stages of acute mania.

Some physicians assert that sleep induced by this agent is unnatural and useless, and that it does not shorten the attack. My experience has not been sufficient to answer the objection, but reasoning "a priori" I cannot but believe that even a few hours sleep repeated day after day must in the end benefit patients. This remedy is valuable in the treatment of that class of chronic cases found in every Hospital for Insane, who seem to be oppressed with sleepiness during the day but toward night become wakeful and irritable, talking and singing boisterously. In one remarkable case of this kind we had the satisfaction of rapid and complete recovery soon after the use of chloral.

Special Pathologist.

In my last Report I suggested the importance of the appointment of a Special Pathologist whose duty would be to make thorough scientific autopsies in important cases. The time of the resident medical officers is so occupied by regular and often perplexing

daily duties in a large Institution, that they have not sufficient leisure to thoroughly examine and analyze the morbid results of insidious and doubtful cases of mental derangement.

Recognizing the importance of such examinations, you promptly and unanimously appointed to this office Dr. E. C. Seguin, of New York, who brings to the work energy and ability as well as the experience of several months as an assistant to the distinguished Brown-Sequard. Some of the results of the investigations by Dr. Seguin, are herewith reported.

Out-door Improvements.

As fully as we could, we have continued the improvements on the grounds, fences, and buildings. The summer of 1870 was unusually dry and afforded a rare opportunity for sub-soil drainage. The labor of several convalescent patients, under the direction of an attendant, laid about 4000 feet of Boynton's best drain-tile, which is now carrying off from the grounds a continuous two-inch stream of water.

Considerable work has also been done by them in grading and sodding the grounds adjoining the south wing; also in constructing a Macadamized road to the barn buildings. Capacious root-cellars, storing 4000 bushels of vegetables, have also been made, and about 90 rods of permanent fence corresponding with that previously erected. By continuing these improvements from year to year, we hope by and by to have graded and laid out in a picturesque manner the grounds

surrounding the Hospital without calling upon the State for an appropriation for this purpose.

Farm.

Under the judicious management of Mr. Clinton B. Weatherbee, portions of our farm hitherto unused, have been brought under cultivation, increasing the receipts from this source nearly two thousand ($2000) dollars as compared with those of former years. When it is remembered that the drouth of last year probably lessened the production of farm and garden crops by a third, this statement will be a satisfactory one. Much remains to be done before our land will be under the state of cultivation we aim for. Several of the fields need ditching and under-draining; bushes and stones are to be removed and fences reset. In these improvements we intend to use, as far as is wise, the labor of convalescents, thus doing them good, while a substantial benefit ensues to the Hospital. Most insane persons are disinclined to manual labor, or owing to their mental and physical condition cannot apply themselves to it. A few, however, are peculiarly devoted to some chosen occupation, while others are useful in aiding the same in the performance of the various kinds of work about a large institution. To all such the judicious bestowal of special privileges and favors as a reward therefor tends to encourage them in the right direction; but the primary object of the labor of the insane should be their own improvement, mental and physical.

FARM PRODUCTS.

Hay,	77 tons,	$1,925.00
Corn Fodder (dry),	18 "	90.00
Corn,	400 bush.	200.00
Oats,	125 "	87.25
Rye,	200 "	200.00
Broom Seed,	60 "	18.20
Potatoes,	1020 "	1,020.00
Carrots,	80 "	48.00
Beets,	90 "	45.00
Onions,	60 "	120.00
Turnips,	27 "	13.50
Parsnips,	15 "	7.50
Beans (white),	6 "	18.00
Beans (string),	27 "	54.00
Beans (pole),	19 "	38.00
Peas (green),	26 "	52.00
Sweet Corn,	164 "	164.00
Cucumbers,	17½ "	35.00
Tomatoes,	37 "	55.50
Summer Squash,	45½ "	67.50
Winter Squash,	4 tons,	220.00
Lettuce,	4 bushels,	8.00
Red Onions,	21 "	21.00
Radishes,	2½ "	5.00
Peppers,	5 "	5.00
Pie-plant,	460 lbs.	16.10
Melons,	945 "	18.72
Broom Brush,	550 "	66.00
Beef,	420 "	50.40
Veal,	100 "	12.00
Pork,	6257 "	750.84
Calves (sold),		93.64
Pigs (sold),		326.00
Rent of Pasture,		64.40
Cabbages,	4,500	225.00
Apples,	32 bbls.	80.00
Cider,	34 "	102.00
Milk (gross fed),	12,320 qts.	985.60

Wood,	- -	6 cords	36.00
Straw,		15 tons,	375.00
Celery,			75.00
	Total value,		$7,363.15

The weight of the hogs butchered is as follows:—411, 427, 405, 470, 395, 405, 432, 314, 297, 313, 417, 325, 385, 427, 398, 477. Total, 6257 lbs.

Financial Condition.

Referring to the Steward's detailed statement which is herewith submitted, it will be seen that the Hospital received from all sources (including cash on hand and balance with Treasurer at the beginning of the year) the sum of $62,139.16, and that the total expenditures for the support of the Institution during the same period amounted to $61,028.90, leaving a balance in our favor of $1110.26.

Your Superintendent is fully convinced that the regular Hospital revenue will be sufficient to meet all the wants of the Institution so long as provisions and other necessary articles remain at present prices.

I find in the last Annual Report of the Minnesota Hospital for the Insane the following table of expenses of several hospitals showing the weekly cost in each and the average in all.

Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane, Phila., -	$8.68
Government Hospital, Washington, D. C., - -	7.88
Northern Ohio, Newberg, O., - - -	7.17
Nashville Hospital, Tenn., - - -	6.40
Longview, Hamilton County, O., - - - -	5.98

Illinois Hospital, Jacksonville,	5.87
Southern Ohio, Dayton, O.,	5.61
New York State Asylum, Utica,	5.55
West Virginia Hospital, Weston,	5.42
Central Ohio, Columbus,	4.80
Northampton Hospital, Mass.,	4.78
Dixmont Hospital, Pittsburg,	4.57
Wisconsin Hospital, Madison,	4.48
Pennsylvania State Hospital, Harrisburg,	4.38
Staunton Asylum, Virginia,	4.30
Eastern Kentucky, Lexington,	4.13
Average weekly cost,	$5.05

Acknowledgements.

We have received the following Newspapers and Magazines during the year, for which we are under renewed obligations:

Hartford Daily Courant,	Hartford, Conn.
" Evening Post,	" "
" Weekly Times,	" "
The Religious Herald,	" "
Conn. General Advertiser,	" "
New Haven Evening Register,	New Haven, "
" " Morning Journal and Courier,	" " "
" " Weekly Palladium,	" " "
Loomis' Musical Journal,	" " "
The Constitution,	Middletown, "
Sentinel and Witness,	" "
Norwich Daily Advertiser,	Norwich, "
" Weekly Courier,	" "
Norwalk Weekly Gazette,	Norwalk, "
The Bridgeport Republican and Standard,	Bridgeport, "
Meriden Daily Republican,	Meriden, "
Westport Advertiser,	Westport, "
Windham County Transcript,	
Litchfield Inquirer,	Litchfield, "

Forney's Weekly Press,	Philadelphia, Pa.
New York Semi-weekly Times,	New York City.
Watson's Art Journal,	" " "
Illustrated Christian Weekly,	" " "
American Messenger,	American Tract Society.
Moore's Musical Record,	Manchester, N. H.
The Galaxy,	New York.
The Hearth and Home,	" "
The Atlantic,	Boston, Mass.
Godey's Lady's Book,	Phila., Pa.

The many contributions of various kinds received during the year indicate an increasing disposition on the part of the public to interest themselves in this benevolent work:

From Hon. Robbins Battell one hundred and fifty dollars, "to be used as most needed for the amusement and entertainment of patients;" fifteen dollars from "a lady friend" to purchase trees, plants, flowers and flower stands from Mrs. Benjamin Douglas; a large basket of grapes from Mrs. Henry G. Hubbard; also from Rev. Mr. Thorne a basket of pears and packages of papers; several books from Mrs. Samuel C. Hubbard, Miss Russell and M. B. Copeland; a parlor croquet board from Miss Fellowes; a complete file of the London Illustrated News for the year 1870, from Mrs. Fellowes; Circular No. 4, 1870 from the Surg. Gen. U. S. Army; valuable public documents from Hon. S. W. Kellogg, M. C.; several fine steel plate engravings from J. W. Bradley, Esq., Phila. Pa.; regular files of California papers from William Shew, Esq., of San

Francisco; illustrated papers and magazines and the "New York Daily Sun" from Mr. C. E. Putnam.

In addition to the above, a fund has been contributed recently, by sixty individuals each donating five dollars, to which we hope to add enough to purchase a large Stereopticon with suitable slides, and several hundred books for our library.

We are indebted to a number of ladies and gentlemen in Middletown and to Mr. Parsons and friends of New Britain for two delightful musical entertainments; also to Prof. Hilliard for one of his inimitable readings, which was universally enjoyed by our patients.

To the several clergymen of this vicinity who have kindly conducted our chapel services throughout the year, we owe a peculiar debt, not in our power to cancel. The most that I can do, I do cheerfully, and that is to make this public acknowledgment of their services.

I cannot close this imperfect report of the past year without once more expressing the deep obligation I am under to those who are associated with me in this arduous work, for their continued and efficient services.

No changes have occurred among the officers and but few among the attendants and other employed persons. I am sometimes surprised at this when I remember what a laborious and peculiarly trying life is allotted to all those who devote themselves to the

care of the insane. It is in your power, gentlemen, to lighten these burdens in the future as you have done in the past by your constant support and encouragement, manifested by frequent visits to the Institution, and the personal interest you take in the welfare of those who are committed to its care.

Respectfully submitted,

ABRAM MARVIN SHEW,
Superintendent.

Middletown, Conn., March 31, 1871.

PATHOLOGIST'S REPORT

OF TWO CASES.

CASE 1.—DEMENTIA—CHRONIC CHOREA—AUTOPSY OF ANTERIOR LOBES OF CEREBRUM.

M. W., Æt. 69—Chas.,— *Widow*; *was admitted July 20th*, 1869.—"No history furnished with patient, except that she has been living several years at the almshouse. She has violent choreic movements which are general; is free from them during sleep: has confused delusions respecting persons whom she meets; imagines that the attendants and physicians are old friends.

Jan. 5th, 1870:—No change; general health fair.

March 1st.—Has lost flesh lately; otherwise no change.

June 1st.—Emaciation still going on; failing gradually.

July 1st.—Still failing.

" *3d.*—Patient has an acute attack of diarrhœa; refuses all remedies except stimulants.

Aug. 30th.—Is rather better; slight conjunctivitis; ordered a wash of sulphate of zinc and atropia."

Examination Aug. 4th. The patient presents ordinary choreic movements of the chronic type. Speech considerably interfered with in respect to articulation; age, loss of teeth, and chorea together causing this. Psychically she exhibits no positive mental aberration except violent temper. However a considerable degree of dementia is present.

Sept. 12th.—At 6 o'clock P. M. died, of asthenia apparently. Autopsy. Body opened twenty-four hours after death; weather cool; body in a good state of preservation. Rigor mortis moderate. Body very long and extremely emaciated. No eruption on skin. There are many bruises and scratches on legs and arms inflicted by patient. The mammary arte-

ies are visible as they run in a very tortuous manner from the intercostal space to the atrophied breasts; they (the arteries), feel like wire to the touch. In anterior part of thighs, and inner part of arms, a similar state of the small arteries may be felt. On turning the body over on its face, three pints of ill-smelling, bloody liquid escaped from the mouth.

Spine and Contents. Great dryness and fragility of vertebræ. No congestion of meninges—cephalic veins. Dura-mater normal throughout. The arachnoid presents a few very small calcareous opacities. Quantity of subarachnoid fluid small, barely an ounce (estimate). Cord appears healthy to naked eye externally, and on a section made at level of fifth Cervical nerve.

Skull and Contents.—Pericranium not injected, about normally adherent. No external lesion of skull. Considerable difficulty is experienced in removing skull-cap; explained by finding a very considerable hyperostosis of the inner table of the vertical part of the frontal bone. The lesion seems limited to this bone, although upon the inner table of the temporal, and the wings of the sphenoid there are a few isolated exostoses the size a pea. The section in the frontal bone was made 40 mm. above the superior edge of orbits. At this level, at a point directly above the right eye the frontal bone measures 20 mm.; above left eye 17 mm.; in median line 15 mm.; in thickness the lesion ceases almost abruptly at the coronal suture. In the diseased parts the inner table is uneven and knobbed. The dura-mater lying over it is decidedly vascular, abnormally adherent everywhere; but exhibits no new formations. The right parietal bone about the center measures 9 mm., the left 8 mm. in thickness. The arachnoid is moderately infiltrated with fluid, which is somewhat opalescent near the vessels. At a point a little anterior to the fissure of Rolando on both sides, there is a roll of infiltrated arachnoid, corresponding to the plane where commences the pressure of the diseased bone. No fluid, or exudation at base of brain, over cerebellum, or around medulla oblongata.

There is very marked flattening of the anterior lobes of the

cerebrum; the 1st* and 2d convolutions being most affected. There is no change in color, or consistence, nothing whatever abnormal, in compressed parts. Cerebrum weighs 31 oz. On careful examination no lesions are discovered except slight punctate injection of central white matter, and a gaping state of the vessels of the opto-striate bodies. No calcification of small arteries. Islands of Reil healthy. Each ventricle contains about one ounce of clear fluid. A small ivory formation exists in arachnoid near inner ear of right fissure of Rolando. Cerebellum weighs 4.5 oz., and appears perfectly healthy. Medulla oblongata appears healthy, except that the floor of fourth ventricle is perhaps abnormally grayish and translucent near calamus.

Thorax and Contents.—Costal cartilages are not much calcified. Lungs do not collapse on exposure; slight old adhesions in both pleural sacs, most marked about upper lobes. Lungs congested and œdematous, with a few patches of lobular pneumonia. At inner part of anterior border of right lower lobe, there is a small encysted abscess the size of a pea.

At a corresponding point in the left lung there is a cavity the size of an almond containing broken down lung tissue, not tubercular or gangrenous; most probably a patch of lobular pneumonia.

The heart is of fair size, but its left ventricle is very thick, a good inch, and the interventricular septum measures three-quarters of an inch in thickness. Right heart is flabby. The cardiac muscle appears a little grayish, aorta calcified in spots near the heart; valves not abnormal.

Abdomen and Contents.—Liver small, its surface slightly bronzed in spots; texture healthy, gall bladder obliterated by calculi. A large one lies *in cul-de-sac*, the size of a dove's egg, white and beautifully crystalline on fracture. In a second pouch, near the obliterated duct are three smaller green-black calculi as large as pepper grains.

Stomach is large, (by mistake not opened.) Spleen healthy; slightly lobulated. Kidneys small and pale, but healthy. Intestines normal, excepting the large which are

*Turner's classification.

extremely thin and translucent, containing a large number of serolalous masses. Mesenteric arteries are rigid and large. Celiac axis is diminished one-half in caliber near its origin by hypertrophy of its coats. Abdominal aorta and branches calcified, dilated, and rendered irregular and tortuous. Just above the bifurcation there is a calcification which forms two-thirds of the circumference of the aorta. Excepting fibrous state of ovaries, the organs of generation are normal.

Limbs.—Removed portions of upper part of median and ulnar nerves, also of sciatic (right side); placed in chromic acid. Removed portions of right biceps, of right trapezius (clavicular portion;) placed in chromic acid. The muscles appear normal to naked eye.

CASE II.—Chronic Mania—Granular Degeneration of Ventricles—Cortical Sclerosis of Cord, Etc.

S.—S. Æ. 43.—*Conn.—Married—Stone Cutter. Admitted July* 10, 1879—*History.*—"First symptoms noticed two months ago. Had a slight 'fit,' which was followed by symptoms of sub-acute mania. He steadily grew worse, and became unmanageable at home, on account of violence toward family and others. At times has been rational, but most of the time incoherent; having delusions in regard to being a policeman, owning livery stable, etc. Previous to having this fit he was thought eccentric.

July. 9th.—Has had no active symptoms until to-day, when he became delirious, and required restraining in bed.

Sept. 1st.—Is up, and about now as usual; though he seems more stupid and irritable.

Sept. 29th.—Transferred to the 'excited ward' on account of a growing disposition to molest other patients. Imagines that they call him bad names, etc. Patient is somewhat deaf.

Oct. 10th.—General health failing, and taking tonics and stimulants. Soils clothing and bed.

Nov. 1st.—Did not seem to recognize his wife who visited him two or three days ago. Frequently suffers from colic.

Nov. 11th.—At 6 o'clock A. M., was discovered in a 'fit' by the attendant. The fit seems to be apoplectic. Has stertorous breathing; flushed countenance; pulse 132 and very strong,—carotid arteries beating violently; pupils contracted and not responding to light. No reflex movement of limbs produced by tickling feet. When first seen by attendant the arms were jerking. At 6 o'clock P. M., no material change. Has occasional spasms, movements of arms, spells of jerking and irregular breathing. Sweats profusely and passes large quantities of urine.

Nov. 12th.—A. M. Pulse not as strong. The paroxysms of irregular respiration continued through the night. No other change. Noon; breathing more regular; pulse better; pupils respond to light; he makes attempts to swallow. Ordered stimulants; is sensible to pain of pricking and pinching; right side apparently more sensitive than left. Temperature normal. 6 o'clock P. M., swallows whisky and water, though with some difficulty. Pulse 100.

Nov. 13th.—Apparently better. Takes milk punch and beef-tea with less difficulty in swallowing. Respiration more regular. 5 o'clock P. M., is about as in morning. "7 o'clock P. M., is reported in a dying condition. Death takes place at 9 o'clock P. M."

Autopsy.—Body examined twelve hours after death; weather cool. Rigor mortis moderate. Some hypostatic congestion of skin of back and limbs. Small bed-sore on sacrum.

Spine and Contents.—Fat next to dura-mater injected. But little fluid under arachnoid. Dura-mater and arachnoid appear perfectly healthy; there being a few filamentary adhesions between the two in the region of the cervical enlargement. On the anterior surface of the spinal canal, there is found a small tumor the size of a large pea, situated in the substance of the posterior common ligament, opposite the fibro-cartilage lying between the last dorsal and the first lumbar vertebræ. It pushes the dura-mater somewhat forward, but not enough to have produced any pressure on the cord. The tumor is fibro-cartilaginous. On making sections through different parts of the cord, no abnormal appearance is discernible to the naked eye, except the very unusual development of vessels in the gray matter and near the anterior fissure. Spinal cord is placed in Müller's fluid for transportation.

Skull and Contents.—Bones and dura-mater normal. Pacchionian bodies unusually numerous. The arachnoid is not perfectly transparent along vessels, but the milkiness is hardly pathological. A minute inspection of the entire external surface of the cerebrum fails to reveal any lesions. The pia mater everywhere peels off well. On section, the gray mat-

ter of the convolutions appears unusually dark. The centrum ovale majus is much injected. Opto-striate bodies normal.

The ventricles are the seat of a very interesting lesion. In the first place they are all considerably dilated, and contain a good deal of clear fluid. The floor of the lateral ventricles half way up the lateral boundary, appears granular and thickened. The granulations, easily seen and felt, appear translucent, pearl-like, and vary much in size, from a mere point to the bulk of the head of a small pin. On passing the finger over the diseased tissue it appears unusually firm. The third ventricle and infundibulum are considerably enlarged, and studded with granulations; the same being true of the aqueduct of Silvius. The foramina of Monro measure nearly one quarter inch in diameter, and the lesion involves them, as well as the *septum lucidum*. The roof of the ventricles is normal; and so are the choroid plexuses.

Cerebellum appears perfectly normal; but the valve of Vieussens is the seat of the granular degeneration above described. Medulla oblongata appears healthy to naked eye, except that floor of fourth ventricle to the apex of the calamus scriptorius exhibits the granular degeneration; though to a less degree than the lateral and third ventricles. The nerves at the base of brain appear normal.

Thorax and Contents.—Heart normal; contracted. Commencing atheroma of arch of aorta.

The lungs do not fully collapse on exposure. Left lung presents some recent adhesions of its lower part with costal pleura; no fluid. The lower lobe is hepatised, and presents a number of patches of commencing resolution; pieces sink in water. Lower part of upper lobe slightly congested; at apex there is a wrinkled cicatrix the size of an almond, underneath which lie a cretaceous mass as large as a pea, with tubercular granulations somewhat smaller, imbedded in the lung tissue around it, in a zone one inch in diameter. Right lung exhibits only extreme congestion and oedema of upper and lower lobes; the middle lobe being normal. No trace of tubercles in this lung.

Abdomen and Contents.—The stomach is the seat of consid-

stable ecchymosis along the lesser curvature, and there are traces of this in the large *cul-de-sac*.

Kidneys of usual size; capsules peeling off normally. Cortical portion of right kidney is perhaps a little pale.

Liver, spleen, and intestines healthy. Some urine in bladder: is not albuminous.

Although the cord appeared healthy to the naked eye, microscopical study revealed the existence of several lesions in and about it. In the first place, there were found evidences of chronic inflammation of the pia mater and of the outer portion of the spinal cord throughout its entire length, and all around it, constituting a cortical sclerosis. Secondly, it was found that the left anterior commissure of the cord was destroyed by a mass of newly formed connective tissue, in closing blood vessels, and by an effusion, in all probability hemorrhagic in character. The destruction of the commissure extended to the cervical enlargement for a distance of several inches.

Microscopic examination showed that the granular degeneration of the ventricles was due, in all probability, to an extension of the inflammatory action, involving primarily the sub-epithelial tissue, and the epithelium only in a secondary and subordinate way.

For details of these lesions, see a report of the case, with illustrations in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, July, 1871.

Respectfully submitted,

E. C. SEGUIN, M. D.

58 West 26th Street, New York City,

March 31st, 1871.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year	114	118	232
Admitted in the year	49	26	75
Total present in the year	163	144	307
Discharged—Recovered	14	6	20
Improved	14	5	19
Stationary	5	4	9
Died	11	10	21
Remaining at the end of the year	120	119	239
Average present during the year	115.97	117.72	233.69

TABLE II.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted	292	185	477
Discharged—Recovered	68	23	91
Improved	453	15	68
Stationary	58	16	45
Died	43	14	57

* Of this number 16 were Imbeciles.
† Not insane, 3 males and 1 female.

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED IN THE YEAR.

AGE.	When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15	—	1	1	—	1	1
15—20	3	2	5	3	3	6
20—25	8	8	8	10	6	16
25—30	9	6	15	11	3	14
30—35	2	2	4	2	4	6
35—40	7	3	10	9	5	14
40—45	3	4	7	1	1	2
45—50	7	2	9	3	2	5
50—60	5	2	7	4	1	5
60—70	7	1	8	1	—	1
70—80	—	1	1	—	—	—
80 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	49	26	75	69	25	75

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE FROM BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

AGE.	When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15	3	1	4	4	1	5
15 to 20	11	4	15	28	16	44
20 to 25	31	14	45	49	27	75
25 to 30	36	19	55	42	32	74
30 to 35	31	26	60	33	27	60
35 to 40	37	23	60	36	30	66
40 to 45	29	24	53	17	15	32
45 to 50	30	21	51	20	14	34
50 to 60	31	16	47	25	10	35
60 to 70	37	27	64	23	10	29
70 to 80	6	4	10	5	2	7
Over 80	2	1	3	2	1	3
Unknown	—	1	1	—	1	1
Not Insane	—	—	—	3	1	4
Total	292	185	477	292	185	477

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Connecticut	28	12	40	175	90	*265
New York	3	2	5	16	11	27
Massachusetts	—	—	—	8	3	11
Rhode Island	—	1	1	4	2	6
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	2	—	2
Canada	1	—	1	3	—	3
Germany	—	—	—	7	5	12
England	4	1	5	7	6	13
Ireland	10	10	20	59	61	120
Scotland	—	—	—	2	1	3
Italy	—	—	—	1	—	1
Virginia	—	—	—	1	1	2
North Carolina	—	—	—	1	—	1
Vermont	1	—	1	1	1	2
New Jersey	1	—	1	1	1	2
Cuba	—	—	—	—	1	1
Prussia	—	—	—	—	2	2
Florida	1	—	1	1	—	1
Unknown	—	—	—	3	—	3
Total	49	26	75	292	185	477

* Five of this number are colored (1 a female) and one is an Indian.

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED

RESIDENCE.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State at Large	1	—	1	1	2	3
Hartford County	11	5	16	82	38	120
New Haven County	7	7	14	67	47	114
New London County	6	5	11	39	32	71
Windham County	2	2	4	5	4	9
Fairfield County	3	—	3	15	14	29
Middlesex County	10	2	12	37	16	53
Tolland County	2	1	3	6	5	11
Litchfield County	4	4	13	30	28	63
New York	—	—	—	2	1	3
Iowa	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	49	26	75	292	185	*477

* Of this number there were furnished by cities of 5,000 and more inhabitants, 213—males, 135; females, 84. Of the number admitted "Within the Year," (75) there were from cities, 50—males, 31; females, 9.

TABLE VII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Farmers—Female Members Farmer's Families...	13	7	20	76	52	128
Laborers—Female Members Laborer's Families...	9	1	10	39	23	62
Mechanics—Female Members Mechanics' Families	—	—	—	10	8	18
Shoemakers—Female Members Shoemakers' Families	—	—	—	5	1	6
Merchants—Female Members Merchants' Families	—	—	—	5	3	8
Quarrymen—Female Members Quarrymen's Families	3	—	3	6	3	9
Clergymen—Female Members of Clergymen's Families	—	—	—	1	1	2
Cigarmakers—Female Members Cigarmakers' Families	—	—	—	1	1	2
Conductors—Female Members Conductors' Families	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hatters—Female Members Hatters' Families....	—	—	—	—	2	2
Carpenters	—	—	—	11	—	11
Machinists	1	—	1	15	—	15
Harness Makers	—	—	—	4	—	4
Clerks	4	—	4	9	—	9
Painters	—	—	—	2	—	2
Pilots	—	—	—	1	—	1
Carmen	—	—	—	1	—	1
Blacksmiths	—	—	—	1	—	1
Druggists	—	—	—	4	—	4
Factory Employes	4	4	8	8	12	20
Lawyers	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cabinet Makers	3	—	3	4	—	4
Agents	—	—	—	3	—	3
Superintendent of Factory	1	—	1	2	—	2
Pump Makers	—	—	—	1	—	1
Shipping Merchants	—	—	—	1	—	1
Moulders	—	—	—	1	—	1
Barbers	—	—	—	2	—	2
Tinsmiths	—	—	—	3	—	3
Bankers	1	—	1	4	—	4

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED (Continued).

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Landlords	—	—	—	1	—	1
Physicians	—	—	—	2	—	2
Tailors	1	—	1	2	—	2
Tailoresses	—	—	—	—	2	2
Waiters	—	—	—	2	—	2
Saltmakers	—	—	—	1	—	1
Carriagemakers	—	—	—	2	—	2
Students	—	—	—	1	4	5
Glass Cutters	—	—	—	1	—	1
Trunk-makers	—	—	—	1	—	1
Commercial Travelers	—	—	—	2	—	2
Telegraph Operators	—	—	—	1	—	1
Printers	—	—	—	1	—	1
Paper Makers	—	—	—	1	—	1
Accountants	—	—	—	1	—	1
Silver Plate Manufacturer	—	—	—	1	—	1
Electro-platers	—	—	—	1	—	1
Teachers	—	1	1	2	8	10
Grocers	—	—	—	1	—	1
Carriers	—	—	—	1	—	1
Chemists	—	—	—	1	—	1
Newsboys	—	—	—	1	—	1
Brush-makers	2	—	2	2	—	2
Stone Masons	1	—	1	1	—	1
Night Watchmen	1	—	1	1	—	1
Seamstresses	—	8	8	—	8	8
Domestics	—	6	6	—	33	33
Clock-makers	1	—	1	1	—	1
Millers	1	—	1	1	—	1
Housekeepers	—	9	9	—	9	9
Sailors	3	—	3	3	—	3
Artists	1	—	1	1	—	1
No Employment	1	1	2	23	1	24
Unknown	—	1	1	3	21	24
Total	49	26	75	302	185	477

TABLE VIII.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	In the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	23	18	41	148	75	223
Married	26	5	31	113	58	171
Widowed	—	2	2	21	32	53
Divorced	—	1	1	—	3	3
Unknown	—	—	—	8	17	25
Total	49	26	75	292	185	477

TABLE IX.

HOW COMMITTED.

	In the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Friends	2	—	2	33	8	41
Probate Judges	45	25	70	253	174	425
Judges Superior Court	1	1	1	3	1	3
Governor's Order	1	—	1	3	2	7
Total	49	26	75	292	185	477

TABLE X.

HOW SUPPORTED OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	In the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Self or Family	4	—	4	36	8	44
By State Alone	1	—	1	5	2	7
By State and Town	28	18	46	180	124	304
By State and Family	16	8	24	71	51	122
Total	49	26	75	292	185	477

TABLE XI.

FORM OF DISEASE IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	In the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	16	3	19	54	28	82
Mania, Chronic	14	14	28	100	89	189
Mania, Epileptic	—	2	2	12	7	19
Mania, Puerperal	—	—	—	—	2	2
Mania, Suicidal	—	—	—	3	2	5
Mania, Homicidal	—	—	—	2	1	3
Mania, Periodical	1	—	1	2	1	3
Nymphomania	—	1	1	—	5	5
Satyriasis	1	—	1	1	—	1
Delirium	3	—	3	3	—	3
Monomania	—	—	—	13	4	17
Melancholia, Acute	5	2	7	15	10	25
Melancholia, Chronic	2	1	3	14	8	22
Melancholia, Attonita	—	1	1	3	1	4
General Paresis	1	—	1	5	—	5
Methomania (or Inebriation)	4	—	4	18	—	18
Dementia, Acute	—	1	1	7	1	8
Dementia, Chronic	—	—	—	19	20	39
Dementia, Senile	1	—	1	11	5	16
Imbecility	1	1	2	10	2	12
Not Insane	—	—	—	3	1	4
Total	49	26	75	292	185	477

TABLE XII.

COMPLICATIONS IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	In the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aphasia	—	—	—	1	—	1
Apoplexia	1	—	1	3	—	3
Chorea	—	—	—	1	1	2
Hemiplegia	—	—	—	1	1	2
Paraplegia	—	—	—	1	1	2
Paralysis Agitans	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pseudo-hypertrophic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralysis	—	—	—	—	1	1
Prog. Muse'r Atrophy	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hereditary	14	5	22	50	31	81

TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS IN THOSE ADMITTED

	In the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First	39	18	48	189	116	304
Second	5	5	10	39	24	63
Third	4	3	7	10	11	21
Fourth	3	1	4	5	4	9
Fifth	1	—	1	3	1	4
Sixth	1	—	1	2	1	3
Seventh	—	—	—	—	1	1
Eighth	—	—	—	—	—	—
"Several"	—	—	—	23	9	32
Unknown	3	1	4	19	17	36
Not Insane	—	—	—	2	1	3
Total	49	26	75	292	185	477

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	In the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month	8	1	9	23	5	29
1 to 3 months	10	5	15	70	18	88
3 to 6 months	7	2	9	20	8	28
6 to 9 months	6	4	10	18	7	25
9 to 12 months	2	—	2	6	3	9
12 to 18 months	3	1	4	12	10	22
18 to 24 months	3	2	5	15	10	25
2 to 3 years	2	2	4	27	20	47
3 to 4 years	1	1	2	9	5	14
4 to 5 years	—	—	—	7	12	19
5 to 10 years	2	5	7	22	17	39
10 to 15 years	—	—	—	20	12	32
15 to 20 years	—	1	1	8	12	20
20 to 25 years	2	1	3	7	4	11
25 to 30 years	1	—	1	4	—	4
Over 30 years	1	1	2	2	9	11
Unknown	1	—	1	19	12	31
Not Insane	—	—	—	2	1	3
Total	49	26	75	292	185	477

TABLE XV.

RECOVERED OF THOSE ATTACKED AT THE SEVERAL AGES FROM THE BEGINNING.

Age When Attacked	Number.			Per Cent. Recovered of those Attacked at each Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15	4	1	5	—	—	—
15 to 20	28	16	44	10.48	12.5	13.18
20 to 25	48	27	75	14.58	7.40	12
25 to 30	42	32	74	16.66	12.5	14.86
30 to 35	33	27	60	27.27	14.81	23.33
35 to 40	36	30	66	22.22	13.33	18.18
40 to 45	17	13	30	29.41	15.38	23.33
45 to 50	20	14	34	10	14.28	17.64
50 to 60	25	10	35	24.45	10	31.42
60 to 70	29	10	39	12	—	7.69
70 to 80	5	2	7	—	—	—
70 and over	3	1	3	—	—	—
Unknown	—	3	3	—	—	—
Not Insane	3	1	4	—	—	—
Total	292	185	477	—	—	—

TABLE XVI.

RECOVERED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT FROM THE BEGINNING.

Duration of Disease before Admission	Number.			Per Cent. Recovered after each Period of Duration.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	33	6	39	55.78	88.33	58.10
1 to 3 months	70	18	88	34.28	44.44	36.36
3 to 6 months	20	8	28	45	50	46.42
6 to 9 months	18	7	25	22.22	28.57	24
9 to 12 months	6	2	8	33.33	50	37.49
12 to 18 months	12	10	22	16.66	10	13.63
18 to 24 months	15	10	25	13.33	10	12
2 to 3 years	37	10	47	2.70	—	2.12
3 to 4 years	9	5	14	—	—	—
4 to 5 years	7	12	19	—	—	—
5 to 10 years	22	17	39	—	—	—
Over 10 years	60	69	129	—	—	—
Not Insane	3	1	4	—	—	—

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

Duration.	Number Recovered.		
	Males.	Females	Total.
Under 1 month	14	2	16
1 to 2 months	17	4	21
2 to 3 months	12	3	15
3 to 6 months	8	6	14
6 to 9 months	7	4	11
9 to 12 months	4	—	4
12 to 18 months	3	4	7
18 to 24 months	—	—	—
2 to 3 years	—	—	—
3 to 4 years	—	—	—
4 to 5 years	—	—	—
Over 5 years	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—
Total	66	22	88
Average duration of treatment of all	4.54 mos.	7.27 mos.	5.22 mos.

TABLE XVIII.

WHOLE DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

Duration.	Number Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	20	1	21
1 to 2 months	17	3	20
2 to 3 months	5	1	6
3 to 6 months	8	1	9
6 to 9 months	3	1	4
9 to 12 months	2	1	3
12 to 18 months	2	1	3
18 to 24 months	3	—	3
2 to 3 years	1	—	1
3 to 4 years	1	1	2
4 to 5 years	—	—	—
Over 5 years	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—
Total	66	22	88
Average duration of all	5.16 mos.	3.5 mos.	4.8 mos.

TABLE XIX.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

Form of Disease.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent. Recovered of each form Admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	40	15	55	74.07	53.57	67.07
Mania, Chronic	1	1	2	1.	1.12	1.05
Mania, Suicidal	—	1	1	—	50.	20.
Mania, Puerperal	—	2	2	—	100.	100.
Mania, Epileptic	1	—	1	8.33	—	3.26
Delirium	3	—	3	100.	—	100
Monomania	4	1	5	30.76	25.	29.41
Melancholia	7	—	7	38.88	—	38.88
Nymphomania	—	1	1	—	33.33	33.33
Melancholia, Acute	30	1	31	66.66	10.	44.
Total of all admitted	68	22	89	22.66	11.88	18.44

TABLE XX.

CAUSES (EXCITING) OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

Form of Disease.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent. recovered of each cause admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ill health	8	5	13	57.14	27.77	43.33
Intemperance	26	1	27	76.47	50.	75.
Masturbation	2	—	2	18.18	—	18.66
Excessive Venery	2	—	2	100.	—	100.
Tobacco	2	—	2	66.66	—	66.76
Connected with the affections	2	1	3	40	14.27	25.
Connected with fluctuations of fortune	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connected with powers of generation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connected with religion	2	1	3	50	25	25.
Cross-study	—	3	2	—	60	18.18
Business anxiety	2	2	4	25.	33.	18.18
Nervous shock	—	2	2	—	50.	40.
Epilepsy	1	—	1	8.33	—	5.26
Puerperal	—	2	2	—	28.33	33.33
Unknown	18	7	25	15.	7.00	12.11
Total of all admitted.	66	22	88	22.60	11.88	18.44

TABLE XXI.

NATIVITY OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

Country.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent. Recovered of each class admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States—White	49	13	62	37.55	12.03	13.62
United States—Colored	2	1	3	50	100	60
United States—Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—
England	9	—	9	19.57	—	15.38
Ireland	8	7	15	13.55	11.47	12.30
Germany	4	1	5	57.14	20	45.45
Italy	1	—	1	100	—	100

TABLE XXII.

DEATH AND THE CAUSES.

CAUSES.	In the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, exhaustion from	1	1	5	12	2	14
Diarrhœa, exhaustion from	—	—	—	1	—	1
Carbuncle, exhaustion from	—	—	—	1	—	1
Scirrhus of Breast	—	1	1	—	1	1
Scirrhus of Stomach	—	—	—	1	—	1
Consumption	—	1	1	5	1	6
Pneumonia	2	1	3	3	1	4
Senile decay	1	2	3	5	2	7
Apoplexy	—	—	—	3	—	3
Inanition	1	1	2	3	2	5
General Paresis	2	—	2	4	—	4
Violence	—	—	—	—	1	3
Strangulation	—	—	—	3	—	3
Shock from injuries	—	1	1	—	1	1
Undetermined	1	2	3	2	3	5
Total	11	10	21	41	14	37

TABLE XXIII.

AGES AT DEATH.

AGE.	In the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 25	—	1	1	3	1	4
25 to 30	1	—	1	5	—	5
30 to 35	—	1	1	1	1	2
35 to 40	4	2	6	9	2	11
40 to 45	3	—	3	3	2	5
45 to 50	2	2	4	6	2	8
50 to 60	3	—	3	6	1	7
60 to 70	3	1	5	5	2	7
70 to 80	—	2	2	4	2	6
80 to 90	1	1	2	1	1	2
Over 90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	17	10	27	43	14	57

TABLE XXIV.

RATIO OF DEATHS FROM THE BEGINNING.

PER CENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Of all admitted	14.72	7.56	11.94
Of average number in hospital	—	—	—

TABLE XXV.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION	From admission into Hospital.			From the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	7	1	8	—	—	—
1 to 2 months	4	1	5	3	1	4
2 to 3 months	7	—	7	5	—	5
3 to 4 months	8	1	9	4	1	5
4 to 5 months	4	1	5	4	1	5
9 to 12 months	3	1	4	2	3	5
12 to 18 months	4	5	9	3	3	4
18 to 24 months	2	—	2	3	1	4
2 to 3 years	2	2	4	1	1	2
3 to 4 years	—	—	—	0	1	4
4 to 5 years	—	—	—	2	1	3
5 to 10 years	—	—	—	2	1	3
10 to 15 years	—	—	—	6	2	8
15 to 20 years	—	—	—	3	1	4
20 to 25 years	—	—	—	—	1	1
25 to 30 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 35 years	—	—	—	1	—	1
35 to 40 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 to 45 years	—	—	—	1	—	1
Average of all	8.65 mos.	14.57 mos.	10.10 mos.	6.84 yrs.	7.35 yrs.	6.89 yrs.

TABLE XXVI.

REMAINING IN HOSPITAL AT END OF THE YEAR.

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15	1	1	2
15 to 20	3	1	4
20 to 25	5	5	10
25 to 30	18	16	34
30 to 35	21	18	39
35 to 40	14	21	35
40 to 45	11	19	30
45 to 50	11	10	21
50 to 60	16	17	33
60 to 70	18	11	29
70 to 80	5	5	10
80 to 90	1	—	1
Over 90	—	—	—
Total	119	118	237

TABLE XXVII.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR—DURATION OF DISEASE.

	Since entering the Hospital.			Since the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	2	3	5	—	—	—
1 to 2 months	4	2	6	—	—	—
2 to 3 months	3	—	3	—	—	—
3 to 6 months	5	5	10	4	1	5
6 to 12 months	11	10	21	8	1	9
12 to 18 months	13	7	20	5	0	5
18 to 24 months	13	21	34	9	6	15
2 to 3 years	68	70	138	15	11	26
3 to 5 years	—	—	—	19	13	32
5 to 10 years	—	—	—	26	38	64
10 to 15 years	—	—	—	16	20	36
15 to 20 years	—	—	—	8	11	19
20 to 25 years	—	—	—	7	5	12
25 to 30 years	—	—	—	3	2	5
30 to 40 years	—	—	—	—	5	5
Over 40 years	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total	119	118	237	119	118	237

TABLE XXVIII.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR—PROSPECT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curable	20	7	27
Incurable	99	111	210
Total	119	118	237

TABLE XXIX.

OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FROM THE BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR.

	1868-9.	1869-70.	1870-1.	Total.
Admitted—Males	165	78	49	292
Females	103	56	26	185
Total	268	134	75	477
Discharged—Recov'd—Males	85	37	14	136
" Females	—	16	6	22
Total	39	43	20	158
Imp.—Males	11	6	14	31
" Females	—	10	5	15
Stationary—Males	8	17	5	30
" Females	—	10	5	15
Not Insane—Males	3	1	—	4
" Females	—	1	—	1
Died—Males	14	10	11	43
Females	1	3	10	14
Total	15	21	21	57
Whole Number in the Year	268	343	397	
Average Number in the Year	94.15	225.27	253.65	
Number at the End of the Year	229	242	238	—

TABLE XXX.

RATIO PER CENT. IN EACH YEAR.

Per Cent.	1868-9.	1869-70.	1870-1.	Total.
Recov'd of all cases adm'tted under 1 yr.	25.	37.36	46.55	43.42
One year and over	2.17	8.65	5.55	4.13
All discharged (including deaths)	42.37	39.73	29.99	16.82
Admissions from causes:				
Ill health from various	13.43	11.94	14.66	13.20
Intemperance	4.48	9.70	14.66	7.54
Masturbation & Excessive Venery	4.10	0.74	—	2.31
Connected with the Affections	5.35	1.49	1.33	3.31
" " Property	—	1.49	—	0.44
" " Religion	2.25	2.25	1.33	2.20
Over Study and Anxiety of Mind	3.73	3.73	5.66	4.42
Epilepsy	3.98	3.73	2.66	3.58
Apoplexy	0.37	0.74	—	0.41
Acute Meningitis	0.37	—	0.67	0.63
Puerperal	2.48	2.49	—	1.25
Unknown	60.05	62.68	53.37	61.83
Deaths of all under care	5.59	6.12	5.94	
Deaths of average number in Hospital	15.93	9.32	8.29	—

TABLE XXXI.*

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS IN THE YEAR

MALES.

Sphere of Occupation.	Number of Days and Parts of Days' Labor.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Farm & Garden Grounds,.....													
House,.....													
Stable, &c.,.....													
Total,.....													

FEMALES.

Kitchen,.....													
Laundry,.....													
Sewing Room, House Work,..													
Total.													
No. of men working at any time...													
No. of women working at any time...													
Per cent. of the whole work at any time.													
Males,.....													
Females,.....													

*Our Labor Report for the year being imperfect, we omit this table.

TABLE XXXII.

OFFICERS, ATTENDANTS, AND OTHERS EMPLOYED.

Position.	Salaries and Wages.	
	Per Year.	Per Month.
Superintendent	$2000.	$166.66
Assistant Physician	1000.	83.34
Steward	600	50.00
Matron	400.	33.33
Assistant Matron	300.	25.00
Teamster	400.	33.34
Farmer	600.	50.00
Attendants, Male	300.	25.00
" Female	180.	15.00
Night Watch, Male	300.	25.00
" Female	180.	15.00
Engineer	900.*	75.00
Fireman	360	30.00

* Boards himself.

TABLE XXXIII.

FINANCIAL HISTORY.

Year.	Whole Cost of Supporting the Hospital.	Average Number of Patients.	Average Cost of Each Patient.	
			Per Year.	Per Week.
1876-7.*	$61,028.30	233.69	$261.21	$5.02 †

* The Hospital year begins April 1st.
† This includes clothing.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following statement of the fiscal concerns of "The General Hospital for the Insane, of the State of Connecticut," for the year commencing April 1st, 1870, and ending March 31st, 1871, is respectfully submitted to the Board of Trustees:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in the Treasurer's hands, April 1st, 1870, -	$ 2,851.35
Revenue Account from the Hospital, - - -	61,419.65
Amount Received from Conn. Valley Railroad Company,	3,500.00
	$67,771.00

PAYMENTS.

Amount of Superintendent's Orders, - -	$64,883.15
Amount Paid on Notes Signed by Members of the Board,	3,000.00
Balance in the Treasurer's hands, March 31st, 1871, -	887.85
	$67,771.00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. B. COPELAND,
TREASURER.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., March 31, 1871.

We hereby certify, that we have examined the vouchers and accounts of the Treasurer, of which the above is an abstract, and find them correct.

BENJ. DOUGLAS,
JOSEPH CUMMINGS, } Auditors.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., April 15th, 1871.

J. D. Atherton, Steward, in account with The General Hospital for Insane.

1870.	Dr.	
April 1st,	To Balance in Bank,	$ 9.69
" 1st,	To Cash on hand,	209.82
1871.		
March 31st,	To Cash Received as Revenue, (deposited with Treasurer,)	61,413.65
	To Cash from Valley Railroad Company, for fencing purposes,	500.00
		$62,133.16

1870.	Cr.	
April,	By Vouchers,	$4,780.44
May,	"	4,673.23
June,	"	4,963.51
July,	"	5,984.73
August,	"	4,953.06
September,	"	4,566.31
October,	"	5,833.45
November,	"	5,654.42
December,	"	4,850.33
1871.		
January,	"	6,740.23
February,	"	4,863.63
March,	"	5,141.63
	Balance in Bank,	887.85
	Cash on hand,	221.41
		$62,133.16

ABSTRACT OF VOUCHERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, 1871.

1870.	Judicial & Officers and Pay of Establishment.	Furniture and Repairs.	Fuel and Lights.	Law Charges and Contingencies.	Repairs and Erection.	Printing.	Fuel.	Rent.	Advances.	Forage and Carriage, Boats, Tents, &c.	Building and Repairs.	Freight.	Transit Expenses.	Customs.	Postal Expenses.	Medical Charges.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
April, 1870	1,000	94	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
May, "	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
June, "	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
July, "	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
August, "	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sept., "	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
(October, "	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Nov., "	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Dec., "	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Jan., 1871	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Feb., "	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
March, "	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

APPENDIX.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of the Probate Court, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such a person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, one woolen coat, one woolen vest, one pair of woolen pantaloons; two pairs new stockings, one pair new shoes or boots, and one comfortable outside garment.

Each female patient shall, in addition to a quantity of under clothing, shoes and stockings corresponding to that required for the male patient, have one flannel petticoat, two good dresses, one cloak or other good outside garment. Extra and better apparel is very desirable for chapel worship and out of doors exercise and riding.

4. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, etc., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost, and for which the officers of the hospital are not responsible.

5. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the hospital from whom private, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

6. The price of board, including washing, mending, and attendance, for all who are supported at the public charge, is five dollars per week.

7. Pauper patients, or those supported partly by the towns in which they reside, and partly by the State, are admitted agreeably to Section four and six of Amended Act, 1867, and By-laws.

8. Indigent persons, or those possessing little property, and partly supported by friends and partly by the State, are admitted under Section four of Amended Act, 1911, and By-Laws.

9. Private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, are admitted to the Hospital under Section five of Amendment to Act approved July 23, 1912, and By-Laws.

10. Visitors are admitted to the Institution between the hours of ten A. M. and twelve M., and between two and four P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only, but no visitor shall be admitted to the wards occupied by patients without express permission from the Superintendent, and especial care is to be taken that no amount of visiting is permitted that might prove injurious to the patients.

FORM FOR PROBATE COURT.

And proceedings in the matter of admission of persons under Sec. 4 of Amended Act, Chapter CII., May Session, 1867.

To the Hon. Court of Probate of the District of

The undersigned, First Selectman of the town of respectfully represents that of is an insane person, and is now, and for has been (describe whether pauper or indigent, whether in almshouse, or have kept, etc.) He therefore prays that your Honorable Court will take said matter into consideration, and appoint a physician to visit said insane person, and inquire into and investigate case, according to the Statute Laws of Connecticut in such case made and provided, and upon finding the allegations of this petition to be true to order said to be taken without delay to the Hospital for the Insane, in the town of Middletown, and State of Connecticut.

Dated 187 at Conn.

(Signed)

First Selectman.

At a Court of Probate holden at on the day of 187 .

Present: Judge.

Upon the foregoing petition and application of First Selectman of the Town of it is ordered that of physician, be, and he is hereby appointed to visit said represented to be insane, to investigate and inquire into case, and make return to this Court of the facts concerning alleged insanity.

Attest:

Clerk.

To the Hon. Court of Probate in and for the District of

The undersigned physician, hereby makes return that, in pursuance of an order of this Court, passed on the day of 187 , he visited the said at in said represented to be insane;

that he made a full and complete investigation of in said case, and is of the opinion that the said is insane, and that the prayer of said petition should be granted.

Dated at this day of 18

(Signed)

Physician.

At a Court of Probate holden at in and for the District of on the day of

PRESENT:

Judge.

Upon the hearing of the petition of First Selectman of the town of setting forth and showing that one an insane person, is now of said and praying, for reasons therein set forth, that may be removed to the Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, as per petition on file, this Court having investigated the case, and heard the report of the physician duly appointed to examine said case, doth find the allegations of said petition to be true, and it is ordered that the said be removed without delay to the Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut, at Middletown.

Attest,

Clerk.

FORM OF REQUEST FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS.

To the Superintendent of the General Hospital for Insane, at Middletown, Conn.

The undersigned, of county of State of requests the admission into the Hospital, under your charge, of resident of county of aged who has been *(here state occupation, condition, &c.)* He (or she) is a native of and is *(here state condition or relationship)* of the undersigned.

(Give here, in writing, a history of the case, when recently commenced, and by what cause.)

Dated 18 .

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

I, physician, of county of State of hereby certify that I have examined into (or am acquainted with) the state of health and mental condition of of county of State of and that he (or she) is, in my opinion, insane, and a fit subject for the Hospital for the Insane.

Dated 187

(Signed) Physician.

NOTE.—The Amended Act of 1869 requires that the physician giving the certificate shall make oath or affirm.—See parts of Acts relating to admission, on the succeeding pages.

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we, of the town of county of State of are held and firmly bound unto Treasurer of the General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut, located at Middletown, and to his successors in office, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves by these presents.

Whereas, of the town of county of State of an insane person, has been admitted as a boarder in the Hospital for Insane aforesaid; now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is, that if we shall truly pay, during h continuance as such boarder, f board quarterly in advance, and such extra charges as may be occasioned by h requiring more than ordinary care, and for such needful articles of clothing as shall require, which shall be procured by the steward of said Hospital, and shall remove the said when the Superintendent shall give notice of the need or propriety of such removal, from whatever cause, and shall also pay not exceeding fifty dollars for all damages may do to the furniture or property of the Hospital, and also for reasonable charges in the event of death, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation is void, otherwise remains in force.

Dated 187

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

Signed and sealed in presence of

8

PARTS OF ACTS

RELATING TO ADMISSIONS.

Chapter CII.—Approved 1862.

"SEC. 4. That whenever any pauper in any town may be insane, it shall be the duty of the first selectman of that town, to make application in his behalf to the Judge of Probate of the district wherein said pauper resides, for his admission to the hospital, and said judge shall appoint one regular and respectable physician, who shall fully investigate the facts of the case, and if satisfied after such investigation that the said pauper is insane, the judge shall issue an order to such first selectman, requiring him, without delay, to take such insane pauper to the hospital, where he shall be kept and supported so long as may be requisite or expedient; and one-half the expense of his support shall be defrayed by the town wherein said pauper resides, and the other half by the State; and that when a person in indigent circumstances, not a pauper, becomes insane, application may be made in his behalf to the judge of probate for the district wherein he resides and said judge shall appoint a respectable physician, who shall fully investigate the facts of the case, and if satisfied after such investigation that such indigent person is in indigent circumstances and insane, the judge shall issue an order to the person or persons making such application, directing him or them to take such indigent person to the hospital, where he shall be kept and supported so long as may be requisite or expedient; and one-half of the expenses of his support shall be paid by the State, and the other half by the parties making the application."

"SEC. 5. That the trustees may authorize the superintendent to admit under special agreements, whenever there are vacancies in the hospital, such cases as may seek admission."

Chapter LXXXV.—Approved 7th July, 1868.

"SEC. 1. That whenever a Judge of Probate for any district shall issue an order for the admission of any indigent insane person to the Hospital for the Insane in this State, he shall make a record of such order, and immediately transmit a duplicate of the same to the Governor of the State."

"SEC. 2. That before any bill for the support of such indigent insane person in said hospital shall be paid by the Treasurer of the State, the same shall be approved by the Governor."

Chapter LXXX.—*Approved 8th July, 1869.*

"SEC. 1. Any lunatic or distracted person may be placed in a hospital, asylum, or retreat for the insane, or other suitable place of detention, either public or private, by his or her legal guardian, or relatives, or friends in case of no guardian; but in no case without the certificate of one or more reputable physicians, after a personal examination made within one week of the date thereof, which certificate shall be duly acknowledged before some magistrate or other officer authorized to administer oaths, or take the acknowledgment of deeds in the State where given, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signature, and to the respectability of the signer.

"SEC. 2. Any lunatic or distracted person, in addition to the modes already provided for by law, may be placed in a hospital, asylum, or retreat for the insane, or other suitable place of detention, either public or private, by order of any justice of the peace who shall fully investigate the facts of the case, either with or without notice to such lunatic, and if, upon such investigation, he shall find that such lunatic or distracted person is at large, and dangerous to himself, or herself, or others, or requires hospital care and treatment, he shall order such insane person to be taken to some hospital, asylum, retreat, or other suitable place of detention, to be there kept so long as may be requisite or expedient; but no person shall be so committed without the certificate of one or more reputable physicians as specified in the next preceding section.

"SEC. 3. Any lunatic or distracted person may be placed in a hospital, asylum, retreat, or other suitable place of detention and treatment, public or private, by order of any judge of the superior court of this state, after the following course of proceedings, viz: on a statement or complaint in writing, of any respectable person, that such person is insane, and that the welfare of himself, or herself, or of others, requires his or her restraint, it shall be the duty of such judge immediately to appoint a commission who shall inquire into, and report upon the facts of the case. If in their opinion it is a suitable case for confinement, such judge shall issue his order for such disposition of such person as will secure the object and purpose of such application.

"SEC. 4. The commission provided for in the last preceding section, shall be composed of not less than three, nor more than four persons, one of whom at least shall be a physician, and another a lawyer, judge, or justice of the peace. In their inquisition they shall hear such evidence as may be offered touching the case, also the statement of the party complained of, and of his counsel. The party shall have such notice of the proceedings as said judge shall order, and said judge is hereby authorized,

to have such person placed in suitable custody, during the pendency of said proceedings.

"Sec. 5. On a written statement being addressed by any respectable person to any judge of the superior court of this state, that a certain person then confined in a hospital, asylum, or retreat for the insane, or other place of detention for the insane, is not insane, and is thus unjustly deprived of his or her liberty, such judge, at his discretion, shall appoint a commission of not less than three, nor more than four persons, one of whom at least shall be a physician, and another a lawyer, who shall hear such evidence as shall be offered touching the case, and without summoning the party before them, shall have one or more personal interviews with such person, so arranged, if possible, that such person shall not know or suspect the object or purpose of such interview. Said commission shall, within a reasonable time, make report to said judge, and if, in their opinion, the party is not insane, the said judge shall issue an order for the discharge of such person.

"Sec. 6. If the officers or managers of any hospital, asylum, retreat, or other place of detention, or any of them, shall wish for a judicial examination of a person claimed to be insane in their charge, such examination shall be had in the manner provided in the 5th section of this act.

"Sec. 7. The commission provided for in the 5th section hereof, shall not be repeated in respect to the same party oftener than once in six months, and in respect to such as are committed under the third section hereof, such commission shall not be appointed within the first six months after such commitment.

"Sec. 8. Persons placed in a hospital, asylum, retreat, or other suitable place of detention, under the first section of this act, may be removed therefrom by the party placing such person therein.

"Sec. 9. Persons placed in a hospital, asylum, retreat, or other suitable place of detention, under any of the provisions of this act, may be discharged by the authorities in whom the government of the institution is vested, pursuant to such rules and regulations as they may from time to time adopt in relation to patients and the management of the institution.

"Sec. 10. If, upon the application or complaint of any person made to any judge of the superior court of this state, that a certain person is insane, and suffering for want of proper care or treatment, upon finding the facts true, he shall order such person to be placed in some hospital, asylum, or retreat for the insane, or other suitable place of detention, at the expense of those who are legally bound to maintain such person.

"Sec. 11. The cost and expenses of any of the proceedings herein provided for, shall be paid in the manner, and by the person or party, as the magistrate or judge before whom the same shall be had, shall order and direct, and such magistrate or judge is hereby authorized to issue execution for such costs accordingly."

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

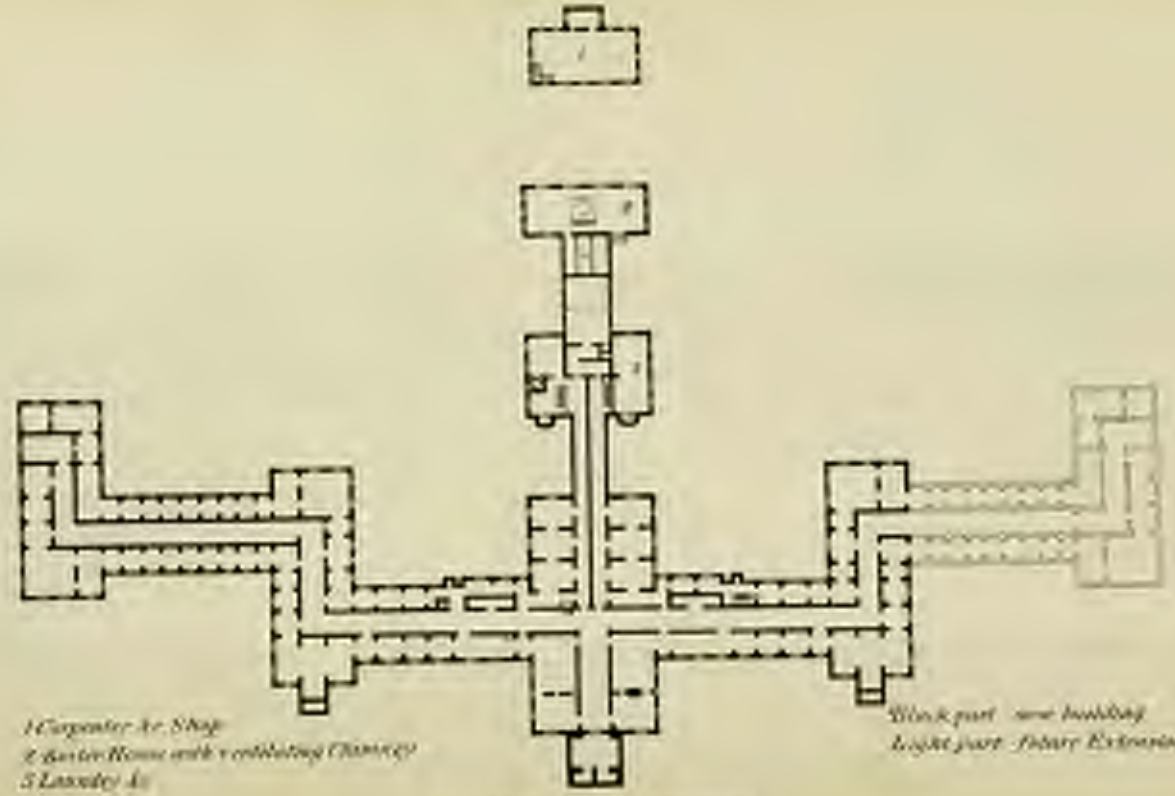
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

General Hospital for the Insane,

State of Connecticut,

1872.



CELLAR PLAN OF THE HOSPITAL

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

General Hospital for the Insane,

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

WITH

SUPERINTENDENT'S AND TREASURER'S REPORTS:

Presented to the General Assembly, at its Session in May, 1872.

By Order of the General Assembly.

NEW HAVEN:
PUBLISHED, CHARLES & CO., PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.
1872.

Officers of the Hospital.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

MARSHALL JEWELL,	*Hartford.*
SAMUEL LYNES, M. D.,	*Norwalk.*
ROBBINS BATTELL,	*Norfolk.*
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BENJAMIN DOUGLAS,	—
JULIUS HOTCHKISS,	—
JOSEPH CUMMINGS,	—

Superintendent and Physician.
ABRAM MARVIN SHEW, M. D.

Assistant Physician.
WINTHROP B. HALLOCK, M. D.

Pathologist.
E. C. SEGUIN, M. D.

Steward.
J. D. ATHERTON.

Matron.
MRS. MARY HALLOCK.

Assistant Matron.
MRS. MARGARET DUTTON.

Treasurer.
M. B. COPELAND.

Farmer.
CLINTON B. WEATHERBEE.

All communications relative to the admission, etc., of patients, should be addressed to the Superintendent. Books will be furnished on application.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the Honorable,

The General Assembly of the State of Connecticut:

The Trustees of the "General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut," in presenting their Sixth Annual Report, ending 31st March last, acknowledge, with gratitude to God, the good which has been effected in the Institution, its freedom from marked and contagious diseases, and the very small percentage of deaths within its walls, during the year past.

They refer with satisfaction to the able reports of the Superintendent and others, submitted herewith, in which receipts, disbursements, products of farm, statistics, etc., are fully set forth.

It will be seen from Dr. Shew's statements, with what pleasure he hails the completion of the women's wing, already begun under a special Committee of the State, and expected to be ready for occupation by the 1st of January, 1873—and how earnestly he pleads for an appropriation for the men's wing, in order that the evils of the present overcrowded condition of the building, and of too long delay in receiving patients, may be remedied by increased accommodations.

The remarks of the Superintendent in relation to Insane Convicts, to the placing them in same wards with those innocent of crime, and to making provision for separate accommodation for them, deserve serious attention.

It is known to many members of the Legislature that a town-road has existed just to the East of the Hospital buildings, dividing the property belonging to the State. The Town of Middletown, equally with the Trustees and officers of the Hospital, united in an opinion of the benefit which would accrue from closing said road, and bringing the grounds adjoining the Institution within one enclosure.

To effect this amicably, and set aside any local opposition, it was needful to acquire control of about fourteen acres of land, and three dwelling houses thereon. Shortly before the close of the session of 1871, negotiations for the purchase were brought to a point, and the tract of land which had been the cause of preventing the junction of the two parts of the Hospital grounds, came into the possession of the Trustees. Consultation with certain leading members of the Legislature, and officers of the State, to whom the matter had been explained, confirmed the action of the Trustees, and they were assured that an early appropriation would be recommended, with which to cancel the notes of hand given individually by members of the Board, upon which notes was borrowed the money to buy this land for the State. But in the press of Legislative business, at the winding up of the session, the providing of the means was unfortunately omitted.

The Trustees respectfully ask an early appropriation of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars, and the interest on the notes given by the individual members of the Board.

The Town of Middletown has voted to close this road, and has, for the convenience of the public, opened another road West of the Hospital.

The houses purchased have been altered, and a partial trial of the "Cottage System" has been made, comments on which will be found in the Superintendent's report. It does not appear to be as economical a system as the "Congregate," nor as acceptable generally to the patients.

The Special Committee on the affairs of the Hospital, appointed in 1870, made their printed Report to the General Assembly of 1871, and among favorable notices, approved warmly of the wisdom, and even "generosity" of individuals of the Board, who had, on their private credit, provided twenty-five thousand dollars, as a working capital for the business department of the Institution, with which cash purchases could be made of supplies, etc., absolutely needed by the Hospital. That Committee reported in favor of an appropriation with which to retire the individual notes, given for the benefit of the State of Connecticut. That appropriation was not made—those notes yet remain in the possession of two Savings Banks in the city of Middletown. The Trustees respectfully ask that the retiring of these notes may be made early practicable by a prompt vote

of the money by your Honorable Body. The benefit of such a ready-cash capital, affording means to purchase at cash rates, secure discounts on supplies, and preserve a high financial credit for the Institution, will be apparent to every member of the Legislature. Every cent thus saved and gained, has been saved and gained *for the State*—yet it has been done by *individual responsibility*.

The Trustees are well satisfied with the interior working of the Hospital, and feel in their hearts to commend highly the officers and employés, by whose agencies the work is done.

It is hoped that the Legislature, as a Body, or by their Committee on Humane Institutions—in their fostering oversight of this great organ of the Humanity and Charity of the State, will, at an early day of the session, visit the Hospital, and so be prepared by personal knowledge to do what shall, in their good judgment, be for the best interests of the State in this direction.

In the regular order, the terms of service of two members of the Board expire each year—the places of those from Fairfield and Litchfield counties are to be filled.

Very respectfully submitted,

Marshall Jewell,	Hartford.
Robbins Battell,	Norfolk.
Samuel Lynes, M. D.,	Norwalk.
H. Sidney Hayden,	Windsor.
Lucius S. Fuller,	Tolland.
Samuel G. Willard,	Colchester.
Joseph D. Bates,	Danielsonville.
Richard S. Fellowes,	New Haven.
Henry Woodward,	Middletown.
Benjamin Douglas,	"
Julius Hotchkiss,	"
Joseph Cummings,	"

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GENTLEMEN:—With the close of another year it becomes my duty to submit the Sixth Annual Report of the General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut.

The tables herewith presented are carefully drawn from our permanent records, and will show the result of the last year's labors, as well as a statistical history of the Institution from its opening in April, 1868.

To those who, by frequent visits, have been informed of the general condition of the Institution, it may seem needless to recapitulate details which have attended the usual professional and other labor here performed.

It should be remembered, however, that the annual report of a public institution ought to furnish to the public a summary of such facts as are of interest to every citizen in the commonwealth; and that these facts, so familiar to us, will, in the general distribution, reach a large number of readers who are not conversant with the character and aims of an institution for the Insane.

Results already attained during the brief history of this Hospital furnish direct evidence of its usefulness. Applications for admission constantly increase, and are already far beyond the capacity of the present structure.

To meet these demands I appeal to you for an enlarged building, increased accommodations, and the continuance of your hitherto hearty and generous encouragement.

On the 31st of March, 1871, there were in the Institution two hundred and thirty-seven (237) patients, of whom one hundred

and nineteen (119) were males and one hundred and eighteen (118) were females. During the last twelve months there have been admitted fifty-six (56) males and thirty-six (36) females, ninety-two (92) in all, making the number under treatment for the year three hundred and twenty-nine (329), one hundred and seventy-five (175) males and one hundred and fifty-four (154) females. Of these were discharged:

Recovered,	seventeen (17),	eleven (11) males,	six (6) females.
Improved,	eleven (11),	seven (7) "	four (4) "
Unimproved,	twenty-four (24),	fourteen (14) "	ten (10) "
Died,	fifteen (15),	nine (9) "	six (6) "

Remaining at this date, one hundred and thirty-four (134) males and one hundred and twenty-eight (128) females, two hundred and sixty-two (262) in all. The daily average during the year is 242.64. No other testimony is needed to prove the wise forethought of those who, only six years ago, were most urgent in their efforts to establish a general hospital for the insane of Connecticut.

It will be noticed that ninety-two (92) patients were admitted, thus making the total number of persons under treatment greatly in excess of any previous year. The applications for the same period were 178.

The painful fact of these numerous applications, however, does not afford an exact criterion of the increasing demands for such an Institution.

The selectmen of towns and probate judges, knowing that the house is overcrowded, have made application only for such persons as were unmanageable at home; your officers are informed of many who would apply if there were a prospect of immediate or early reception.

The Act of Incorporation provides for the admission of three classes of patients, viz.: the town poor, the indigent, and private or self-supporting patients. By subsequent resolution of the General Assembly, the officers of this Hospital were directed to receive and hold such insane convicts as might, by due process of law, be transferred from the State Prison at Wethersfield.

Of these four classes there are at present one hundred and eighty-four (184) pauper patients, seventy (70) indigent patients, two (2) private patients, and six (6) insane convicts.

This simple statement bears evidence to the fact that the people of Connecticut desire to protect first the afflicted poor, and then those who are able to bear a part or the whole of the ex-

pense of their support. But is it generally known that the policy adopted in 1866 to provide for the insane of Connecticut has been only partially carried out? Do the people of this Commonwealth understand that, while accommodations have been provided for about two hundred and fifty patients, there are at least as many more cases knocking at our doors for admission? I am sure that the urgent appeals, the pitiful stories of suffering and danger daily brought to the notice of your Superintendent, if heard in the legislative halls, would move to pity the hardest hearts.

At the last session of the General Assembly an appropriation was made for the erection of another wing, for the accommodation of one hundred and twenty-five female patients. Work on it is vigorously prosecuted, and it is expected the building will be opened on or before January 1st, 1873. With this large addition to the present building, rooms will be provided for all female patients without previous application. I trust the need will be apparent to the General Assembly to provide the amount to erect a corresponding wing on the South side, for the reception of male patients, to carry out the plan of the Hospital. The building would then have ample accommodations to meet the demands of the State for the next few years.

It is perhaps not generally known that the present policy of the State is, to receive patients in the regular order of application, which made virtually excludes, at the time of greatest need, acute cases—requiring imperatively immediate hospital care—from the benefits of prompt, systematic treatment.

By referring to table No. XXVII, it will be seen that there are at this date two hundred and forty-two (242) chronic cases in our wards (our inheritance of old almshouse treatment), and only twenty (20) whose restoration to health may be hopefully anticipated.

By studying table No. XIV, you perceive that of five hundred and sixty-nine (569) patients admitted since the Institution was opened—three hundred and forty-eight (348) were brought to us after the disease had existed more than one year, and two hundred and ninety-two (292) of these more than two years. Under these circumstances our tables cannot show a large percentage of recoveries. The Hospital is doing its allotted work none the less usefully by providing for the chronic insane, a majority of whom are troublesome and dangerous to the community when at large.

It is undoubtedly true that the State has already provided ample accommodations for nearly all of this class, facts in our possession showing that only a few deranged persons remain in the almshouses.*

Every consideration, then, of sound policy, true economy and wise philanthropy would seem to require that the comparatively small additional appropriation needed to finish the Hospital, should be made, to relieve the sufferings of those remaining in the almshouses, as well as to promptly provide for the admission of recent cases, as they constantly occur.

The following words from my last Annual Report are none the less true to-day, and hence will bear repetition:

"A serious consequence of the present policy pursued by the State in affording accommodations only to a limited number of its insane, will be a gradual but steady increase of the number of chronic cases, and it is easy to calculate that in a few years it will cost more money to support the chronic insane than it would now to finish this building in accordance with the original design, and thus be able to receive promptly all cases in the early stages of the disease when they are more readily cured, and more likely to be soon returned to their vocations and families."

"In a population as large as that of Connecticut, experience shows that about 250 new or acute cases of insanity will annually occur, the majority from the laboring and active classes of life. These, to be rightly dealt with, in view of their cure and restoration to their several kinds of profitable labor, need hospital accommodations at once. It is so well known as to be almost needless to repeat, that Insane patients cannot be, advantageously to themselves or community, treated in almshouses or at their own homes."

During the past few years, the question of the proper care and treatment of insane criminals has attracted the earnest attention of philanthropists and thoughtful people of all lands interested in the improvement of prisons.

Recognizing the fact that prison walls, close cells and constant confinement are not compatible with the welfare of deranged persons, the Legislature of the State of New York, in 1858, made an appropriation for the erection at Auburn of an asylum for

* While writing this, I have received an application from New Haven, for accommodations for "over twenty insane persons" "now in the almshouse," and for "several more" "at institutions out of the State."

insane convicts. The building is commodious, well planned, and organized as other State institutions, and to it are sent insane convicts and persons charged with crime where insanity is suspected.

Some other States with smaller population have amended their statutes so as to authorize the Governor, after being satisfied of the insanity of convicts, to send them to State hospitals. In 1869 the Committee on Prisons of the General Assembly of this State reported the astounding fact that there were several insane convicts at Wethersfield, closely confined in damp cells, without suitable provision for comfort or treatment.

Acting upon this information the following resolution was promptly adopted:

"*Resolved by this Assembly*:—That the Trustees of the General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut, are hereby required and directed to make suitable provision for the reception of said insane convicts into the institution under their care and direction."

The two additional resolutions specify the manner in which the spirit of this resolution shall be carried out.

In compliance with the provisions of this act, eight prisoners have been sent to us from Wethersfield—one of whom died, and one eloped, leaving six the present number of this class in the Hospital.

Without attempting to discuss the question as to the justice or injustice of placing criminal insane in contact and hourly association with innocent persons, I would suggest a plan by which ample justice may be done to both classes without subjecting the Institution to ungenerous criticism.

An appropriation of five thousand ($5,000) dollars would enable you to reconstruct and furnish a stone building situated in the rear of the Hospital, which has heretofore been used for shop purposes. This building was erected with the ulterior view of being used for some such purpose; it is of stone, 27×52 feet, two stories in height, with a Mansard roof. It could be arranged to accommodate twelve patients of this class, securing for them humane hospital treatment while separated from the larger body of innocent persons occupying our wards.

When friends and relatives of patients come to visit them, the first remark often made is, "*I hope my brother is not in a ward with criminals.*" A negative reply can generally be given, but

occasionally I am obliged to confess that the person referred to is not only the companion, but also, in our crowded building, the room-mate of criminals.

The good people of Connecticut, ever ready to respond to the calls of the suffering, have decided to provide humanely for these poor creatures; but I cannot believe that they wish to have the present unsatisfactory arrangement perpetuated for want of the expenditure of so small a sum, which would remove all objections.

During the past four months we have had an opportunity of making a partial trial of the "Cottage System." Two dwelling houses situated a few rods south of the main building, on the land recently purchased for the Hospital, were refitted and furnished in a plain manner for the occupation of fourteen (14) male and sixteen (16) female patients, selected from the class of quiet chronic cases. The buildings are simple wooden structures, heated by coal stoves and lighted by common oil lamps. Every precaution possible has been taken, and yet they are liable to be burned at any moment. The only means of ventilating these houses is by opening windows and doors.

The plan was not adopted from choice; it was resorted to as a temporary measure to provide immediate accommodations for thirty poor insane persons until the permanent wings of the Hospital could be erected.

Sufficient time has elapsed to convince me, that, under more favorable circumstances, the "Cottage System" can be made to play an important part in connection with a regularly organized Hospital. There is a certain air of social comfort, more like the ordinary home life, pervading these cottages, than can be found in the wards of a hospital. I have already witnessed a favorable change in the conduct and disposition of one noisy, troublesome, chronic patient since her removal to the cottage for females, leading us to entertain the hope that she will eventually recover. But, on the other hand, I find that very few of these would be willing long to exchange the activities and the social good cheer of the larger numbers for the monotony and dullness of the isolated cottage." The system, I believe, can be applied only to a limited number. A few cottages substantially constructed of brick or stone, situated sufficiently near the main building to be properly heated by steam and lighted by gas from the common center, would be a desirable addition to our present methods of

caring for the insane. With this arrangement the Superintendent would, *from day to day*, transfer to the cottages such patients as he found in condition to require fewer restraints upon their personal liberty.

Water Supply.

The supply of water for a hospital should be pure, abundant at all seasons, and of the proper chemical composition to adapt it to the various uses of a public institution. In this respect your location possesses superior advantages. Perhaps a brief description of the reservoir and connecting pipes will aid those who are locating similar Institutions.

At a distance of one and a half miles from the building, is an interesting geological range of hills, known as the "White Rocks." These hills are nearly destitute of soil and vegetation, but thousands of springs bubble forth from crevices in the rock, unite and form streams of considerable size, which pass into the Connecticut River through a number of ravines. On one of these streams, known as "Trout Brook" or "Butler's Creek," a reservoir covering about two acres, was formed by making a substantial dam across the ravine. This dam or embankment is one hundred and fifty (150) feet in length, fifteen (15) feet in width across the top, with a slant earth way of eighteen (18) inches to every twelve (12) inches perpendicular. The inner slope is covered with broken stone; the top is four feet above high water mark. A large waste canal, cut in the rocks on one side of the dam, carries off surplus water. The bottom of the reservoir was thoroughly grubbed of vegetable matter and soil before being used. The average depth of water is about four (4) feet; elevation above the ground floor of the Hospital seventy-four (74) feet. From this reservoir a six-inch iron pipe conveys the water to the building. At suitable low points "blow-offs" were put in the main pipe, by which sediment can be removed.

The quality of the water is unexceptionable, and in ordinary seasons, of sufficient quantity to supply several institutions of this size. During the greater portion of the year the amount of water passing off through the waste canal would be considered sufficient for a good mill privilege.

General Results.

Fifteen (15) deaths occurred during the year. There were in April one (1), in May one (1), in August one (1), in September

two (2), in November three (3), in December one (1), in January three (3), in February two (2), and in March one (1). Thus it will be seen that the rate of mortality, calculated upon the whole number treated, is 4.55 per cent. The average age was 51.8 years. Nine (9) deaths occurred among one hundred and seventy-five (175) male patients, and six (6) among one hundred and fifty-four (154) female patients. A large proportion of the deaths were due to the slow and gradually debilitating influence of diseases of the nervous system long continued. Only three patients died of acute disease.

We have continued the use of chloral in nearly all cases of wakefulness and irritability, and have had the satisfaction of witnessing marked improvement in some and complete recovery in others. Our experience during the past twelve months would seem to substantiate the conclusions previously arrived at and explained in my last report. Other medicinal remedies have of course been used as necessity required.

We have found the thermometer of practical value in the treatment of diseases of the nervous system. A greater familiarity with its uses will, I am sure, place it among the most valuable instruments of practical diagnosis.

Your pathologist, Dr. Seguin, has made a critical examination in a case of General Paresis (that most formidable of all diseases), the results of which are fully set forth in his report herewith transmitted. Similar carefulness and completeness of examination of a few of such cases would undoubtedly throw much light upon a field of physiological and pathological domain hitherto nearly unexplored.

During the year much has been done in the way of general improvements that will bear a passing notice. A substantial post and board fence has been made to enclose our reservoir—the result of labor performed mainly by patients and attendants. Three hundred (300) young apple, pear and plum trees were purchased in October, and carefully transplanted; also a large number of raspberry and gooseberry and currant bushes and several varieties of grape vines. The first cost of these is trifling in comparison with the profitable results hoped for in years to come. Roads and walks have been made and ornamental trees and shrubs started around the building; much more remains to be done in this direction, and healthy employment can be given for years to such of our inmates as are suited to out-door labor.

Several large storerooms have been finished off in the basement of the center building, into which the general supplies are received. The ventilating flues from the rooms in the intermediate wing which previously terminated in the attic, discharging their contents through one large opening, have been prolonged independently, in stacks of six flues, above the roof, thereby increasing their efficiency, while lessening danger from fire. It is proposed to continue a similar much needed improvement in the south wing.

The high board fence referred to in my last report has been completed, with the exception of a few rods, where it is to cross the old highway recently closed by a vote of the Town. To insure protection against intrusion on the grounds of the Hospital, a small building is needed near the principal entrance, to be occupied by a man of small family, whose duty would be to keep in order the roads and walks, to open and close the gate for visitors, and prevent the incursion of cattle and damage to grounds and crops from the carelessness of those neglecting to close the gate. It is evident that such an arrangement would prove a great convenience to the Hospital and to the public.

Mr. Clinton B. Weatherbee continues the supervision of the Hospital farm. Referring to a subjoined list of products, it will be seen that his labors have been successful and profitable.

The total of valuation is about the same as that of last year. A comparison of quantities, however, shows the pleasing fact that last year's crops were nearly double those of any corresponding period. As all products of the farm are used in the Institution, the quality and quantity are of far greater importance than the market price. The increase in quantity is attributable to a favorable season, additional labor of patients and improved condition of the land. It is our aim to gradually bring under tillage all parts of the farm, and by a system of drainage and use of the house sewage, to enrich and improve land which has been heretofore of little value.

I am not able to report the exact number of days' labor performed by convalescent and quiet chronic patients. Appreciating the restorative value of systematic out-door employment, I have endeavored to encourage those who desire to work, or whom we judge would be benefited by light occupation. During the summer season, from fifteen (15) to thirty (30) male patients assisted on the farm; many more were regularly engaged about the

grounds and buildings. A fair proportion of the female patients were occupied in the sewing room, laundry and kitchen, and much of the routine work on the wards was performed even by others who needed to be judiciously watched.

Farm Products.

Hay,	87 tons	$2,088.00
Corn fodder (dry),	21 "	105.00
Corn,	300 bushels,	187.50
Oats,	92 "	41.04
Broom seed,	48 "	45.84
Potatoes,	2,250 "	1,125.00
Carrots,	300 "	120.00
Beets,	110 "	33.00
Onions,	527 "	294.20
Turnips,	930 "	297.60
Beans (string),	30 "	24.00
Beans (pole),	46 "	92.00
Peas (green),	96 "	72.00
Parsnips,	25 "	12.50
Sweet corn,	121 "	108.90
Cucumbers,	117 "	146.25
Tomatoes,	80 "	80.00
summer squash,	17 "	17.00
Winter squash,	1,000 lbs.,	15.00
Lettuce,	21 bushels,	35.70
Beet greens,	44 "	44.00
Radishes,	8 "	7.00
Pie plant,	29½ "	29.50
Melons,	3,100 lbs	62.00
Broom brush,	630 "	31.50
Beef,	13 cwt.,	130.00
Veal,	150 lbs.,	15.00
Pork,	3,242 "	388.84
Roasting pigs,	1	7.00
Calves (sold),		90.00
Pigs (sold),		320.00
Rent of pasture,		194.33
Cabbages,	4500	180.00
Asparagus,	1 bushel,	5.00
Strawberries,	171 qts.,	34.20
Cherries,	2 baskets,	4.00
Apples,	9 bbls.,	36.00
Cider,	8 "	44.00
Milk (gross fed),	33,840 qts.,	550.40
Wood,	18 cords,	90.00
Fence posts,	64	19.20

Straw,	9 tons,	162.00
Celery,		25.00
Turkeys,	313 lbs.,	68.64
Chickens,	344 "	88.88
Eggs,	566 doz.	175.00
Total,		$8,239.32

Weight of hogs, 485½, 477½, 476, 494, 470, 396, 564, 449, 562, 506, 515. Average weight, 476 6-11.

Financial Condition.

The regular Hospital revenue has been sufficient to meet the current wants of the Institution during the year.

From the Treasurer's report and Steward's detailed statement herewith submitted, it will be seen that the Hospital received from all sources (including cash on hand and balance with Treasurer at the beginning of the year) the sum of $76,860.40, and that the total expenditures during the same period were $75,623.32, leaving a balance with Treasurer and cash on hand of $1,236.08.

Favorable contracts at low rates have already been made for the coal needed during the next twelve months.

Acknowledgments.

The subjoined list of newspapers and magazines has been received during the year, for which we are under renewed obligations:

Hartford Daily Courant,	Hartford, Conn.
" Evening Post,	" "
" Weekly Times,	" "
Religious Herald,	" "
Conn. General Advertiser,	" "
New Haven Evening Register,	New Haven, "
" Morning Journal and Courier,	" "
" Weekly Palladium,	" "
Conn. Herald and Weekly Journal,	" "
Whitney's Musical Guest,	Toledo, Ohio.
Watson's Art Journal,	New York.
New York Semi-Weekly Times,	"
The Constitution,	Middletown, Conn.
Sentinel and Witness,	" "
Norwich Daily Advertiser,	Norwich, "
" Weekly Courier,	" "
Bridgeport Republican and Standard,	Bridgeport, "
Meriden Daily Republican,	Meriden, "
Westport Advertiser,	Westport, "

The Tolland County Journal	
Windham County Transcript	
Moore's Musical Record,	Manchester, N. H.
The Galaxy,	New York,
The Hearth and Home,	" "
The Atlantic,	Boston, Mass.
Godey's Lady's Book,	Philadelphia, Pa.

Many friends of the insane have continued to manifest their interest by contributions of various kinds:

Mr. A. B. Gillette, of Hartford, added to our library a complete set (32 vols.) of J. Fenimore Cooper's novels, substantially bound expressly for hospital use; Mrs. Frederick W. Hubbard, 4 bound volumes Atlantic Monthly, 2 volumes Ladies' Repository, and Life of Gen. Lyon; Miss Mary Roberts, 6 volumes Eclectic Magazine and other books; several books, illustrated papers, puzzles, and baskets of flowers from Mrs. Rockwell; from the estate of Miss Jane Cooper, several volumes and magazines; McLean & Co., complete set of Dickens' works, diamond edition; Mrs. Dyson, books, engravings and maps; Charles E. Kent, Esq., several volumes Appletons' Journal, Hearth and Home, American Agriculturalist, and other papers; Wm. T. Gleason, Esq., 18 books; from a Friend, of New Haven, 2 copies of Illustrated Christian Weekly; a complete file of the London Illustrated News for the year 1871, from Mrs. Fellowes; a Kidder's battery from A. M. Smith, Esq., of New Haven; Rev. I. H. Bradford, Superintendent Industrial School for Girls, 12 Trophy tomato plants; and many valuable tokens of interest from Mrs. Hubbard, Rev. Mr. Thorne and M. B. Copeland, Esq.

We are indebted to the South Congregational Church Choir of Middletown, and to Mr. Parsons and friends of New Britain, for two delightful musical entertainments.

Our chapel services have been conducted regularly on every Sabbath afternoon during the year by the clergymen of Middletown and vicinity. Much interest is manifested by the patients, and few interruptions occur to mar the sacredness of these gatherings.

No changes have occurred in the staff of officers, and but few among the employed in the various positions in and about the Hospital. I desire to express my deep obligations to all associated with me in places of trust, who have conscientiously assisted in sharing the burdens incident to hospital life.

To the members of your Board, I am greatly indebted for hearty and intelligent co-operation and personal kindness. The trying life of those devoted to the care of the insane here, is made lighter by your sympathy and care. It is our highest aim to attain for this Institution the greatest measure of usefulness of which it is capable.

For all our blessings and for that protection which has guarded us from so many dangers, renewed acknowledgments are due to an overruling Providence. Reverently invoking His blessing, I again commend this Institution to your continued oversight and to the fostering aid of an enlightened Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

ABRAM MARVIN SHEW,

Superintendent.

Middletown, Conn., March 31, 1872.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year	119	118	237
Admitted in the year	56	36	92
Total present in the year	175	154	329
Discharged—Recovered	11	6	17
Improved	7	4	11
Stationary	*14	10	24
Died	9	6	15
Remaining at the end of the year	134	128	262
Average present during the year	124.15	118.43	242.59

* One of this number left insane.

TABLE II.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted	348	221	569
Discharged—Recovered	77	28	105
Improved	*46	39	85
Stationary	43	36	†79
Died	32	20	52

* Of this number 31 were imbeciles.

† Of this number there were 4 males and 1 female not insane.

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED IN THE YEAR

AGE	When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15	—	—	—	1	—	1
15 to 20	2	1	3	3	1	4
20 to 25	5	5	10	7	6	13
25 to 30	10	7	17	7	7	14
30 to 35	8	7	15	12	1	13
35 to 40	10	4	14	6	5	11
40 to 45	5	6	11	5	5	10
45 to 50	8	3	11	8	2	10
50 to 60	1	2	3	5	2	7
60 to 70	—	2	2	—	—	—
70 to 80	—	—	—	—	—	—
80 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	1	1	2
Not Insane	1	—	1	1	—	1
Total	56	36	92	56	36	92

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

AGE	When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15	3	1	4	3	1	4
15 to 20	13	5	18	31	17	48
20 to 25	36	19	55	55	33	88
25 to 30	46	22	68	49	30	79
30 to 35	45	33	78	45	34	79
35 to 40	47	27	74	40	45	77
40 to 45	34	32	66	23	18	41
45 to 50	28	24	52	28	16	44
50 to 60	26	19	37	30	12	42
60 to 70	37	29	66	29	10	39
70 to 80	8	8	16	5	2	7
Over 80	2	1	3	2	1	3
Unknown	—	1	1	1	2	3
Not Insane	1	—	1	4	1	5
Total	348	221	569	348	221	569

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Connecticut	28	34	62	201	106	307
New York	2	2	4	18	13	31
Massachusetts	1	—	1	9	3	12
Rhode Island	1	1	2	5	3	8
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	2	—	2
Canada	—	—	—	3	—	3
Germany	1	2	3	8	7	15
England	2	1	3	10	7	17
Ireland	17	10	27	76	71	147
Scotland	1	1	2	3	2	5
Italy	—	1	1	1	1	2
Virginia	—	—	—	1	1	2
North Carolina	1	—	1	2	—	2
Vermont	—	1	1	1	2	3
New Jersey	—	—	—	1	1	2
Cuba	—	—	—	—	1	1
Prussia	—	—	—	—	2	2
Florida	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unknown	1	—	1	3	—	4
Switzerland	1	—	1	1	—	1
Louisiana	—	1	1	—	1	1
Maryland	1	—	1	1	—	1
Total	56	36	92	348	221	569

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

RESIDENCE.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State at Large	9	—	9	10	2*	12
Hartford County	14	4	18	56	82	138
New Haven County	12	11	23	79	58	137
New London County	7	5	5	42	34	76
Windham County	1	2	3	6	6	12
Litchfield County	1	3	4	16	17	33
Middlesex County	4	5	9	41	21	62
Tolland County	3	4	7	9	9	18
Fairfield County	9	7	16	45	31	76
Otherwise	—	—	—	4	1	5
Total	56	36	92	348	221	*569

*Of this number there were furnished by cities of 5,000 and more inhabitants, Males 48; Females 30.

TABLE VII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Farmers—Female Members of Farmers' Families	14	2	16	90	54	144
Laborers—Female Members of Laborers' Families	20	2	22	62	22	84
Mechanics—Female Members of Mechanics' Families	5	5	10	17	11	28
Shoemakers—Female Members of Shoemakers' Families	—	—	—	5	1	6
Merchants—Female Members of Merchants' Families	—	1	1	5	4	9
Quarrymen—Female Members of Quarrymen's Families	1	1	2	7	3	10
Clergyman—Female Members of Clergymen's Families	—	1	1	1	2	3
Cigarmakers—Female Members of Cigarmakers' Families	—	—	—	1	1	2
Conductors—Female Members of Conductors' Families	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hatters—Female Members of Hatters' Families	—	—	—	—	1	1
Painters—Female Members of Painters' Families	—	1	1	—	1	1
Machinists	1	—	1	5	—	5
Harness Makers	1	—	1	4	—	4
Clerks	1	—	1	11	—	11
Carpenters	1	—	1	11	—	11
Pilots	—	—	—	2	—	2
Canvas	—	—	—	1	—	1
Blacksmiths	2	—	2	2	—	2
Druggists	—	—	—	1	—	1
Factory Employees	4	3	7	12	5	17
Lawyers	—	—	—	4	—	4
Cabinet Makers	—	—	—	4	—	4
Agents	—	—	—	3	—	3
Superintendents of Factories	—	—	—	3	—	3
Pump Makers	—	—	—	1	—	1
Shipping Merchants	—	—	—	1	—	1
Moulders	1	—	1	2	—	2
Barbers	—	—	—	3	—	3
Tinsmiths	—	—	—	3	—	3
Hostlers	1	—	1	3	—	3
Landlords	—	—	—	1	—	1
Physicians	—	—	—	2	—	2
Tailors	—	—	—	2	—	2

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED (CONTINUED).

	Within the Year			From the Beginning		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Tailoresses		1	1		3	3
Waiters				2		2
Stillmakers				2		2
Carriagemakers				2		2
Students				2	4	6
Glass Cutters				1		1
Trimmakers				1		1
Commercial Travelers				1		1
Telegraph Operators	1		1	1		1
Printers				1		1
Paper Makers				1		1
Accountants				1		1
Silver Plate Manufacturers				1		1
Electro-platers				1		1
Teachers		1	1	2	9	11
Grocers	1		1	2		2
Cutlers				1		1
Chemists				1		1
Newsboys				1		1
Brush-makers				2		2
Stone Masons				1		1
Night Watchmen				1		1
Seamstresses		11	11		11	11
Domestics		8	8		41	41
Clock Makers				1		1
Millers				1		1
Housekeepers		4	4		4	4
Sailors	2		2	1		1
Artists				1		1
No Employment	2	4	6	27	5	32
Unknown	4	3	7	7	22	29
Brewers	1		1	1		1
Mattress Makers	1		1	1		1
Roller Makers	1		1	1		1
Cutlers	1		1	1		1
Total	56	36	92	318	221	489

TABLE VIII.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	In the Year			From the Beginning		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	39	17	46	177	93	270
Married	22	15	37	132	74	206
Widowed	—	3	3	23	25	48
Divorced	—	1	1	—	4	4
Unknown	5	—	5	11	25	36
Total	66	36	92	348	221	569

TABLE IX.

HOW COMMITTED.

	In the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Friends	1	1	2	34	5	39
Probate Judges	44	34	78	286	205	504
Judges Sup'rior Court	2	1	3	4	2	6
Governor's Order	7	—	7	12	2	14
Justice or Police Ct't	2	—	2	2	—	2
Total	56	36	92	348	221	569

TABLE X.

HOW SUPPORTED OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	In the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Self or Family	1	1	2	37	9	46
By State Alone	10	1	11	15	3	18
By State and Town	29	18	47	219	142	361
By State and Family	16	16	32	77	67	144
Total	56	36	92	348	221	569

TABLE XI.

FORM OF DISEASE IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	In the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	18	9	27	72	37	109
Mania, Chronic	18	15	33	138	104	242
Mania, Epileptic	5	—	5	17	7	24
Mania, Puerperal	—	1	1	—	3	3
Mania, Suicidal	—	2	2	3	4	7
Mania, Homicidal	1	—	1	3	1	4
Mania, Periodical	1	2	3	3	3	6
Nymphomania	—	—	—	—	2	2
Satyriasis	—	—	—	1	—	1
Delirium	4	—	4	7	—	7
Monomania	—	—	—	13	4	17
Melancholia, Acute	4	3	7	19	13	32
Melancholia, Chronic	1	4	5	15	12	27
Melancholia, Attonita	1	—	1	2	1	3
General Paresis	2	—	2	7	—	7
Methomania (or Inebriate)	—	—	—	18	—	18
Dementia, Acute	—	—	—	7	1	8
Dementia, Chronic	—	—	—	18	20	38
Dementia, Senile	—	—	—	11	5	16
Imbecility	—	—	—	10	2	12
Not Insane	1	—	1	4	1	5
Total	56	36	92	348	221	569

TABLE XII.

COMPLICATIONS IN THOSE ADMITTED

	In the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aphasia	—	—	—	1	—	1
Apoplectic	—	—	—	2	—	2
Chorea	—	—	—	1	1	2
Hemiplegia	1	—	1	2	1	3
Paraplegia	—	—	—	1	1	2
Paralysis Agitans	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pseudo-hypertrophic-paralysis	—	—	—	—	1	1
Prog. Mus'r Atrophy	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hereditary	9	7	16	59	38	97
Epileptic	5	—	5	17	7	24
Without Convulsions	41	29	70	264	170	434
Total	56	36	92	348	221	569

TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS IN THOSE ADMITTED

	In the Year			From the Beginning		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First	26	20	46	214	136	350
Second	13	4	17	55	28	83
Third	3	4	7	13	15	28
Fourth	1	1	2	6	5	11
Fifth	1	—	1	4	1	5
Sixth	—	—	—	2	1	3
Seventh	—	—	—	—	1	1
Eighth	—	—	—	—	—	—
Several	—	—	—	23	9	32
Unknown	11	7	18	10	24	34
Not Insane	1	—	1	4	1	5
Total	56	36	92	348	221	569

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE OF THOSE ADMITTED

	In the Year			From the Beginning		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month	7	3	10	30	9	39
1 to 3 months	8	2	10	78	20	98
3 to 6 months	5	1	6	45	9	54
6 to 9 months	4	4	8	22	11	33
9 to 12 months	4	5	9	16	7	23
12 to 18 months	2	4	6	14	14	28
18 to 24 months	3	1	4	17	11	28
2 to 3 years	3	3	6	30	23	53
3 to 4 years	8	2	10	17	7	24
4 to 5 years	4	2	6	11	14	25
5 to 10 years	2	5	7	24	22	46
10 to 15 years	2	1	3	22	13	35
15 to 20 years	—	1	1	8	13	21
20 to 25 years	—	1	1	7	5	12
25 to 30 years	—	—	—	4	—	4
Over 30 years	—	—	—	2	9	11
Unknown	4	1	5	23	23	46
Not Insane	1	—	1	4	1	5
Total	56	36	92	348	221	569

TABLE XV.

RECOVERED OF THOSE ATTACKED AT THE SEVERAL AGES FROM THE BEGINNING.

	Number.			Per Cent. Recovered of those Attacked at Each Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15	5	1	6	25.000	11.764	20.833
15 to 20	23	17	40	25.000	12.121	19.318
20 to 25	57	31	88	22.448	12.81	18.18
25 to 30	49	39	88	23.232	14.705	19.
30 to 35	45	34	79	21.428	17.142	19.480
35 to 40	42	35	77	21.818	16.666	25.
40 to 45	22	18	40	23.	12.5	20.454
45 to 50	38	16	44	20.	8.333	16.666
50 to 60	30	12	42	20.69	———	15.384
60 to 70	24	10	30	———	———	———
70 to 80	5	2	7	———	———	———
80 and over	2	1	3	———	———	———
Unknown	1	2	3	———	———	———
Not Insane	4	1	4	———	———	———
Total	349	221	569			

TABLE XVI.

RECOVERED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT FROM THE BEGINNING.

Duration of Disease before Admission.	Number.			Per Cent. Recovered after each Period of Duration.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	38	9	29	81.333	88.888	84.615
1 to 3 months	78	91	98	41.025	45.	41.836
3 to 6 months	25	9	34	24.	33.333	32.352
6 to 9 months	22	11	33	22.727	27.272	24.242
9 to 12 months	10	7	17	20.	14.285	17.647
12 to 18 months	14	14	28	14.285	14.285	14.285
18 to 24 months	17	11	28	11.764	9.09	10.714
2 to 3 years	30	23	53	3.333	4.347	3.774
3 to 4 years	17	7	24	———	———	———
4 to 5 years	11	14	25	———	———	———
5 to 10 years	24	22	46	———	———	———
Over 10 years	60	71	130	———	———	———
Not Insane	4	1	5	———	———	———

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	Number Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	28	4	32
1 to 2 months	18	5	23
2 to 3 months	14	4	18
3 to 6 months	9	7	16
6 to 9 months	8	4	12
9 to 12 months	5	—	5
12 to 18 months	4	3	7
18 to 24 months	—	—	—
2 to 3 years	—	1	1
3 to 4 years	—	—	—
4 to 5 years	—	—	—
Over 5 years	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—
Total	77	28	105
Average duration of treatment of all	4.73 mos.	6.92 mos.	5.333 mos.

TABLE XVIII.

WHOLE DURATION OF DISEASES OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	Number Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	24	7	31
1 to 2 months	22	9	31
2 to 3 months	5	1	6
3 to 6 months	9	2	11
6 to 9 months	4	4	8
9 to 12 months	3	2	5
12 to 18 months	4	1	5
18 to 24 months	4	—	4
2 to 3 years	2	1	3
3 to 4 years	2	1	3
4 to 5 years	—	—	—
Over 5 years	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—
Total	77	28	105
Average duration of all	5.55 mos.	7.21 mos.	6.77 mos.

TABLE XIX.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

Form of Disease.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent. Recovered of each Form Admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	45	19	64	62.5	51.35	58.71
Mania, Chronic	1	2	3	.84	1.92	1.39
Mania, Epileptic	1	—	1	5.88	—	4.16
Mania, Puerperal	—	2	2	—	66.66	66.66
Mania, Suicidal	—	2	2	—	50.	28.56
Delirium	3	—	3	100.	—	100.
Monomania	4	1	5	30.76	25.	29.41
Melancholia	7	—	7	38.88	—	38.88
Nymphomania	—	1	1	—	33.33	33.33
Melancholia	12	1	13	63.15	7.69	40.62
Total of all admitted	77	28	105	38.83	16.	31.75

TABLE XX.

CAUSES (EXCITING) OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

Form of Disease.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent. Recovered of each Cause Assigned.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ill health	11	7	18	18.33	14.58	16.66
Intemperance	28	1	29	72.68	—	70.73
Masturbation	2	—	2	14.28	—	22.66
Excessive Vanity	2	—	2	100	—	100.
Tobacco	2	—	2	66.66	—	66.66
Connected with the affections	2	2	4	66.66	13.33	22.22
Connected with fluctuations of fortune	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connected with poverty or privations	1	—	1	50	—	20
Connected with religion	4	1	5	50	10.00	35.71
Over-study	—	2	2	—	100.	28.57
Business anxiety	4	1	5	25	33.33	33.33
Nervous shock	—	2	2	—	50.	66.33
Epilepsy	1	—	1	5.88	—	4.16
Puerperal	—	3	3	—	33.	33.33
Unknown	20	9	29	11.17	7.02	9.81
Total of all admitted	77	28	105	22.13	10.07	18.45

TABLE XXI.

NATIVITY OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

COUNTRY.	Number Recovered			Per Cent. Recovered of each Class Admitted		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States, White	57	17	74	23.38	15.87	19.83
United States, Col'd.	2	1	3	50.	100.	60.
United States, Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—
England	3	—	3	30.	—	17.64
Ireland	10	8	18	13.15	11.26	12.24
Germany	4	1	5	50.	14.28	33.33
Italy	1	1	2	100.	100.	100.

TABLE XXII.

DEATH AND THE CAUSES.

CAUSES.	In the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute, Exhaustion from	2	1	3	14	3	17
Mania, Chronic, Exhaustion from	3	—	3	3	—	3
Carbuncle, Exhaustion from	—	—	—	1	—	1
Scirrhus of Breast	—	—	—	—	1	1
Scirrhus of Stomach	—	—	—	1	—	1
Consumption	—	—	—	5	1	6
Pneumonia	1	1	2	4	2	6
Senile decay	2	—	2	7	2	9
Apoplexy	—	—	—	3	—	3
Inanition	—	—	—	3	2	5
General Paresis	—	—	—	4	—	4
Violence	—	—	—	—	1	1
Suffocation during Epileptic Fit	—	—	—	1	—	1
Strangulation by Food	—	—	—	1	—	1
Strangulation by Suicide	—	1	1	1	1	2
Shock from Injuries	—	—	—	—	1	1
Epilepsy	—	1	1	2	4	6
Diarrhœa, Exhaustion from	1	1	2	2	1	3
Undetermined	—	1	1	—	1	1
Total	9	6	15	32	20	52

TABLE XXIII.

AGES AT DEATH.

AGE.	In the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20	1	—	1	1	—	1
20 to 25	—	—	—	3	1	4
25 to 30	1	—	1	6	—	6
30 to 35	—	—	—	1	1	2
35 to 40	3	1	3	11	3	14
40 to 45	—	2	2	5	4	7
45 to 50	—	1	1	6	3	9
50 to 60	—	—	—	6	1	7
60 to 70	4	2	6	8	4	12
70 to 80	—	—	—	4	2	6
80 to 90	—	—	—	1	1	2
Over 90	1	—	1	1	—	1
Total	9	6	15	52	20	72

TABLE XXIV.

RATIO OF DEATHS FROM THE BEGINNING.

PER CENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Of all admitted	14.94	9.05	12.65
Of average number in Hospital	4.81	1.74	3.61

TABLE XXV.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION	From Admission into Hospital.			From the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	9	2	11	1	—	1
1 to 2 months	5	1	6	4	2	6
2 to 3 months	7	—	7	5	—	5
3 to 6 months	7	3	10	4	1	5
6 to 9 months	8	1	9	4	1	5
9 to 12 months	5	1	6	2	1	3
12 to 18 months	5	5	10	3	1	4
18 to 24 months	2	—	2	3	1	4
2 to 3 years	3	6	9	4	1	5
3 to 4 years	1	—	1	3	4	7
4 to 5 years	—	—	—	3	1	4
5 to 10 years	—	—	—	4	1	5
10 to 15 years	—	—	—	6	2	8
15 to 20 years	—	—	—	3	1	4
20 to 25 years	—	—	—	1	1	2
25 to 30 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 35 years	—	—	—	1	2	3
35 to 40 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 to 50 years	—	—	—	1	—	1
Average of all	9 27 mon	5 85 mo	11 79 mo	2 years	9 25 mo	7 62 mo

TABLE XXVI.

REMAINING IN HOSPITAL AT END OF THE YEAR.

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15	—	—	—
15 to 20	1	2	3
20 to 25	8	7	15
25 to 30	13	8	21
30 to 35	23	22	45
35 to 40	19	18	37
40 to 45	14	20	34
45 to 50	16	15	31
50 to 60	23	18	41
60 to 70	12	13	25
70 to 80	5	5	10
80 to 90	—	—	—
Over 90	—	—	—
Total	134	128	262

TABLE XXVII.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR—DURATION OF THE DISEASE.

	Since Entering the Hospital.			Since the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	5	4	9	—	—	—
1 to 2 months	4	4	8	2	—	2
2 to 3 months	1	4	5	—	—	—
3 to 6 months	8	5	13	6	2	8
6 to 12 months	22	5	27	7	4	11
12 to 18 months	8	8	16	7	4	11
18 to 24 months	8	9	17	6	3	9
2 to 3 years	21	16	37	11	10	21
3 to 5 years	57	39	106	23	18	41
5 to 10 years	—	—	—	29	39	68
10 to 15 years	—	—	—	20	22	42
15 to 20 years	—	—	—	5	12	17
20 to 25 years	—	—	—	7	7	14
25 to 30 years	—	—	—	3	2	5
30 to 40 years	—	—	—	1	3	4
Over 40 years	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total	134	108	262	131	129	262

TABLE XXVIII.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR—PROSPECT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curable	10	10	20
Incurable	124	118	242
Total	134	108	262

TABLE XXIX.

ADMISSIONS FROM CAUSES.

	In the Year			From the Beginning		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ill health	6	8	14	90	98	188
Intemperance	8	—	8	38	—	38
Masturbation	2	1	3	14	2	16
Excessive Venery	—	—	—	2	—	2
Tobacco	—	—	—	3	—	3
Connected with the affections	—	3	3	3	15	18
Fluctuations of Fortune	—	1	1	2	3	5
Privations and Poverty	—	—	—	2	3	5
Religion	1	—	1	7	6	13
Over-study	1	1	2	3	4	7
Badness	3	—	3	11	3	14
Nervous Shock	—	—	—	1	2	3
Epilepsy	5	—	5	17	7	24
Puerperal	—	2	2	—	9	9
Apoplexy	1	—	1	4	—	4
Acute Meningitis	—	—	—	—	1	1
Unknown	28	20	48	177	117	294
Not Insane	1	—	1	4	1	5
Total	56	36	92	348	221	569

TABLE XXX.

OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FROM THE BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR.

	Year ending Mar 31 '69	Year ending Mar 31 '70	Year ending Mar 31 '71	Year ending Mar 31 '72	Total.
Admitted—Males	165	78	48	56	348
Females	103	56	26	36	221
Total	268	134	75	92	569
Discharged—Recov'd—Males	25	27	14	11	77
" Females	—	16	8	6	28
Total	25	43	22	17	105
Improved—Males	11	8	14	7	40
Females	—	03	5	4	12
Stationary—Males	6	17	4	14	42
Females	—	10	4	10	24
Not known—Males	2	1	—	1	4
Females	—	1	—	—	1
Died—Males	14	18	11	9	53
Females	1	3	10	6	20
Total	15	21	21	15	72
Whole Number in the Year	268	344	307	329	—
Average Number in the Year	94.15	253.27	232.69	247.59	—
Number at the End of the Year	209	232	237	262	—

TABLE XXXI.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES—RATIO PER CENT. IN EACH YEAR.

PER CENT.	Years Ending March 31st, 1871.	Years Ending March 31st, 1872.	Years Ending March 31st, 1873.	Years Ending March 31st, 1874.	Total.
Admissions from causes:					
Ill health from various	12.65	11.34	14.00	15.21	38.98
Intemperance	4.48	9.30	14.00	8.7	8.63
Mast'b'n and Excessive Ven'y	4.10	.74	—	3.56	2.51
Con'ted with the Affections	3.35	1.49	3.03	3.39	3.03
" " Property	—	1.49	—	1.08	.87
" " Religion	2.79	2.23	1.33	1.08	2.28
Over-study and Anxiety of Mind	3.73	3.73	6.66	2.17	3.7
Epilepsy	2.98	3.73	2.66	5.43	4.23
Apoplexy	.37	.74	—	1.08	.7
Acute Meningitis	.21	—	.62	—	.62
Puerperal	1.49	1.49	—	2.17	1.58
Unknown	63.05	62.88	53.16	52.16	3.17
Recovered of all cases admitted under 1 year	25	37.38	46.15	37.50	43.43
One year and over	3.17	8.69	3.55	2.33	2.38
All died (including deaths)	42.37	38.74	38.98	27.69	36.18
Deaths of all under care	3.30	6.17	6.84	4.59	12.65
Deaths of av. num. in Hospital	13.93	9.32	8.98	6.5	3.62

(1) Average number in Hospital.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following statement of the fiscal concerns of "The General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut," for the year commencing April 1st, 1871, and ending March 31st, 1872, is respectfully submitted to the Board of Trustees:

Receipts.

Balance in Treasurer's hands, April 1st, 1871,	$ 887.85
Revenue Account from the Hospital,	75,499.14
	$76,386.99

Payments.

Amount of Superintendent's Orders,	$75,495.42
Balance in Treasurer's hands, March 31st, 1872,	1,891.57
	$76,386.99

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. R. COPELAND,
Treasurer.

Middletown, Conn., April 1st, 1872.

We hereby certify that we have examined the vouchers and accounts of the Treasurer, of which the above is an abstract, and find them correct.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS,
BENJ. DOUGLAS,
JULIUS HOTCHKISS,
Auditors.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

J. DELOS ATHERTON, Steward, in account with The General Hospital for the Insane.

1871.	*Dr.*	
April 1st, To Balance in Bank,		$ 887.85
" 1st, " Cash on hand,		228.41
1872.		
March 31st, To Cash Received as Revenue (deposited with Treasurer),		75,692.14
		$76,808.40

1871.	*Cr.*	
April, By Vouchers,		$ 6,908.83
May, "		6,119.89
June, "		4,512.31
July, "		8,034.64
August, "		8,343.62
September, "		6,494.07
October, "		7,460.76
November, "		4,060.51
December, "		6,656.39
1874.		
January, "		7,414.16
February, "		3,922.52
March, "		5,744.92
Balance in Bank,		*1,065.27
Cash on hand,		170.81
		$76,808.40

*Check No. 692, $26.30, drawn by the Steward, had not reached the Treasurer; hence an apparent discrepancy in that amount between the balance in bank reported by each

Abstract of Vouchers for the Year ending March 31st, 1879.

Months.	Insurance.	Medical Stores.	Salaries of Officers and Pay of Employés.	Furniture and Fixtures.	Fuel and Lights.	Dry Goods and Clothing.	Stationery and Postage.	Provisions.	Sick.	Flour.	Meat.	Groceries.	Farm and Garden Tools, Seeds, etc.	Building and Repairs.	Burial Expenses.	Interest.	Freight.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
April, 1878	.....	$9.14	$1,456.39	$96.00	$1,308.75	$501.68	$59.52	$115.21	$105.00	$497.50	$191.43	$994.91	$170.00	$223.79	.....	.....	$172.48	$203.66	$6,099.46
May, "	61.15	69.50	1,304.31	79.68	847.02	396.05	41.62	399.41	.....	723.05	861.21	1022.61	715.26	1,135.02	.....	315.00	70.40	193.65	6,139.99
June, "	.....	.....	1,304.32	84.00	630.66	0.60	46.76	189.64	106.66	.....	864.07	896.25	111.00	207.76	.....	.....	32.00	44.15	5,219.31
July, "	.....	77.75	1,434.97	266.14	920.24	423.00	24.89	630.94	207.75	225.50	695.00	1,445.44	648.66	525.80	85.00	.....	8.90	268.05	8,081.11
Aug. "	.....	95.00	1,434.97	313.80	2,491.11	360.00	94.89	686.82	.....	492.00	777.75	925.59	993.27	529.66	.....	.....	141.50	188.15	8,845.01
Sept. "	.....	.....	1,434.97	46.75	2,755.06	39.00	51.50	118.11	104.50	.....	450.00	290.96	993.99	87.12	.....	420.00	35.40	390.80	6,424.05
Oct., "	45.00	.....	1,389.71	139.30	396.12	360.76	71.40	126.37	.....	334.25	368.79	1,029.45	35.00	1,057.09	.....	326.00	2.00	74.37	7,469.20
Nov., "	.....	86.55	1,301.00	.....	83.84	354.50	55.44	395.41	.....	344.50	.....	707.00	77.00	595.77	.....	.....	47.56	95.39	3,860.97
Dec., "	3.00	8.00	1,442.00	297.45	.....	98.00	15.00	1,394.00	274.00	926.50	1,541.95	198.35	176.55	405.39	85.00	.....	29.40	197.35	5,896.99
Jan., 1879.	18.55	119.75	1,446.71	298.80	862.95	826.42	106.23	145.72	303.89	230.42	.....	1,411.28	466.21	1,063.90	.....	.....	115.00	356.59	7,411.24
Feb., "	.....	180.39	1,305.13	95.25	95.95	396.67	44.51	58.29	.....	309.84	324.84	326.28	926.23	625.00	.....	.....	110.50	50.44	3,901.52
March "	.....	.....	1,446.76	324.55	711.72	900.84	55.39	29.52	390.00	1,335.09	.....	885.05	15.00	144.99	95.00	429.55	9.45	58.82	5,741.63
	$284.39	666.56	20,001.79	2,450.20	13,686.61	4,793.37	699.36	5,421.83	1,507.30	6,864.15	5,895.26	7,310.73	5,960.89	7,196.64	180.00	1,511.05	799.80	2,903.49	$83,727.10

APPENDIX.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of the Probate Court, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which the person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, one woolen coat, one woolen vest, one pair of woolen pantaloons, two pairs new socks, one pair new shoes or boots, and one comfortable outside garment.

Each female patient shall, in addition to a quantity of under clothing, shoes and stockings corresponding to that required for the male patient, have one flannel petticoat, two good dresses, one cloak or other good outside garment. Extra and better apparel is very desirable for chapel worship and out-of-door exercise and riding.

4. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, etc., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost, and for which the officers of the Hospital are not responsible.

5. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

6. The price of board, including washing, mending, and attendance, for all who are supported at the public charge, is five dollars per week.

7. Pauper patients, or those supported partly by the towns in which they reside, and partly by the State, are admitted agreeably to Sections Four and Six of Amended Act, 1867, and By-Laws.

8. Indigent persons, or those possessing little property, and partly supported by friends and partly by the State, are admitted under Section Four of Amended Act, 1867, and By-Laws.

9. Private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, are admitted to the Hospital under Section Five of Amendment to Act approved July 23, 1867, and By-Laws.

10. Visitors are admitted to the Institution between the hours of ten A. M. and twelve M., and between two and four P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only, but no visitors shall be admitted to the wards occupied by patients without express permission from the Superintendent, and especial care is to be taken that no amount of visiting is permitted that might prove injurious to the patients.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

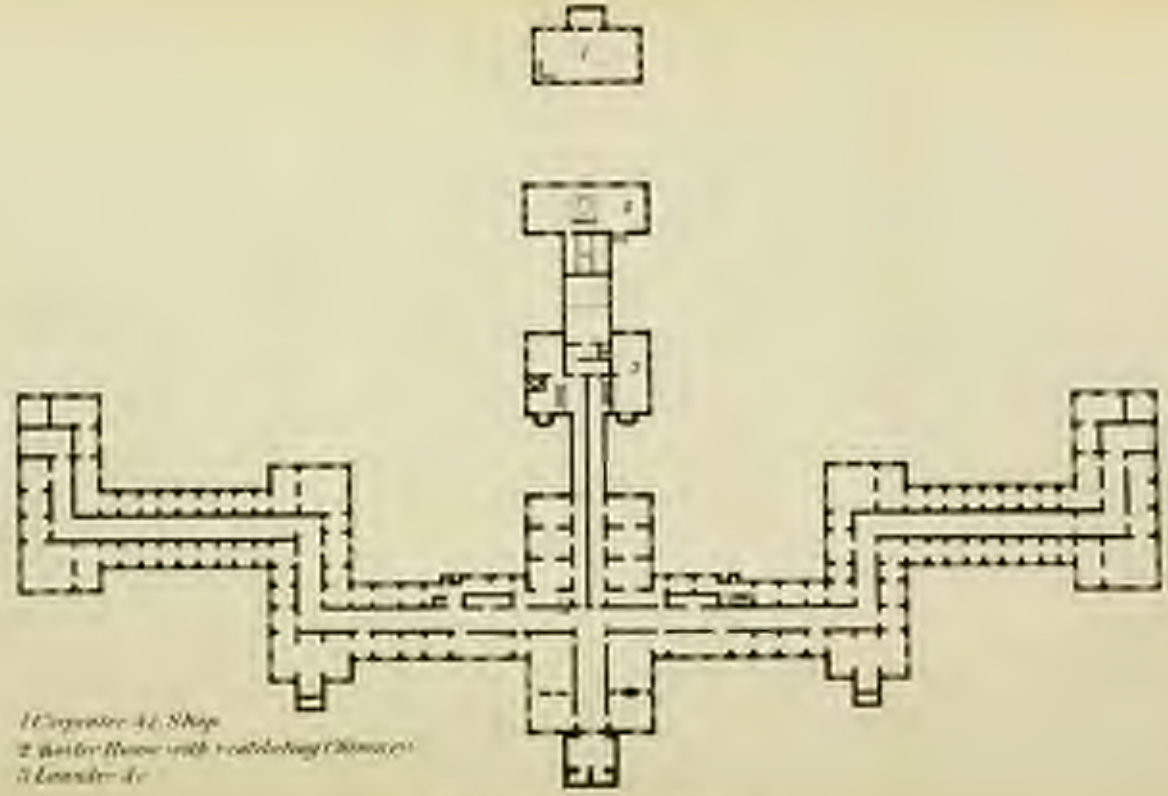
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

General Hospital for the Insane,

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

1871.



CELLAR PLAN OF THE HOSPITAL

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

WITH

Superintendent's and Treasurer's Reports;

Presented to the General Assembly at its Session in May, 1873.

By Order of the General Assembly.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
J. F. PELTON, STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTER, EAST (OLD) STREET.
1873.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

Board of Trustees.

MARSHALL JEWELL,	*Hartford.*
H. SIDNEY HAYDEN,	*Windsor.*
LUCIUS S. FULLER,	*Tolland.*
SAMUEL G. WILLARD,	*Colchester.*
JOSEPH D. BATES,	*Danielsonville.*
RICHARD S. FELLOWES,	*New Haven.*
HENRY WOODWARD,	*Middletown.*
ROBBINS BATTELL,	*Norfolk.*
SAMUEL LYNES, M. D.	*Norwalk.*
BENJAMIN DOUGLAS,	*Middletown.*
JULIUS HOTCHKISS,	*Middletown.*
JOSEPH CUMMINGS,	*Middletown.*

Superintendent and Physician.

ABRAM MARVIN SHEW, M. D.

Assistant Physician.

WINTHROP B. HALLOCK, M. D.

Pathologist.

E. C. SEGUIN, M. D.

Clerk.

FRANK D. WEEKS.

Matron.

Mrs. MARY HALLOCK.

Assistant Matron.

Mrs. MARGARET DUTTON.

Treasurer.

M. B. COPELAND.

Farmer.

CLINTON W. WEATHERBEE.

All communications relative to the admission, etc., of Patients, should be addressed to the Superintendent. Blanks will be furnished on application.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the STATE OF CONNECTICUT:

The Board of Trustees of the "General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut," at Middletown, herewith submit their Seventh Annual Report.

In so doing they would acknowledge with devout gratitude the Divine goodness which has continued to bless the Hospital, and has given it a year of unusual prosperity. The benefits that the patients receive from the skillful treatment and healthful influences it affords are increasingly apparent.

The encouraging facts relating to the interior management and successful working of this Institution during the year, ending March 31st, 1873, are set forth in the annexed Report of the Superintendent, and its financial condition in that of the Treasurer.

The additional north wing, voted by the Legislature of 1871, has been opened for the reception of female patients of whom a large number were waiting for admission. The corresponding south wing, to which money was appropriated by the Legislature last year, has been pushed forward by the Commissioners as rapidly as circumstances would admit.

The houses purchased in 1871, and used as cottages for quiet patients, prove a valuable auxiliary to the Hospital. The time may come when it will be wise to increase the number of these buildings.

The street across the grounds in the rear of the Hospital, so long a fruitful source of trouble has been peaceably closed.

The financial condition of the Hospital, as shown by the Report of the Superintendent and of the Treasurer, is such as to afford satisfaction to all its friends. The care with which

purchases of provisions are made, the excellent and profitable management of the farm, the exactness of the system by which the accounts are kept, all these afford good ground for confidence in the economy and skill of its administration.

The value of what may be called the working capital of the Hospital, as ascertained by a careful inventory, has increased since April, 1872.

The Superintendent and his assistants, who have remained through the year, have so ably and successfully performed their various and often trying duties as to deserve a continuance of our personal regard and hearty support.

The necessity for the Hospital and its firm hold upon the intelligent sympathy of the citizens of Connecticut have, in the year past, been more than ever apparent. Its fitness to do the beneficent work of caring for the insane of the State, for which it was chartered, becomes more evident as its facilities are augmented, the large and increasing number of those needing its help more reliably ascertained, and it is generally understood that it possesses means inferior to none yet discovered, of effecting a permanent cure of its patients; or failing in that, of humanely and tenderly ministering to their necessities while they remain within its walls.

No appropriation is asked for the Hospital this year.

The official term of the members of this Board from the counties of Hartford and Tolland terminates in 1873.

Very respectfully submitted

Marshall Jewell,	Hartford
H. Sidney Hayden,	Windsor.
Lucius S. Foster,	Tolland.
Samuel G. Willard	Colchester.
Joseph D. Bates,	Danielsonville.
Richard S. Fellowes,	New Haven.
Henry Woodward	Middletown
Robbins Battell,	Norfolk.
Samuel Lanes, M. D.	Norwalk.
Benjamin Douglas,	Middletown.
Julius Hotchkiss,	
Joseph Clemence,	

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GENTLEMEN: — The Seventh Annual Report of the General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut, for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1873, is respectfully submitted.

The number of persons admitted and discharged and the results of treatment are given in the annexed tables.

It will be noticed that three hundred and thirty-six (336) persons (all from Connecticut) have received the protecting care of the Hospital and enjoyed its privileges during the year. The number of applications for admission was one hundred and ninety (190).

Of the four classes for whom provision is legally made there have been two hundred and seventeen (217) pauper patients, ninety-eight (98) indigent patients, twelve (12) private patients, and nine (9) insane convicts.

Referring to table No. 1, you observe that eleven (11) persons have been discharged "Recovered." This number includes only those whose restoration to health is complete and positive; in whom there is no more reason to anticipate an other attack of mental derangement than in the same number of sane persons selected from society in general. It does not include those who have recovered from the delirium caused by chronic inebriety.

Under the second class, "Improved," are numbered many discharged persons whose restoration to health was considered complete, or nearly, and who were permitted to leave the Hospital to make room for more urgent cases. Subsequent information has usually justified this course of action. A wise precaution would, however, often dictate a longer stay until

the mind had become strong and accustomed to act under the influence of new surroundings.

Under the third class, "Stationary," are enumerated all inebriates, whatever may have been their condition when discharged. Some of these continue temperate for years after leaving the Hospital; others resist temptation for a while but finally succumb to the power of appetite and diseased organization. Hence it seems correct to class all such cases among those who are "Stationary." This division also includes a large number of quiet chronic cases who were removed by the Selectmen or judicial authorities to make room for dangerous and destructive patients.

The number of deaths during the year is equal to 6.25 per cent of the total number under treatment and 7.93 per cent of the daily average. This shows a slight increase of mortality compared with the Report of last year, but is still below the average death-rate in hospitals for the insane. Among the alleged causes of death (see Table XXII), you will note an absence of specific cerebral disorders in a majority of the cases. One patient was brought to the Hospital in an unconscious condition and only survived four days. Another case of acute mania which was delivered at the Hospital literally bound from "head to foot" with a clothes line, (an antiquated, improper and needless mode of restraint), died on the eighth day. Deaths occurred in months as follows: in April one (1), in May three (3), in June five (5), in August two (2), in September one (1), in October one (1), in November one (1), in December four (4), in February one (1), and in March two (2.) It thus appears that the mortality in the six warm months exceeded that in the six cold months. The average age was 47.90 years. There were eleven (11) deaths among one hundred and seventy-seven (177) male patients, and nine (9) among one hundred and fifty-nine (159) female patients. The causes are given in table XXII. In my report of last year your attention was directed to the fact that of two hundred and sixty-two (262) patients remaining on the 31st day of March, 1872 two hundred and forty-two (242) were chronic cases in whom the disease had lasted from two to forty years. Owing to the policy of receiving patients in the regular order

of application nearly all of the seventy-four (74) admitted since that date have belonged to the same class. With the exception of nine (9) or ten (10), all of this number have been kept from six to twelve months awaiting their chance. Repeatedly have I been obliged to deny admission to urgent cases from this immediate vicinity and seek accommodations for them elsewhere. It is, therefore, with profound satisfaction that I anticipate the early completion of the new north wing. The addition of these four wards, with accommodations for one hundred female patients, will lessen our labors while increasing our numbers. Experience teaches the advantages derived from a judicious classification; without it, successful treatment is almost an impossibility. Thus far in the history of this Institution, the success attained has been accomplished under the disadvantages of an overcrowded building, and hence a lack of proper classification.

At the last annual meeting of "The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane," held at Madison, Wisconsin, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and commended to the consideration of all having authority in the management of Hospitals for the Insane:—

Resolved, That this Association regards the custom of admitting a greater number of patients than the buildings can properly accommodate, which is now becoming so common in Hospitals for the Insane in nearly every section of the country, as an evil of great magnitude, pernicious or extraordinary dangers, subversive of the good order, perfect discipline and greatest usefulness of these institutions, and of the best interests of the insane.

Resolved, That this Association, having repeatedly affirmed its well-considered convictions of the humanity, expediency and necessity of every State making ample provision for all its insane, regards it as an important means of effecting this object that these institutions should be kept in the highest state of efficiency, and the difference in condition of patients treated in them, and those kept in almshouses, jails, or even private houses, be thus most clearly demonstrated.

Resolved, That while fully recognizing the great suffering and serious loss that must result to individuals by their exclusion from hospitals when laboring under an attack of insanity, this Association fully believes that the greatest good will result to the largest number, and at the earliest date, by the adoption of the course now indicated.

Resolved, That the boards of management of the different hospitals on this continent be urged, most earnestly, to adopt such measures as will effectually prevent more patients being admitted into their respective institutions than

in the opinion of their superintendents can be treated with the greatest efficiency, and without impairing the welfare of their fellow sufferers.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the boards of management of the different hospitals for the insane in the United States and the British Provinces.

May 30th, 1872.

At the present time, when so much is being said about the Plea of Insanity in criminal cases, it may interest thoughtful people to know that in Connecticut persons accused of crime and acquitted by reason of mental derangement are sent to this Institution for custodial treatment. During the period covered by this report, twelve (12) persons of this class have been received, the majority of whom are still under treatment. Authority for this mode of procedure is found in an amendment to Section two hundred and forty-three (243) of the Act concerning crimes and punishments, and is as follows: "Whenever any person, tried on any criminal charge, shall be acquitted on the ground of insanity or dementia, the court before which the trial shall be had, may, if it shall deem it proper, order such person to be confined in The General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut, for such time as said court shall direct."

General Improvements.

During the year much has been done in the way of general improvements. To enumerate all in detail would require considerable time and space. I will mention such as seem of special interest. Early in the season a large and substantial coal-shed capable of storing five hundred (500) tons, was erected near the Hospital wharf and Conn. Valley Railroad. By this arrangement, a cargo can be unloaded rapidly at any season of the year and kept under cover until such time as the Hospital teams can be advantageously used in hauling it to the building.

Up to the present time our facilities for keeping ice have been equal to about two-thirds (⅔) of the quantity required. To meet the increased demand incident to an accession of numbers it was decided to build near the Hospital Reservoir a house of sufficient size to store seventy (70) tons. This building was completed and filled during the winter.

Last October two cow sheds, each sixty feet in length, with stalls for twenty-eight (28) head of cattle, and a piggery eighty feet in length, were added to the large Hospital barn; also several root bins in the cellar.

Many other improvements and additions will be made as soon as the funds will admit.

During the coming summer I trust that much needed work in filling and grading grounds in front of the Hospital, in laying out walks and roads and in starting shrubbery and trees may be done. Owing to the rough and unfinished condition of the land immediately surrounding the building it has been impossible to direct out-door exercises and sports, except in the mildest weather. Under these circumstances, the yards connected with the wards for excitable patients have been of incalculable benefit.

Farm.

The Hospital farm has furnished nearly enough vegetables to supply our wants. Mr. Weatherbee continues to direct this portion of labor with energy, skill and faithfulness. Improvements have been made in fences, ditches, roads and barns. Stock has been added from time to time as the growth of the family seemed to require; in fact, we point with satisfaction to the subjoined list of farm products, as the only statement needed to disprove the assertion that the "farm" was an "expensive luxury." Aside from its value as a producing source, it is of incalculable advantage to a large proportion of chronic male patients, affording them an opportunity for healthful outdoor employment, such as they could not have in any other way. The all-important question in the management and treatment of the insane after the acute stage, is how to properly occupy their time and attention during the months of convalescence or years of chronic derangement. It is during this period that the mental faculties either become stimulated into healthful action, or depressed into a state of lethargy and indifference, which soon tends towards dementia. Public opinion will not now sanction the course here suggested, but I believe the time is not far distant when all Superintendents

will be required to prescribe work and employment for their patients as they now do medicines and amusements.

Farm Products.

Hay,	83 tons.	$2,075.00
Corn fodder (dry),	32 "	112.00
Corn,	565 bushels.	254.25
Oats,	137 "	82.20
Rye,	97 "	97.00
Potatoes,	2,161 "	1,836.85
Carrots,	208 "	104.00
Beets,	178 "	89.00
Onions,	85 "	119.00
Turnips,	740 "	296.00
Beans (string),	45½ "	68.25
Beans (pole),	50 "	75.00
Peas (in shell),	44 "	88.00
Parsnips,	34 "	17.00
Sweet Corn,	68½ "	68.50
Cucumbers,	184½ "	206.64
Tomatoes,	110 "	110.00
Summer squash,	39 "	39.00
Currants,	½ "	2.00
Winter squash,	2½ tons.	100.00
Lettuce,	12½ bushels.	12.50
Beet greens,	80 "	80.00
Pie plant,	889 lbs.	22.22
Melons,	3,640 "	72.80
Cabbages,	8,800 "	569.00
Asparagus,	1½ bushels.	7.00
Strawberries,	95 qts.	19.00
Cherries,	1 bushels.	2.00
Pears,	12 "	24.00
Apples,	73 bbls.	146.00
Cider,	61 "	152.50
Milk (grass fed),	16,418 qts.	985.08
Straw,	18 tons.	288.00
Veal,	137 lbs.	20.00
Pork,	7,721 "	540.47

Calves (sold),		$161.25
Pigs (sold),		53.00
Calf skins,		8.00
Rent of pasture,		86.00
Roast pigs,		5.00
Celery,		25.00
Turkeys,	361½ lbs.,	79.42
Chickens,	42 "	8.40
Eggs,	64 doz. (30 cts.),	19.20
	Total,	$2246.63

Weight of hogs 353, 475, 477, 345, 365, 563, 601, 602, 785, 507, 453, 442, 420, 483, 403, 447. Total, 7,721 lbs.

Average weight, 482 9-16.

Cottage System.

I can conscientiously and gladly confirm what our last report contained on this subject. In spite of the crude and disadvantageous way in which we are making trial of it, the results are favorable. It will be pleasant to the friends of the insane to know that in the women's cottage, containing as the average of the year past about fifteen (15), almost wholly of the demented class, there has been no special sickness, no quarrelling, and their being thus grouped under sagacious attendants has developed a power of setting themselves to work which has surprised us. For example, 64 pairs of stockings have been knit, 84 towels and 140 yards of toweling have been hemmed for our new north wing, 52 handkerchiefs and 30 bed-spreads were hemmed and much repairing done; and all this from our most mentally wrecked ones.

It shows that with wise attendants much happiness may be brought by suitable employments, even to such wretched ones, besides giving substantial results for the Institution. The very success with our imperfect little two cottages, makes us long for the day when it will be in your power to order the erection of more structures adapted expressly to the wants of the men and women who would be benefitted by the Cottage System.

A Transfer Home.

All having care of convalescent insane are conscious of the powerful effect of what I may call a sense of timidity, which operates on patients who are so well recovered as to reflect on the prospect of their leaving the wards, and entering again the scenes of an active world. Many instinctively shrink from going away, as they reflect on the position out of which they have come and forward to busy events, it is no wonder they feel sensitively all the expected questionings and actions of the renewed contact with acquaintances and friends. It is just here that I am made to feel a want for our Institution, namely, what I have called for lack of a better name a Transfer Home, where these convalescents could be transferred to remain from a week to a month, to remove the tinge of delusions, and in getting used to some companions, and in recovering the tone of mind, heart, spirit and manners in view of an early return to their occupations and homes. As inflammation of the eyes requires confinement in a darkened room, and on the removal of the evil, light is gradually introduced, so as not to wound but to strengthen the delicate visual organs, so in diseases of the brain, in recovering from them, there are stages of freedom to be attained even slowly, until the full restoration.

Receipts and Expenditures.

By referring to the detailed statement herewith submitted you will observe that the Hospital received from all sources, (including balance with Treasurer and cash on hand April 1st, 1875,) the sum of seventy-nine thousand seven hundred and ninety three dollars and thirty-eight cents ($79,793.38), and that the total expenditures during the same period were seventy-seven thousand, nine hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty-six cents ($77,981.56), leaving a balance with Treasurer and cash on hand of $1,811.82.

Religious services have been conducted regularly every Sabbath afternoon during the year by the Clergymen of Middletown and vicinity. About one-half of all the patients are in condition to attend and enjoy these exercises. In their be-

self I desire thus publicly to acknowledge the obligation we are under to those gentlemen who have, gratuitously, and at much personal inconvenience, rendered this service. Much has been done during the year by officers, employees and friends to amuse and instruct those committed to our care. Many valuable slides were added to the collection, and the Stereopticon was used one evening in the week, except when the time was occupied by lectures, readings, or concerts. The usual dancing parties have been continued during the cool season of the year.

To the Rev. C. M. Loomis we are indebted for an interesting lecture on South Western Africa, illustrated by drawings and the exhibition of implements and weapons used by the natives.

To Mr. Barnabee and troupe for one of their inimitable musical entertainments.

To Prof. Franklin and friends for an "Old Folks Concert."

The billiard room has continued to be a resort for some of our patients.

During the summer a Base Ball Club was organized from among officers and employees, which was sufficently skilled to play matched games with clubs from other towns. As the ball ground is located a few rods from the Hospital, this sport attracted and interested the south wing patients, and thus helped to while away many summer afternoons.

Hon. T. S. Gold, Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, furnished 9 volumes of Reports, for which we are under renewed obligations; also to A. B. Gillette, of Hartford, for a complete set of Scott's novels, handsomely bound; to Geo. F. Prior, of Middletown, several volumes of magazines and books; to Messrs. Thorne, Copeland, Hubbard, Putnam, McLean, Rockwell, and Finney, for similar favors; Mrs. Fellowes, of New Haven, has continued to furnish the London Illustrated News, which I have had bound for permanent use.

To the publishers of the subjoined list of newspapers, received gratuitously, I would return thanks. Among our readers are many persons who watch for their "daily" with as much eagerness as do men in other conditions of life. I

trust that other papers may be added to the list during the year.

Hartford Daily Courant,	Hartford,	Conn.
" Evening Post,	"	"
" Weekly Times,	"	"
Religious Herald,	"	"
Conn. General Advertiser,	"	"
New Haven Evening Register,	New Haven,	"
" Morning Journal and Courier,	"	"
" Weekly Palladium,	"	"
Conn. Herald and Weekly Journal,	"	"
The Constitution, Weekly,	Middletown,	"
The Sentinel and Witness,	"	"
Norwich Daily Advertiser,	Norwich,	"
" Weekly Courier,	"	"
Tolland County Journal,	Tolland,	"
Bridgeport Republican and Standard,	Bridgeport,	"
Meriden Daily Republican,	Meriden,	"
Westport Advertiser,	Westport,	"
Whitney's Musical Guest,	Toledo, Ohio.	
Watson's Art Journal,	New York City.	
Moore's Musical Record,	Manchester, N. H.	

During the year just drawing to a close I have been aided in this arduous work by many officers and employees whom it would be a pleasure to mention by name with words of commendation for their constant, untiring and self-sacrificing devotion to their several duties. To all such I am under heartfelt obligations. Others, from lack of natural fitness or want of proper self-respect and self-control, have found by experimental knowledge that other fields of labor were better adapted to their several idiosyncrasies. With all such I have endeavored to deal kindly, firmly and justly, always placing the best interests of the Hospital first and foremost. It can never be considered as any mark of disrespect when an individual is not likely to gain credit or give satisfaction in a station to give him an opportunity to embrace another permit better calculated to advance his own interests.

At your meeting in October you saw fit to increase your Superintendant's duties and responsibilities in a manner which I trust has contributed to the efficiency and better manage-

ment of the Hospital. For this new mark of confidence, and for your cordial and intelligent cooperation during another year, I am truly grateful. Humbly invoking the blessings of Divine Providence, I again commend this Institution to your continued oversight.

Respectfully submitted,

A. M. SHEW,
Superintendent.

Middletown, Conn., March 31st, 1877.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year,	134	128	262
Admitted in the year,	43	31	74
Total present in the year,	177	159	336
Discharged.—Recovered,	8	3	11
Improved,	8	5	13
Stationary,	11	9	20
Died,	12	9	21
Remaining at the end of the year,	138	133	271
Average present during the year,	132.10	132.43	264.53

TABLE II.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted,	391	252	643
Discharged.—Recovered,	87	31	118
Improved,	48	24	72
Stationary,	56	35	91
Died,	64	29	93

TABLE III

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED IN THE YEAR

AGE.	When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15.	1		1	2		2
15 to 20.	4	1	5	4	2	6
20 to 25.	8	5	13	10	4	14
25 to 30.	5	2	7	4	5	9
30 to 35.	4	7	11	3	7	10
35 to 40.	6	2	8	3	5	8
40 to 45.	6	2	8	6	3	9
45 to 50.	4	1	5	3	1	4
50 to 60.	5	6	11	4	3	7
60 to 70.	4	2	6		1	1
70 to 80.	1	1	2	2		2
80 and over.	1		1			
Unknown.	1		1	1		1
Not Stated.						
Total.	51	31	74	41	33	74

TABLE IV

NUMBER AT EACH AGE FROM BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL

AGE.	When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15.	3	1	4	7	1	8
15 to 20.	17	6	23	35	19	54
20 to 25.	41	28	69	65	37	102
25 to 30.	33	24	57	53	44	97
30 to 35.	43	40	83	38	43	81
35 to 40.	50	29	79	45	40	85
40 to 45.	30	44	74	28	20	48
45 to 50.	41	27	68	32	17	49
50 to 60.	43	25	68	34	15	49
60 to 70.	28	21	49	29	13	42
70 to 80.	9	9	18	7	2	9
80 and over.	3	1	4	2	1	3
Unknown.	1	1	2	2	2	4
Not Stated.	1		1	1	1	2
Total.	391	252	643	391	252	643

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Connecticut,	24	13	37	225	119	344
New York,		1	1	18	16	34
Massachusetts,				5	7	12
Rhode Island,		1	1	3	4	7
Pennsylvania,				2		2
Virginia,				1	1	2
North Carolina,				1		1
Vermont,				1	2	3
New Jersey,				1	1	2
Florida,				1		1
Louisiana,					1	1
Maryland,				1		1
Georgia,		1	1		1	1
Canada,				3		3
Germany,	5		5	13	9	22
England,	4		4	14	7	21
Ireland,	9	12	21	85	63	148
Scotland,	1		1	4	2	6
Italy,		1	1	7	2	9
Cuba,					1	1
Switzerland,				1		1
Unknown,				1		1
Total,	43	31	74	391	252	643

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

RESIDENCE.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State at Large,	7	2	9	32	5	37
Hartford County,	7	1	8	103	43	146
New Haven County,	13	13	26	92	39	131
New London County,	2	2	4	44	37	81
Windham County,	1	1	2	7	7	14
Litchfield County,		3	3	33	20	53
Middlesex County,	8	4	12	41	35	76
Tolland County,	1		1	20	7	27
Fairfield County,	4	1	5	19	57	81
Otherwise,				1	1	2
Total,	43	31	74	391	252	643

TABLE VII

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED

OCCUPATION	Within the Year			From the Beginning		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Farmers,	12	.	12	99	.	99
Laborers,	12	.	12	61	.	61
Mechanics,	4	.	4	19	.	19
Shoe Makers,	1	.	1	6	.	6
Merchants,	.	.	.	5	.	5
Quarrymen,	2	.	2	2	.	2
Clergymen,	.	.	.	1	.	1
Cigar Makers,	.	.	.	1	.	1
Painters,	.	.	.	2	.	2
House Wives,	.	33	33	.	83	83
Machinists,	.	.	.	17	.	17
Harness Makers,	.	.	.	4	.	4
Clerks,	1	.	1	12	.	12
Carpenters,	.	.	.	11	.	11
Pilots,	.	.	.	3	.	3
Carvers,	.	.	.	1	.	1
Blacksmiths,	1	.	1	4	.	4
Druggists,	.	.	.	1	.	1
Factory Employees,	4	2	6	16	17	33
Lawyers,	.	.	.	1	.	1
Cabinet Makers,	1	.	1	1	.	1
Agents,	.	.	.	1	.	1
Superintendents of Factories,	.	.	.	1	.	1
Pump Makers,	.	.	.	1	.	1
Shipping Merchants,	.	.	.	1	.	1
Moulders,	1	.	1	1	.	1
Barbers,	1	.	1	1	.	1
Tinsmiths,	.	.	.	1	.	1
Hostlers,	.	.	.	1	.	1
Landlords	.	.	.	1	.	1
Physicians,	.	.	.	1	.	1
Tailors,	1	.	1	2	.	2
Tailoresses,	.	.	.	.	3	3
Waiters,	.	.	.	2	.	2
Sail Makers,	.	.	.	1	.	1
Carriage Makers	.	.	.	2	.	2

TABLE VII.—(continued.)

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	Within the year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Students,				1	1	2
Glass Cutters,				1		1
Truss Makers,				1		1
Commercial Travelers,				2		2
Telegraph Operators,				2		2
Printers,				1		1
Paper Makers,				1		1
Accountants,				1		1
Silver Plate Manufacturers,				1		1
Electro-platers,				1		1
Teachers,		1	1	3	10	13
Grocers,				2		2
Carriers,				1		1
Chemists,				1		1
News Boys,				1		1
Brush Makers,				2		2
Stone Masons,				1		1
Night Watchmen,				1		1
Seamstresses,		2	2		13	13
Domestics,		3	3		30	30
Clock Makers,				1		1
Millers,				1		1
House Keepers,		1	1		5	5
Sailors,				1		1
Artists,				1		1
No Employment,	3	3	6	29	45	74
Unknown,				7	22	29
Brewers,				1		1
Mattress Makers,				1		1
Boiler Makers,				1		1
Cutlers,				1		1
Total,	43	31	74	391	252	643

TABLE VIII.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED

	Within the Year			From the Beginning		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single,	19	32	51	186	104	290
Married,	16	32	48	153	83	236
Widowed,	1	4	5	26	39	65
Divorced,	1	1	2	1	5	6
Unknown,	4	2	6	25	21	46
Total,	43	31	74	391	252	643

TABLE IX.

HOW COMMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Friends,	3	7	10	37	16	53
Probate Judges,	30	22	52	226	330	556
Judges Superior Court	3		3	7	2	9
Governor's order,	2	1	3	14	3	17
Judges or Police Court	5	1	6	7	1	8
Total,	43	31	74	391	252	643

TABLE X.

HOW SUPPORTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Self or Friends,	3	7	10	44	16	60
By State or Friends,	12	8	20	89	75	164
By State and Town,	20	14	34	229	156	385
By State Alone,	8	2	10	29	5	34
Total,	43	31	74	391	252	643

TABLE XI.

FORM OF DISEASE IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute,	17	4	19	88	42	130
Do. chronic,	11	17	28	123	123	252
Do. epileptic,	1	1	2	19	8	26
Do. puerperal,		1	1		5	5
Do. suicidal,				3	4	7
Do. homicidal,				3	1	4
Do. periodical,		1	1	3	4	7
Delirium, simple,	3		1	11		11
Monomania,	1		1	14	4	18
Melancholia, acute,	1	3	4	20	16	36
Do. chronic,	1	1	2	11	13	20
Do. atonica,		1	1	2	2	4
General Paresis,				7		7
Methomania, (Inebriate),	2		2	30		30
Dementia, acute,				7	1	8
Do. chronic,	1	1	2	10	41	41
Do. senile,	1		1	12	5	17
Imbecility,	6		6	16	2	18
Not insane,				4	1	5
Total,	43	31	74	391	252	643

TABLE XII.

COMPLICATIONS (OF NERVOUS SYSTEM) IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aphasia,				1		1
Apoplectic,				3		3
Chorea,	1		1	2	2	4
Hemiplegia,				2	1	3
Paraplegia,				1	1	2
Paralysis agitans,					1	1
Pseudo-hypertrophic-paralysis,					1	1
Prog. muscular Atrophy,					1	1
Hereditary,	8	8	16	67	46	113
Epileptic,	3	1	4	18	8	26
Without complication,	33	22	55	297	193	488
Total,	43	31	74	391	252	643

TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First,	42	39	81	336	156	492
Second,	4	5	13	60	33	93
Third,	3	1	5	16	17	33
Fourth,	1		1	7	5	12
Fifth,				4	1	5
Sixth,	1		1	3	1	4
Seventh,	1	1	2	1	1	2
Eighth,						
Several,	1	1	2	25	10	35
Unknown,	5	2	7	35	26	61
Not Insane,				4	1	5
Total,	63	31	94	391	252	643

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month,	10	4	14	40	13	53
*1 to 3 months,	5	1	6	83	23	106
*3 to 6 do.	4	1	5	23	10	33
*6 to 9 do.	2	4	6	24	15	39
9 to 12 do.	1	2	3	11	9	20
12 to 18 do.	3	2	5	11	11	22
18 to 24 do.	1	1	2	18	12	30
*2 to 3 years,	5	5	10	35	28	63
3 to 5 do.	3	4	7	31	25	56
5 to 10 do.	6	1	7	30	25	55
10 to 15 do.	1	1	2	23	14	37
15 to 20 do.		1	1	8	14	22
20 to 25 do.				7	5	12
25 to 30 do.		1	1	4	1	5
30 and over,		2	2	2	11	13
Unknown,	2	1	3	25	14	39
Not insane,				1	4	5
Total,	63	31	94	391	252	643

TABLE XV.

RECOVERED OF THOSE ATTACKED AT THE SEVERAL AGES FROM THE BEGINNING.

AGE.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent. recovered of those Attacked at Each Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15						
15 to 20	8	3	11	22.86	15.78	20.37
20 to 25	18	5	23	27.70	23.81	25.55
25 to 30	12	5	17	22.64	11.90	17.70
30 to 35	10	5	15	20.83	12.50	16.85
35 to 40	9	6	15	20.	14.	17.61
40 to 45	8	4	12	18.57	19.04	18.46
45 to 50	7	2	9	15.87	11.76	14.50
50 to 60	7	1	8	20.58	6.66	16.32
60 to 70	6		6	33.33		15.
70 to 80						
Over 80						
Unknown.						
Not Insane.						
Total.	85	31	116			

TABLE XVI.

RECOVERED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF DISEASE, BEFORE TREATMENT, FROM THE BEGINNING.

AGE.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent. Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.	34	9	43	77.30	69.23	75.47
1 to 3 months.	33	10	43	39.75	47.62	41.34
3 to 6 months.	9	3	12	31.03	30.	30.76
6 to 9 months.	5	4	9	20.83	26.66	22.97
9 to 12 months.	3	1	4	18.18	11.11	15.
12 to 18 months.	2	1	3	11.76	12.50	12.12
2 to 3 years.	2	1	3	11.11	8.33	10.
3 to 5 years.	1	1	2	2.85	8.77	3.17
5 to 10 years.						
Over 10 years.						
Total.	85	31	116			

TABLE XVII

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION	Number Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 months.	26	4	30
3 to 6 months.	18	5	23
6 to 9 months.	24	7	31
9 to 12 months.	10	8	18
12 to 15 months.	10	4	14
15 to 18 months.	6		6
18 to 21 months.	4	3	7
21 to 24 months.		1	1
2 to 3 years.		1	1
3 to 5 years.			
Over 5 Years.	1		1
Total.	83	33	116
Average duration of treatment.	7.13 mos.	8 mos.	7.76 mos.

TABLE XVIII.

WHOLE DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	Number Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 months.	26	7	33
1 to 2 months.	23	5	28
2 to 3 months.	7	1	8
3 to 6 months.	10	3	13
6 to 9 months.	7	5	12
9 to 12 months.	4	2	6
12 to 18 months.	4	3	7
18 to 24 months.	4	3	7
2 to 3 years.	2	2	4
3 to 5 years.	2	2	4
Over 5 years.			
Total.	85	33	116
Average duration of all.	7.92 mos.	7.77 mos.	7.13 mos.

TABLE XIX.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

	Number Recovered.			Per Cent. Recovered of each Form Admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute,	51	20	71	56.66	47.62	54.61
Do. chronic,	2	4	6	1.63	1.62	1.68
Do. epileptic,	1		1	5.55		3.84
Do. puerperal,		3	3		60	60
Do. suicidal,		2	2		50	28.56
Delirium, simple,	8		8	80		80
Monomania, -	4	1	5	28.57	33	27.77
Methomania (inebriates), -	7		7	35		35
Melancholia, acute,	15	5	15	60	38.76	41.66
Total of all admitted,	85	31	116			

TABLE XX.

CAUSE (EXCITING) OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

	Number Recovered.			Per Cent. Recovered of each case admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ill health,	11	8	19	16.66	15.69	16.
Intemperance,	32	1	33	68.08	50	67.34
Masturbation,	4		4	12.50		11.11
Excessive Venery, -	3		3	100		100
Tobacco, -	2		2	66.66		66.66
Connected with the affections, -	5	2	7	75	11.11	22.72
Connected with the relations of Society,	1		1	50		50
Connected with religion,	4	1	5	80	25.05	35.71
Over-study,		2	2		50	28.57
Business anxieties -	4	1	5	33.33	33.33	33.33
Nervous shock,		2	2		66.66	33.33
Epilepsy,	1		1	5.55		3.84
Puerperal,		1	1		33.33	33.33
Unknown,	23	10	33	10.20	7.75	10.09
Total of all admitted,	85	31	116			

TABLE XXI.

NATIVITY OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING

COUNTRY.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent. Recovered of each Class Admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States, White.	61	19	80	22.93	14.85	20.
United States, Col'd.	2	1	3	28.57	25.	27.27
England.	5		5	55.55		23.80
Ireland.	32	9	41	14.11	10.84	13.50
Germany.	4	1	5	30.76	14.28	25.
Italy.	1	1	2	100.	50.	66.66
Total.	85	31	136			

TABLE XXII.

DEATH AND THE CAUSES.

CAUSES.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute.	2		2	10	9	19
Mania, Chronic.	1	1	2	4	1	5
Carbuncle, Extensive Gan.				1		1
Cancer of Breast.					1	1
Cancer of Stomach.				1		1
Consumption.	3	1	5	6	5	11
Pneumonia.	2		2	6	2	8
Senile Decay.	1	1	2	8	3	11
Apoplexy.				3		3
Insanities.				4	2	6
General Paresis.	1		1	4		4
Violence.					1	1
Suffocation during Epileptic Fit.				1		1
Strangulation by Food.				1		1
Strangulation, Suicide.		1	1	1	2	3
Shock from Injuries.					1	1
Epilepsy.				1	1	2
Diarrhœa.		1	1	2	2	4
Cirrhosis.		1	1		1	1
General Dropsy.	1		1	1		1
Undetermined.	1		1	3	1	4
Total.	11	6	23	64	29	93

TABLE XXIII

AGE AT DEATH

AGE.	Within the Year			From the Beginning		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15				1		1
15 to 20				3	1	4
20 to 25		1	1	6	3	9
25 to 30	1		1	8	3	11
30 to 35	2	1	3	12	5	17
35 to 40	2		2	8	1	9
40 to 45	2	1	3	8	4	12
45 to 50	3	2	5	6	6	12
50 to 60		1	1	5	6	11
60 to 70	2	1	3	7	2	9
70 to 80				4	3	7
80 to 90				1		1
Over 90						
Total	12	6	21	64	33	93

TABLE XXIV

RATIO OF DEATHS FROM THE BEGINNING

PER CENT	Males.	Females.	Total.
Of all admitted	16.56	12.50	14.81
Of average number in Hospital	2.56	2.81	2.65

TABLE XXV.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED FROM BEGINNING.

DURATION.	From Admission into the Hospital.			From the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.	11	3	14	2		2
1 to 2 months.	5	2	7	5	2	7
2 to 3 ds.,	10		10	7		7
3 to 6 ds.,	9	3	12	4	1	5
6 to 9 ds.,	9	1	10	4	1	5
9 to 12 ds.,	5	1	6	2	1	3
12 to 18 ds.,	7	4	11	4	1	5
18 to 24 ds.,	2		2	5	1	6
2 to 3 years.	3	7	10	7	1	8
3 to 5 ds.,	3	8	11	8	7	15
5 to 10 ds.,				7	1	8
10 to 15 ds.,				7	3	10
15 to 20 ds.,				3	4	7
20 to 25 ds.,				1	1	2
25 to 30 ds.,						
30 to 40 ds.,				1	2	3
40 to 50 ds.,				1		1
Unknown,					1	1
Average of all	months. 11.43	years. 2	months. 15.33	years. 5.87	years. 8.80	years. 6.25

TABLE XXVI.

REMAINING IN HOSPITAL AT END OF THE YEAR.

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15,			
15 to 20,	3	1	4
20 to 25,	8	4	12
25 to 30,	10	11	21
30 to 35,	23	19	42
35 to 40,	19	19	38
40 to 45,	19	25	44
45 to 50,	12	16	28
50 to 60,	20	21	45
60 to 70,	15	12	27
70 to 80,	3	3	6
80 to 90,	2	2	4
Over 90,			
Total,	138	133	271

TABLE XXVII.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR. DURATION OF THE DISEASE.

DURATION.	Since Admission.			Since the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month,	1	3	4		1	1
1 to 2 months.	3	1	4			
2 to 3 do.	2	4	6			
3 to 6 do.	9	3	12	2	1	3
6 to 12 do.	10	10	20	3	2	5
12 to 18 do.	3	9	12	5	5	10
18 to 24 do.	25	13	38	7	6	13
2 to 3 years.	14	12	26	17	8	25
3 to 5 do.	68	79	147	30	27	57
5 to 10 do.				38	36	74
10 to 15 do.				18	20	38
15 to 20 do.				7	11	18
20 to 25 do.				5	6	11
25 to 30 do.				3	5	8
30 to 40 do.				1	4	5
Over 40 do.					3	3
Total	136	135	271	136	135	271

TABLE XXVIII.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR. PROSPECT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curable,	7	9	16
Incurable,	129	126	255
Total.	136	135	271

TABLE XXIX.

ADMISSIONS FROM CAUSES.

CAUSES.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ill health,	8	5	13	66	53	119
Intemperance,	9	2	11	47	2	49
Masturbation,	2		2	35	3	38
Excessive Venery,				2		2
Tobacco,				3		3
Connected with the Affections,	1	3	4	4	18	22
Fluctuations of Fortune,	1	1	2	3	4	7
Privations and Poverty,				0	5	5
Religion,	1		1	8	3	11
Overstudy,				3	4	7
Business Anxieties,	1		1	11	4	15
Nervous Shock,	2	1	3	2	1	3
Epilepsy,	1	1	2	18	8	26
Puerperal,		3	3		12	12
Apoplexy,				1		1
Acute Meningitis,					1	1
Old Age,	1		1	1		1
Unknown,	18	15	33	195	132	327
Not Insane,				4	1	5
Total,	43	31	74	391	352	743

TABLE XXX.

OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FROM THE BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR.

PATIENTS.		Year ending March 31, 1869.	Year ending March 31, 1870.	Year ending March 31, 1871.	Year ending March 31, 1872.	Year ending March 31, 1873.	TOTAL.
Admitted,	Males.	163	79	60	56	43	401
	Females.	105	55	36	36	31	263
	Total.	268	134	96	92	74	664
Discharged,	Males.	95	37	14	11	5	87
	Females.		10	5	6	3	24
	Total.	95	47	19	17	11	111
Improved,	Males.	11	8	14	7	8	48
	Females.		10	7	4	4	25
	Total.	11	18	15	11	12	73
Relieved,	Males.	6	17	8	14	11	56
	Females.		10	6	10	6	32
	Total.	6	27	14	24	20	91
Not known,	Males.	1	1		1		4
	Females.		1				1
	Total.	1	2		1		5
Died,	Males.	14	18	11	7	12	64
	Females.	1	3	10	6	3	29
	Total.	15	21	21	13	21	93
Whole number in the year.		268	343	307	329	338	
Average number in the year.		95.15	235.37	233.69	242.59	264.53	
Number at the end of the year.		209	232	237	261	271	

TABLE XXXI.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES—RATIO PER CENT. IN EACH YEAR.

PER CENT.	Year ending March 31, 1869.	Year ending March 31, 1870.	Year ending March 31, 1871.	Year ending March 31, 1872.	Year ending March 31, 1873.	Total.
Admissions from Causes:						
Ill health,	13.43	11.34	14.66	15.31	18.91	90.37
Intemperance,	4.48	9.91	14.66	8.70	14.86	97.62
Masturbation and excessive misery,	4.10	.74	....	2.50	2.71	3.11
Connected with the Affections,	1.35	1.49	1.33	2.50	5.40	3.02
Connected with Property,	....	1.49	....	1.08	2.71	1.55
Connected with Religion,	2.25	2.23	1.33	1.08	1.35	2.17
Anxiety of Mind and Over-study,	3.73	3.73	6.66	2.17	4.71	3.42
Epilepsy,	1.08	3.73	2.16	5.43	2.71	4.04
Apoplexy,	.37	.74	....	1.08	....	.62
Acute Mercurialis,	.37	....	.62	....	....	.15
Puerperal,	1.49	1.49	....	2.17	3.70	1.86
Unknown,	63.05	62.68	53.33	52.16	44.59	50.85
Recovered of all cases admitted under one year,	25.	33.38	41.13	37.39	34.37	41.96
One year and over,	2.17	8.69	5.55	2.33	....	3.29
Deaths of all under care,	5.59	6.12	6.94	4.56	6.25	14.46
Deaths of av. number in Hospital,	15.38	5.32	8.08	6.20	7.93	3.95

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following statement of the fiscal concerns of "The General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut," for the year commencing April 1st, 1872, and ending March 31st, 1873, is respectfully submitted to the Board of Trustees.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasurer's hands, April 1st, 1872,	$1,091.57
Amount received from State Treas., (appropriation,)	89,500.00
Revenue Account from the Hospital	36,834.29
Total,	$127,425.86

PAYMENTS.

Amount paid Savings Banks for Notes given by the Trustees,	$39,500.00	
Less Interest refunded,	553.38	$38,946.62
Amount of Superintendent's Orders,		86,895.26
Balance in Treasurer's hands, March 31st, 1873,		1,583.98
Total,		$127,425.86

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. B. COPELAND, *Treasurer.*

Middletown, Conn., April 1st, 1873.

We hereby certify that we have examined the vouchers and accounts of the Treasurer, of which the above is an abstract, and find them correct.

BENJAMIN DOUGLAS, } *Auditors.*
JULIUS HOTCHKISS, }

SUPERINTENDENT'S FINANCIAL REPORT

Debtor.

1872.			
April 1st.	To Balance in Bank,	$1,065.27	
"	To Cash on hand,	170.81	
October & November, 1873.	To Temporary Loan deposited with Treasurer,	9,712.08	
March 31.	To Cash received as revenue deposited with Treas'r.	77,122.21	
"	To Rebate of Interest from Trustees' Notes deposited with Treasurer,	553.38	
			$88,623.75

Credit.

April, 1872.	By Vouchers,	$8,050.29	
May,	"	3,479.91	
June,	"	6,207.47	
July,	"	9,667.45	
Aug.,	"	5,789.43	
Sept.,	"	6,851.85	
Oct.,	"	14,991.33	
Nov.,	"	6,198.61	
Dec.,	"	1,863.48	
Jan., 1873.	"	4,278.60	
Feb'y,	"	1,569.78	
March,	"	1,253.44	
			77,981.56
Jan'y,	" Amount paid Temporary Loan,	5,000.00	
March,	" " " "	3,830.37	
			8,830.37
Mar. 31,	" Balance in Bank,		1,581.98
" 31,	" Cash on hand,		227.84
	Total		$88,623.75

Abstract of Vouchers for the Year ending March 31st, 1873.

APPENDIX.

Admission of Patients.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of the Probate Court, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which the person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

2. Each patient, before admission shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, one woollen vest, one woollen vest, one pair of woollen pantaloons, two pairs new socks, one pair new shoes or boots, and one comfortable outside garment.

Each female patient shall, in addition to a quantity of under clothing, shoes and stockings corresponding to that required for the male patient, have one flannel petticoat, two good dresses, one cloak or other good outside garment. Extra and better apparel is very desirable for chapel worship and out-of-doors exercise and riding.

4. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, etc., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost, and for which the officers of the Hospital are not responsible.

5. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom private, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

6. The price of board, including washing, medicine, and attendance, for all who are supported at the public charge, is five dollars per week.

7. Pauper patients, or those supported partly by the towns in which they reside and partly by the State, are admitted agreeably to Section Five and Six of Amended Act, 1867, and By-Laws.

8. Indigent persons, or those possessing little property, and partly supported by friends and partly by the State, are admitted under Section Five of Amended Act, 1867, and By-laws.

9. Private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, are admitted to the Hospital under Section Five of Amendment to Act approved July 23, 1867, and By-laws.

10. Visitors are admitted to the Institution between the hours of ten A. M. and twelve M., and between two and four P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only, but no visitors shall be admitted to the wards accepted by patients without express permission from the Superintendent, and special care is to be taken that no amount of visiting is permitted that might prove injurious to the patients.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

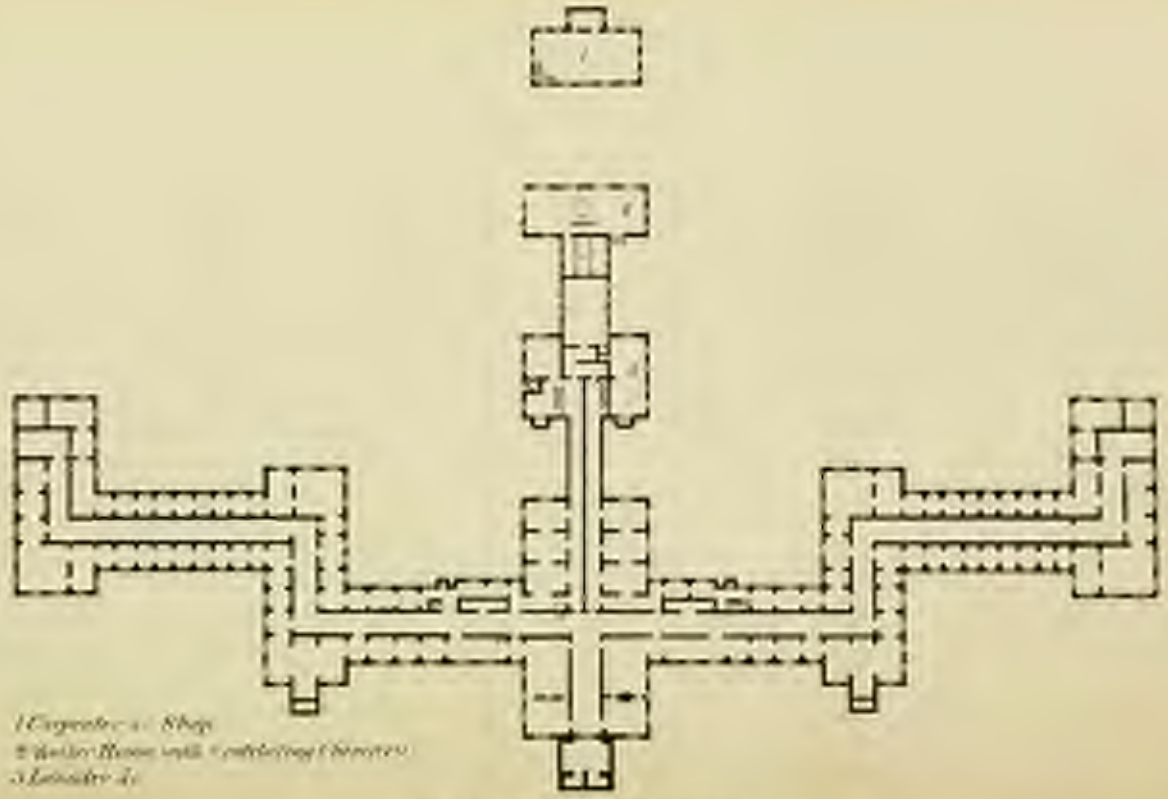
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

General Hospital for the Insane,

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

1874.



CELLAR PLAN OF THE HOSPITAL

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

General Hospital for the Insane,

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

FOR THE

SUPERINTENDENT'S AND TREASURER'S REPORTS;

Presented to the General Assembly at its Session in May, 1874.

By Order of the General Assembly.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
PRESS OF THE CONSTITUTION STEAM POWER AND JOB PRINTING HOUSE, 310 MAIN STREET.
1874.

Officers of the Hospital.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

CHARLES R. INGERSOLL,	NEW HAVEN.
SAMUEL G. WILLARD,	COLCHESTER.
JOSEPH D. BATES,	DANBURY.
RICHARD S. FELLOWES,	NEW HAVEN.
HENRY WOODWARD,	MIDDLETOWN.
ROBBINS BATTELL,	NORFOLK.
SAMUEL LYNES, M. D.,	NORWALK.
H. SIDNEY HAYDEN,	WINDSOR.
LUCIUS S. FULLER,	TOLLAND.
BENJAMIN DOUGLAS,	MIDDLETOWN.
JULIUS HOTCHKISS,	MIDDLETOWN.
JOSEPH CUMMINGS,	MIDDLETOWN.

M. B. COPELAND,	*Treasurer.*
E. C. SEGUIN,	*Pathologist.*

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

ABRAM MARVIN SHEW, M. D.,	*Superintendent and Physician.*
WINTHROP B. HALLOCK, M. D.,	*First Assistant Physician.*
CALVIN S. MAY, M. D.,	*Second Assistant Physician.*
FRANK E. WEEKS,	*Clerk.*
CLINTON W. WEATHERBEE,	*Steward.*
Mrs. MARY HALLOCK,	*Matron.*
Mrs. MARGARET DUTTON,	*Assistant Matron.*

All communications relative to the admission, etc., of Patients, should be addressed to the Superintendent. Blanks will be furnished on application.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly
of the State of Connecticut.

The undersigned, the Board of Trustees of the General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut, at Middletown, herewith present their Eighth Annual Report.

They would gratefully acknowledge the loving protection of the Heavenly Father which has guarded and blessed the Hospital another twelve-month. In many respects the year has been to it one of real prosperity. More patients have shared in its benefits than heretofore. The whole number treated during the year, ending April 1, 1874, was five hundred and twenty-four. The number remaining at that date was three hundred and ninety-four. Of their condition, and much else, that is of interest in their case, the Report of the Superintendent herewith submitted contains valuable information. In it will be found also important facts relative to the practical working of the Institution.

The farm has been well tilled and highly productive. Great care has been taken to increase its fertility, to make needed improvements, and to keep all the buildings in good repair.

The income of the establishment has been managed with economy and skill. The thorough and exact system of keeping accounts continues to work satisfactorily, and the bills for current, as well as all other expenses have been promptly met.

The Commission appointed by the Governor, in accordance with the terms of the appropriation made in 1871 and in 1872, have completed their labors in a manner that reflects the highest credit upon those gentlemen, and additional honor upon the State, which can in these days secure from its citizens services of so great value for a work so important, protracted and difficult.

The south wing, capable of accommodating one hundred and ten men, was completed and formally opened for patients on the 8th day of January last, in the presence of the Governor, the State Board of Charities, and other distinguished citizens. It has afforded a much needed relief to a considerable number of patients, who had been carried to Hospitals out of the State, and to others whose insanity is recent. The north wing, opened last year for women, has been full for months, and it appears certain that the south wing will soon be insufficient for the number of men needing its care.

At no very distant day, as the Board believes, cottages, neat, attractive, and not too expensive, will be required, in which a class of quiet patients can enjoy advantages of home-like surroundings, and those convalescing may be better prepared to enter again with comfort and safety the busy scenes of life. This would probably be the most economical manner of providing for patients when the number shall exceed the present capacity of the institution.

It is due to the officers and attendants of the Hospital to say that they have continued to perform their daily duties in a manner so conscientious and discreet, and with so much tact as to deserve a full measure of commendation and confidence.

It is fitting in this connection to mention our common loss, when, in January last, death suddenly took from the Superintendent, his estimable wife, deprived the family of her friendly, cheerful, and healthful influence, and the patients of the enjoyment of her admirable musical gifts in conducting the service of song in the Chapel.

As the buildings have now been completed after the original plan, and the institution is free from debt, the Trustees desire to say that they hold in grateful remembrance, the successive Legislatures which gave the charter in 1866, and voted always the full appropriations asked for by the Board to carry out the humane design of the charter;—appropriations that have in the aggregate been much larger than, at the outset, any one anticipated.

The good people of this State also have shown an intelligent and generous appreciation of, and a steadily increasing inter-

est in this enterprise, as they have learned its necessity, and observed its beneficent working. Nor would we fail to mention the many wealthy and influential citizens, who, notwithstanding the cost, have when difficulties were greatest, encouraged the Board to go forward, and have steadily aided to insure success.

To all these we tender our hearty thanks, in behalf of hundreds of afflicted men and women, who were poor and ready to perish from disease and mental weakness; but who have now been warmed and fed, and tenderly cared for under this roof; whereby many of them have been restored to their right mind.

We regard this institution as an honor to Connecticut. In no State, as we believe, are patients like these receiving medical treatment more scientific, considerate or successful, or care from attendants more intelligent, kind-hearted, and faithful.

The Hospital asks for no appropriation this year. We would recommend that the name be changed to "The Connecticut Hospital for the Insane."

The official terms of the Members of this Board from New London and Windham Counties expire in 1874.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Charles R. Ingersoll,	New Haven.
Samuel G. Willard,	Colchester.
Joseph D. Bates,	Danielsonville.
Richard S. Fellowes,	New Haven.
Henry Woodward,	Middletown.
Robbins Battell,	Norfolk.
Samuel Lynes, M. D.,	Norwalk.
H. Sidney Hayden,	Windsor.
Lucius S. Fuller,	Tolland.
Benjamin Douglas,	Middletown.
Julius Hotchkiss,	Middletown.
Joseph Curtiss,	Middletown.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the Eighth Annual Report of the General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut, together with comprehensive Statistical Tables, arranged in uniformity with those adopted by "The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane."

The official year ending March 31st, 1874, has been one of peculiar interest. During this period you have witnessed the completion of the Hospital, so far as the plan was adopted by the proper authorities, in 1866.

For the first time in its history, this Institution has been in condition to receive promptly all applicants of both sexes. As a result, the number of persons admitted and discharged and the total number under treatment exceeds that of any previous year.

Referring to the tables, it will be noticed that there were remaining two hundred and seventy-one (271) patients at the date of the last Annual Report, of whom one hundred and thirty-eight (138) were males, and one hundred and thirty-three (133) were females; ninety-three (93) males and one hundred and sixty (160) females have since been admitted, making a total of five hundred and twenty-four (524) persons who have received custodial or curative treatment. The disparity of admissions in the sexes, is explained by the fact that during the first few months of the official year, male patients could be received only when vacancies occurred by death, discharge or removal. The daily average was 339.51. Of the one hundred and thirty

(130) persons who were discharged, thirty-seven (sixteen men and and twenty-one women) were regarded as recovered; thirty (nine men and twenty-one women) were so much improved that they were permitted to go home on trial and have since, in nearly all instances, become fully restored; twenty-eight (thirteen men and fifteen women) mild chronic cases were removed, before the completion of the new wings, to make room for others. The deaths were thirty-five (eighteen men and seventeen women) which is equal to 6.67 per cent of the total number under treatment. It is worthy of special remark, that one-fourth of those who died had passed beyond the time allotted to man, and twelve of the remaining number were between fifty and seventy years of age; the average was 51.74 years, which is considerably above the asylum average of past years. There were eighteen (18) deaths among two hundred and thirty-one (231) male patients and seventeen (17) among two-hundred and ninety-three (293) female patients. One person died two days after admission—one three,—one six,—two thirteen,—two fourteen,—and one fifteen; but the majority of deaths were the result of degenerative changes, incident to long continued mental disease.

Referring to Table No. XXVIII, you observe that of three hundred and ninety-four (394) patients remaining at this date, only thirty-five (35) are considered curable. This opinion is based upon the fact that in three hundred and fifty nine (359), the disease has already lasted from two to forty years. It is discouraging to contemplate that such a large proportion will probably continue more or less deranged during life, when perhaps a majority of these might have been cured if promptly submitted to Hospital treatment.

It is reasonable to presume that the number of admissions during the past year is a fair criterion of what may be expected in future. Assuming that the discharges and deaths of the next twelve months will equal those of the past, and that the admissions continue in the same ratio, a little calculation demonstrates that the Hospital, which has accommodations only for four hundred and fifty (450) patients, will be crowded to its full capacity before the expiration of another year. It will then be necessary to delay admissions until vacancies occur,

or to send the quiet, harmless chronic patients to the almshouses, (a possibility that I shudder to contemplate,) to make room for acute cases, who come to us from the laboring and active classes of life.

At this date Connecticut may well be proud of the position which she occupies in providing for her dependent classes. Reliable information from town and judicial officers, discloses the gratifying fact, that *all* or *nearly* all of the insane poor have been removed from jails and almshouses to this Institution, while the Retreat at Hartford with its well furnished apartments, affords accommodations to those who are able to pay liberally for care and treatment. Now, before the actual pressure begins to be felt would it not be wise to consider what future provision will be required for the insane of Connecticut?

A public Institution of this kind, erected, owned and governed by the State should be open and accessible to every citizen of the State who needs its protecting care. In theory, class distinctions are unknown; the rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant alike become insane, and require custodial treatment, in a majority of cases away from home. In actual practice, thus far, the policy has been to favor the poor and indigent.

By referring to Table No. X, you observe that of the two hundred and fifty-three (253) persons admitted during the year, two hundred and twelve (212) were supported wholly or in part by the State and Towns, while only forty-one (41) were able to pay their own expenses. This distinction in favor of the poor is still more evident when you consider the class of admissions from the opening of the Hospital in 1868. Of the eight hundred and ninety-six (896) admitted since the beginning, seven hundred and ninety-nine (799) were beneficiaries, and only ninety-seven (97) self-supporting.

It will be perceived (Table No. IV,) that four persons were admitted during the year who were not insane. To relieve the fears of any nervous or overanxious reader of this report, who has perhaps spent many sleepless nights in useless suspicions after reading "Hard Cash," or listening to the plausible harangue of some pretentious lecturer, who by touching

upon this sensitive cord of the public mind succeeds in filling the otherwise empty seats. I would explain that one of the four was a convict from Wethersfield Prison, who feigned insanity in order to effect a transfer to this Hospital, in expectation that he could easily escape from his lawful punishment. After a few months residence here he was returned to his proper place. The second, a boy of fourteen years, after having burned several barns and a church, was brought to us from the Bridgeport Jail, to be placed under observation for the purpose of determining definitely his mental condition. It was soon evident that he was simply a cunning, unprincipled lad who needed the disciplinary teaching of the Meriden Reform School, to which he was duly sent. The third was also a case in which a medico-legal question was involved. The last of these "not insane" cases, a woman of intemperate habits and ungovernable temper, who was sent here by the town authorities, only remained two days. Thus it appears that none of the four were placed here "to get rid of them." On the contrary, they had committed crimes and were trying to evade justice. I hope the time may soon come when the public will have such confidence in the Board of Trustees and the Resident Officers of the Hospital, that the fact of a person being detained at the Institution for any great period of time will be accepted as conclusive proof of his or her insanity and proper detention. Before leaving this subject I desire to place on record, a statement founded upon an experience of thirteen years, and embracing the care and treatment of two thousand insane persons, in four different States; I have not known a case of so called "false imprisonment" in a Hospital or Asylum; neither have I had reason to suspect improper motives on the part of friends or public officers. Nearly all doubts and difficulties in any particular case grow out of the peculiarities of the case itself and ignorance respecting the nature of insanity.

It is generally supposed that an insane person must necessarily rave, destroy and disturb. This popular appreciation of insanity is shown by the questions daily asked by visitors, who desire to see those patients who are "really crazy," meaning of course cases of acute mania. Persons familiar with

Hospitals soon learn that the proportion of "crazy" patients is very small, and that the majority of all under treatment, after the acute stage has passed, are more or less quiet and rational, able to eat and sleep, and to do various kinds of work the same as other persons. Many may have suicidal, homicidal or extravagant propensities, which are kept in check by the watchful care of attendants and the regularity of Institution life.

A Hospital is doing its legitimate work as much in this way as it is when managing a dangerous and destructive maniac. Those who think differently, might as well claim that a physician should only be called to the sick when dangerously ill. There are various degrees and forms of insanity, no two presenting the same exact characteristics. The restlessness and complaining spirit which is manifested by a proportion of patients, is the result of disease and not of confinement. This is shown by the fact, that at home they were even more uneasy; and also, that under proper treatment at Hospital they recover from this manifestation, which is merely one symptom of the disease. We are apt to forget that persons become insane at home and not at the Hospital; or in other words that the causes which produced the insanity in any given case were existing at home.

The cares, anxieties and responsibilities of domestic life, especially among the poor, incompatibility of temper, uncongenial work, poverty of diet and irregular habits are all sufficient to produce mental derangement in a person already debilitated. Hence, when removed to Hospital where regularity of diet, hours of exercise and repose, and attention to physical and moral treatment can be had, restoration is the natural consequence. The earlier the change is made the greater is the hope of cure. Often influenced by the opinions of officious neighbors and irresponsible busy-bodies, the friends delay sending the loved one from home, so long as they can manage to keep her there; finally, after months or years of dallying, when the disease has become chronic, they take her to a Hospital and wonder why a cure is not effected.

We have been annoyed by the admission of several patients who were committed on the order of Police Courts or Justi-

ces of the Peace. The statute which authorizes such commitments is defective; it does not determine who is responsible for the payment of Hospital bills in such cases. If the Selectmen were not consulted before the commitment by the Police Courts, they generally refuse to acknowledge the indebtedness, and refer us for payment to the Comptroller and His Excellency the Governor. I do not find any statute which would authorize the approval of such bills. Thus far the Hospital has obtained payment through the approval of the chief magistrate of the State.

I would suggest that an effort be made to secure the enactment of a proper statute to meet the requirements of such cases.

Notwithstanding the unsettled condition of financial questions and the resulting uncertainty in business matters, the regular income from State, towns and individuals has been sufficient to meet all our wants, and to enable us to continue improvements on the farm and about the buildings. The plan adopted eighteen months ago of making all purchases for cash works to the satisfaction of all parties. By referring to the financial statement, herewith presented, you will observe that the Hospital received from all sources (including balance with Treasurer, $1,583.98, and cash on hand, $227.84, April 1st, 1873,) the sum of ninety-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and two cents, ($92,879.02,) and that the total expenditures during the same period, as per vouchers audited monthly by the Finance Committee, were eighty-seven thousand, nine hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($87,984.29,) leaving a balance of $1,409.30 with Treasurer, and $4,395.43 cash on hand.

For special details respecting farm labor and its results, I would refer you to some interesting facts, properly tabulated by Mr. Weatherbee, who has efficiently conducted the farming operations during the past five years. In this connection I would again bear testimony to the great value of out-door labor as an auxiliary means of treatment in mental disease. The old adage, respecting idle hands, applies to the occupants of an institution for the insane, and I have often thought that many lives were saved and minds restored to usefulness by

judiciously disturbing the languor which usually accompanies chronic insanity. This kind of work is not generally profitable, and to develop it requires peculiar adaptation in those who have the immediate care of such persons. A pleasant smile and an encouraging word will sometimes induce a patient to perform manual labor which, in the end, may aid in his restoration to health.

It may be a matter of surprise to those who are not familiar with the daily life and habits of the insane in Hospitals, to learn that a large proportion of all male patients at this institution have been employed about the farm or buildings under slight supervision, or were allowed the liberty of the grounds during the summer months, unattended. The following tables showing the relative number in each year, were carefully prepared by Dr. Hallock:

1869,	average number present,			109	No. at large,		29	Per cent at large,		26.6
1870,	do.	do.	do.	115	do.	do.	35	do.	do.	30.4
1871,	do.	do.	do.	120	do.	do.	37	do.	do.	30.8
1872,	do.	do.	do.	131	do.	do.	55	do.	do.	42.0

An additional number, who were considered safe to be at liberty, but for various reasons (lameness, old age, dementia, &c.,) remained in the house or airing courts, is shown by the following table:

1869,	there were	19.	1871,	there were		23
1870,	do.	20	1872,	do.		22

By adding together the above tables, the total number who were in condition to be trusted with their freedom, needing no supervision whatever, so far as elopement is concerned will be as follows:

1869,	No. present,	109.	No. at large,	29	added to 19,	total 48.	Per cent,			44.0
1870,	do.	115.	do.	35	do.	20, do.	55.	do.		47.7
1871,	do.	120.	do.	37	do.	23, do.	60.	do.		50.0
1872,	do.	131.	do.	55	do.	22, do.	77.	do.		58.7

Of the number actually at liberty, without supervision, only two needed restraint at intervals, on account of periodical excitement.

The value of custodial treatment is demonstrated by these facts; we know from actual experience that the regularity of

hospital life is sufficient to keep many of the above mentioned persons within the limits of self-control; and that when restored to full freedom at home, (a frequent occurrence,) they soon go beyond the limits, and are returned to us in a worse condition than at first.

Owing to the unfinished condition of the grounds, and the presence of many workmen employed about the new wings, we have not tested the question of relative trustfulness between males and females. My impression, formed from general observation, is, that a much smaller number of the latter class can be trusted with liberty. The disease appears to develop more of the restless and unruly elements in her organization; she is less contented with her surroundings and treatment, and more desirous of attention from officers and visitors; then, too, it is more difficult to provide employment adapted to each case.

I trust that you will not consider it inappropriate for me to refer to the unfinished condition of the grounds immediately surrounding the Hospital. As building operations have terminated, now would seem to be the proper time to commence the work of grading and systematically laying out the walks and drives. A definite plan should be selected, and the services of an experienced landscape gardener provided for; nearly all of the heavy labor can be performed by our regular working force. The importance of this matter is so obvious that I need not offer special reasons therefor.

A variety of evening entertainments, consisting of lectures, readings, concerts, tableaux, and dramatic representations, have been furnished during the year. Two hundred new slides were purchased and used in the Stereopticon with gratifying results.

It is my purpose to do all that can be done in this direction to relieve the tedium of hospital life. In pursuance of this plan many books are added monthly to the different ward Libraries, and engravings hung upon the walls, whenever the funds will admit. Early in the year an arrangement was made with the dealers to furnish daily all of the preceding days' papers remaining unsold. In addition, the publishers of the following named newspapers have, as heretofore, generously

furnished copies regularly and gratuitously; to all such our acknowledgments are due.

Hartford Daily Courant,	Hartford, Conn.
do. Evening Post,	do. do.
do. Weekly Times,	do. do.
Religious Herald,	do. do.
Connecticut General Advertiser,	do. do.
New Haven Evening Register,	New Haven, do.
do. Morning Journal and Courier,	do. do.
do. Weekly Palladium,	do. do.
Connecticut Herald and Weekly Journal,	do. do.
The Constitution,	Middletown, do.
The Sentinel and Witness,	do. do.
Norwich Daily Advertiser, (part of year,)	Norwich, do.
do. Weekly Courier,	do. do.
Tolland County Journal,	Tolland, do.
Bridgeport Republican and Standard,	Bridgeport, do.
Meriden Daily Republican, (part of year,)	Meriden, do.
Whitney's Musical Gazet,	Toledo, Ohio.
The Sheltering Arms, (monthly,)	New York City.
Watson's Art Journal,	do. do.

In addition to these contributions, the following donations have been received:

A fine set of Marryatt's Novels, twelve volumes, from A. B. Gillette, of Hartford. The "Surgical and Medical History of the Rebellion," from Dr. Samuel Lynes, of Norwalk. Five Dollars and a number of Books from Mr. Burroughs, of Middletown. H. D. A. Ward, Esq., contributed a complete set of the New York Daily Graphic, six bound volumes, together with files of 44 papers and magazines. As in former years, Hon. T. S. Gold, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, has furnished volumes of Agricultural Reports from other States.

We are under especial obligations to the following named gentlemen for a course of seven interesting and highly instructive Lectures:

President Cummings, Wesleyan University,			on Foreign Travels.
Prof. Wm. North Rice	do.	do.	on Glaciers.
Prof. C. F. Winchester,	do.	do.	on Oliver Goldsmith.
Dr. C. L. Lewis, Middletown,			on Lectures on South-Western Africa.
Rev. J. H. Bradford, Middletown,			on Temperance.
Col. B. S. Parker, New Haven,			on Western Life.

Early in the summer a number of young ladies of the South Congregational Church Sabbath School formed a mission for

the purpose of collecting flowers and arranging bouquets, to be sent to the Hospital on every Saturday afternoon. The interest increased until the whole school was engaged in this good work; as a result, our people received and enjoyed weekly from one hundred to one hundred and fifty beautiful bouquets which were distributed in all the wards, sitting rooms, dining rooms and parlors. To those who have cheerfully devoted their time to this benevolent purpose, our acknowledgements are due.

Since the opening in 1868, religious services have been held every Sabbath afternoon at two o'clock, much to the advantage, comfort and benefit of the patients, a large proportion of whom have been present at the services. No regular chaplain is employed; we are therefore under greater obligations to the Reverend gentlemen of Middletown and vicinity, who have devoted their time gratuitously to this work.

No changes have occurred in the staff of officers. If experience and length of service adds to the efficiency of persons engaged in ordinary avocations, it must be evident that labor which requires special training and peculiar adaptation, will be more intelligently performed by those who have devoted their best energies for years to the work.

In November, an increase of numbers necessitated the employment of another Medical officer. Dr. Calvin S. May, of New Haven, a graduate of Yale Medical School, was chosen to fill the place which he has occupied since that time. If thorough professional preparation and entire devotion to the work are important qualifications, you are fortunate in having secured the services of Dr. May as second assistant Physician.

I am under renewed obligations to the officers, attendants and employees who have endeavored, with ability, fidelity and tact to secure for this Institution a still greater measure of usefulness. Surrounded by the peculiar difficulties incident to the care of those suffering from mental and moral deviations, it would be strange, indeed, if we have succeeded in satisfying everybody. Our aim has been to restore health by proper medical and moral treatment, failing in this, to control, protect and provide for the safety, comfort and well being of those committed to our care.

In conclusion, I desire to express my deep obligations to the members of your Board, who, by intelligent co-operation and personal kindness, have greatly assisted in sharing the burdens of another year.

Respectfully submitted,

ABRAM MARVIN SHEW,

Superintendent.

Middletown, Conn., March 31st, 1874.

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT.

DEAR SIR:

The following Report of Farming operations for the year ending March 31st, 1874, is respectfully submitted.

Quantity and Value of Products.

Hay,	94	tons.	$2350 00
Straw,	8	do.	160 00
Corn fodder, (dry.)	20	do.	100 00
Corn,	430	bushels,	215 00
Oats,	121½	do.	72 90
Rye,	44	do.	44 00
Broom Seed,	30	do.	7 50
Potatoes,	2,830	do.	2,405 50
Carrots,	336	do.	168 00
Beets,	242	do.	121 00
Onions,	42	do.	84 00
Turnips,	457	do.	178 50
Beans, (string.)	46	do.	78 00
Beans, (pole.)	38	do.	76 00
Beans, (white shell.)	3	do.	6 00
Peas, (in shell.)	49	do.	122 50
Parsnips,	85	do.	42 50
Sweet Corn,	73	do.	73 00
Cucumbers,	86	do.	107 50
Tomatoes,	37	do.	37 00
Summer Squash,	121	do.	121 00
Winter Squash,	4	tons.	320 00
Lettuce,	23	bushels,	23 00
Spinach,	25	do.	25 00
Beet Greens,	104	do.	104 00

Pie Plant,	856 pounds.	21 36
Melons,	4,549 do.	90 00
Cabbages,	5,000 heads,	400 00
Celery,	1,500 do.	75 00
Asparagus,	2 bushels,	3 00
Strawberries,	74 quarts,	14 80
Raspberries,	72 do.	14 40
Currants,	24 do.	3 00
Pears,	13 bushels	19 50
Apples,	21 barrels,	99 75
Cider,	2 do.	10 00
Milk, (gross bel.)	19,440 quarts,	1,166 40
Beef,	3,770 pounds,	329 45
Veal,	912 do.	91 20
Pork,	10,143 do.	658 29½
Calf Skins,	13	26 00
Pigs, (sold,)		68 00
Turkeys,	233 pounds,	58 25
Chickens,	178 do.	35 60
Eggs,	358 dozen,	114 56
Broom Brush,	400 pounds	24 00
	Total value,	$10,358 06½

Weight of Hogs,—345, 340, 326, 530, 367, 312, 465, 375, 417, 386, 495, 472, 400, 389, 455, 549, 462, 430, 391, 443, 376, 389, 448, 421. Total,—10,143 pounds. Average,—422½ pounds.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. WEATHERBEE,

Farmer.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year, -	138	133	271
Admitted in the year, -	93	160	253
Total present in the year,	231	293	524
Discharged.—Recovered,	16	21	37
Improved,	9	20	29
Stationary,	13	15	28
Died, -	18	17	35
Remaining at the end of the year,	175	220	395
Average present during the year,	146.32	193.19	339.51

TABLE II.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted,	484	412	896
Discharged.—Recovered,	109	54	163
Improved,	57	44	101
Stationary,	69	50	119
Died,	83	46	129

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

AGE.	When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15,	—	1	1	1	2	3
15 to 20,	3	8	11	7	7	14
20 to 25,	3	20	23	6	21	27
25 to 30,	13	15	28	13	26	39
30 to 35,	11	21	32	13	19	32
35 to 40,	14	18	32	10	16	26
40 to 45,	11	17	28	12	16	28
45 to 50,	10	17	27	6	20	26
50 to 60,	15	25	40	13	22	35
60 to 70,	6	13	19	6	7	13
70 to 80,	4	2	6	2	2	4
80 and over,	—	2	2	—	1	1
Unknown,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Not Insane,	3	1	4	3	1	4
Total,	93	160	253	93	160	253

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE FROM BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

AGE.	When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15,	4	2	6	9	5	14
15 to 20,	26	13	39	41	27	68
20 to 25,	48	43	91	72	59	131
25 to 30,	64	38	102	94	37	131
30 to 35,	58	60	118	91	99	190
35 to 40,	67	48	115	59	61	120
40 to 45,	41	52	93	36	35	71
45 to 50,	31	48	90	43	35	78
50 to 60,	39	87	126	48	37	85
60 to 70,	42	45	87	33	15	48
70 to 80,	14	10	24	7	7	14
80 and over,	3	4	7	2	1	3
Unknown,	1	1	2	1	0	0
Not Insane,	1	3	4	7	2	9
Total,	481	412	893	481	412	893

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Connecticut,	55	82	137	280	201	481
New York,	7	9	16	25	25	50
Massachusetts,	1	5	6	10	8	18
Rhode Island,	1	3	4	6	7	13
Pennsylvania,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Virginia,	—	1	1	1	2	3
North Carolina,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Vermont,	—	—	—	1	2	3
New Jersey,	2	1	3	3	2	5
Florida,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Louisiana,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Maryland,	—	1	1	1	1	2
Georgia,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Canada,	1	—	1	4	—	4
Germany,	3	6	9	16	15	31
England,	1	2	3	15	9	24
Ireland,	20	48	68	195	131	326
Scotland,	—	2	2	4	4	8
Italy,	1	—	1	2	2	4
Cuba,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Switzerland,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bermuda,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Unknown,	—	—	—	4	—	4
Total,	93	160	253	684	412	896

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

RESIDENCE.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State at Large,	3	3	6	20	7	27
Hartford County,	19	38	57	122	81	203
New Haven County,	16	42	58	108	113	221
New London "	6	16	22	50	53	103
Windham "	2	9	11	9	26	35
Litchfield "	13	17	30	29	37	66
Middlesex "	11	12	23	60	37	97
Tolland "	2	5	7	12	14	26
Fairfield "	17	17	34	95	32	128
Otherwise,	4	1	5	8	2	10
Total,	93	160	253	684	412	896

TABLE VII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED

OCCUPATION.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Farmers,	19	—	19	121	—	121
Laborers,	15	—	15	70	—	70
Mechanics,	10	—	10	29	—	29
Shoe Makers,	1	—	1	7	—	7
Merchants,	—	—	—	5	—	5
Quarrymen,	3	—	3	12	—	12
Clergymen,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cigar Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Painters,	1	—	1	3	—	3
House Wives,	—	22	22	—	157	157
Machinists,	3	—	3	20	—	20
Harness Makers,	1	—	1	5	—	5
Clerks,	2	—	2	14	—	14
Carpenters,	3	—	3	14	—	14
Pilots,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Carmen,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Blacksmiths,	—	—	—	4	—	4
Druggists,	—	—	—	4	—	4
Factory Employees,	—	9	9	16	26	42
Lawyers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cabinet Makers,	2	—	2	2	—	2
Agents,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Superintendents of Factories,	1	—	1	3	—	3
Pump Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Shipping Merchants,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Millers,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Bakers,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Tinsmiths,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Roofers,	1	—	1	6	—	6
Landlords,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Barmaids,	2	—	2	2	—	2
Physicians,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Tailors,	1	—	1	4	—	4
Tailoresses,	—	1	1	—	4	4
Gardeners,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Writers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Sail Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Carriage Makers,	2	—	2	4	—	4
Students,	—	1	1	1	5	6
Glass Cutters,	—	—	—	1	—	1

TABLE VII.—(Continued.)

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED

OCCUPATION.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Truss Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Commercial Travelers,	1	—	1	3	—	3
Telegraph Operators,	—	—	—	4	—	4
Printers,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Paper Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Accountants,	2	—	2	5	—	5
Silver Plate Manufacturers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Electro-Platers,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Teachers,	1	2	3	3	12	15
Grocers,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Carriers,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Chemists,	—	—	—	1	—	1
News Boys,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Brush Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Stone Masons,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Night Watchmen,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Seamstresses,	—	3	3	—	16	16
Domestics,	—	34	34	—	81	81
Clock Makers,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Milliners,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Housekeepers,	—	19	19	—	24	24
Sailors,	1	—	1	8	—	8
Manufacturers,	3	—	3	3	—	3
Artists,	—	1	1	3	1	4
Rubber Worker,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Engineer,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Brewers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lumbermen,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Mattress Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hatters,	2	—	2	2	—	2
Boiler Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cutlers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Butchers,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Mariners,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Powder Makers,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Unknown,	6	—	6	8	22	30
No Employment,	2	18	20	31	63	94
Total,	31	100	253	484	412	896

TABLE VIII.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single,	45	65	110	241	169	410
Married,	45	74	117	197	162	359
Widowed,	4	21	25	30	69	99
Unknown,	1	—	1	16	22	37
Total,	93	160	253	484	422	906

TABLE IX.

HOW COMMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Friends, -	17	24	41	54	40	94
Probate Judges,	65	134	199	391	364	755
Judges of Superior Court,	5	1	6	12	3	15
Governor's Order, -	2	—	2	16	3	19
Justice or Police Court,	4	1	5	11	2	13
Total,	93	160	253	484	412	896

TABLE X.

HOW SUPPORTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Self or Friends (paying),	17	24	41	57	40	97
By State and Friends (indigent),	35	67	102	124	142	266
By State and Town (town poor),	36	67	103	275	253	528
By State alone,	5	2	7	28	7	35
Total,	93	160	253	484	412	896

TABLE XI.

FORM OF DISEASE IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute,	36	51	87	124	93	217
do. Chronic,	32	62	94	163	185	348
do. Epileptic,	7	6	13	25	14	39
do. Puerperal,	—	3	3	—	8	8
do. Suicidal,	—	1	1	3	5	8
do. Homicidal,	1	1	2	4	2	6
do. Periodical,	—	3	3	3	7	10
Delirium, Simple,	—	—	—	10	—	10
Monomania,	1	—	1	15	4	19
Melancholia, Acute,	4	20	24	24	30	54
do. Chronic,	2	6	8	18	19	37
do. Atonia,	—	—	—	2	2	4
General Paresis,	1	—	1	8	—	8
Methomania, (Inebriates,)	3	1	4	23	1	24
Dementia, Acute,	—	—	—	7	1	8
do. Chronic,	1	2	3	20	23	43
do. Senile,	—	3	3	12	8	20
Imbecility,	2	—	2	18	2	20
Not Insane,	3	1	4	7	2	9
Total,	93	169	262	484	414	898

TABLE XII.

COMPLICATIONS (OF NERVOUS SYSTEM) IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aphasia,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Apoplectic,	1		1	4	—	4
Chorea,				2	2	4
Hemiplegia,	1	—	1	3	1	4
Paraplegia,		1	1	1	2	3
Paralysis Agitans,	—			—	1	1
Pseudo-hypertrophic-Paralysis,				—	1	1
Prog. Muscular Atrophy,	—	—		—	1	1
Hereditary,	26	41	61	87	87	174
Epileptic,	7	6	13	25	14	39
Without Complications,	63	112	175	360	303	663
Total,	81	160	253	484	414	898

TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First,	87	113	180	363	369	732
Second,	9	28	37	93	41	130
Third,	4	9	13	30	26	56
Fourth,	3	2	5	10	7	17
Fifth,	—	2	2	4	3	7
Sixth,	—	—	—	3	1	4
Seventh,	—	—	—	1	2	3
Eighth,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Several,	1	4	5	33	18	51
Unknown,	6	1	7	41	27	68
Not Insane,	3	1	4	7	2	9
Total,	93	160	253	484	432	886

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month,	20	24	44	60	37	97
1 to 3 months,	9	21	30	92	42	134
3 to 6 do.	7	10	17	36	20	56
6 to 9 do.	7	14	21	31	29	60
9 to 12 do.	9	11	20	30	30	60
12 to 18 do.	9	16	25	26	32	58
18 to 24 do.	4	7	11	22	19	41
2 to 3 years,	5	12	17	40	40	80
3 to 5 do.	6	18	24	47	33	80
5 to 10 do.	4	15	19	34	38	72
10 to 15 do.	2	4	6	25	18	43
15 to 20 do.	3	1	4	9	17	26
20 to 25 do.	—	1	1	7	6	13
25 to 30 do.	4	—	4	8	1	9
30 and over,	—	3	3	3	14	16
Unknown,	3	—	3	28	34	62
Not Insane,	3	1	4	7	2	9
Total,	93	160	253	484	432	886

TABLE XV.

RECOVERED OF THOSE ATTACKED AT THE SEVERAL AGES FROM THE BEGINNING.

AGE.	Number Recovered.			Per cent Recovered of those Attacked at each Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15.	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20.	8	6	14	19.51	22.22	20.58
20 to 25.	19	9	28	26.04	15.25	21.37
25 to 30.	13	8	21	20.30	13.11	16.03
30 to 35.	12	7	19	20.34	11.86	16.10
35 to 40.	14	9	23	21.75	14.75	18.16
40 to 45.	8	8	16	22.22	23.09	22.53
45 to 50.	10	4	14	23.25	11.42	18.06
50 to 60.	10	1	11	20.83	2.70	11.69
60 to 70.	7	—	7	23.33	—	14.58
70 to 80.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 80.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Recovered.	101	52	153			

TABLE XVI.

RECOVERED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF DISEASE, BEFORE TREATMENT, FROM THE BEGINNING.

AGE.	Number Recovered.			Per cent Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.	41	19	60	68.33	31.35	61.85
1 to 3 months.	26	13	39	29.13	31.90	30.56
3 to 6 do.	9	5	14	25.00	25.00	25.00
6 to 9 do.	6	5	11	20.00	17.24	18.33
9 to 12 do.	3	4	7	15.00	20.00	17.5
12 to 18 do.	3	3	6	11.53	5.37	10.34
18 to 24 do.	1	1	2	4.54	5.26	5.00
2 to 3 years.	1	1	2	2.5	2.5	2.5
3 to 5 do.	1	1	2	2.7	2.32	2.5
5 to 10 do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 10 do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Recovered.	101	52	153			

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	Number Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.	24	7	31
1 to 2 do.	18	3	21
2 to 3 do.	19	9	28
3 to 6 do.	13	15	28
6 to 9 do.	11	5	15
9 to 12 do.	6	—	6
12 to 18 do.	1	2	3
18 to 24 do.	—	1	1
2 to 3 years.	—	1	1
3 to 5 do.	1	—	1
Over 5 do.	—	—	—
Total.	101	52	153
Average duration of treatment.	5 months.	6½ months.	5½ months.

TABLE XVIII.

WHOLE DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	Number Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.	23	7	30
1 to 2 do.	28	12	40
2 to 3 do.	8	3	11
3 to 6 do.	14	7	21
6 to 9 do.	7	11	18
9 to 12 do.	5	3	8
12 to 18 do.	3	4	7
18 to 24 do.	4	1	5
2 to 3 years.	2	2	4
3 to 5 do.	1	2	3
Over 5 do.	—	—	—
Total.	101	52	153
Average duration of all.	0.73 mon.	0.25 mon.	7.6 mon.

TABLE XIX.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DISEASE	Number Recovered.			Per cent Recovered of each form Admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute,	65	33	98	52.42	35.48	45.84
do. Chronic,	2	5	7	1.24	2.70	2.04
do. Epileptic,	1		1	4.	—	2.56
do. Puerperal,	—	4	4	—	50.	50.
do. Suicidal,		2	2	—	40.	20.
Delirium, simple,	8	1	9	80.	100.	90.
Monomania, -	4	1	5	26.66	25.	24.31
Methomania, (inebriates,)	8	1	10	33.33	100.	41.66
Melancholia Acute,	12	5	17	50.	14.	28.33
Total Recovered.	100	52	153			

TABLE XX.

CAUSE (EXCITING) OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DISEASE.	Number Recovered.			Per cent Recovered of each class Admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ill Health,	11	20	31	15.5	19.04	17.41
Intemperance,	39	3	42	92.30	60.00	92.38
Masturbation,	1		1	10.00	—	9.09
Excessive Venery,	2	—	2	100.		100.
Tobacco,	2		2	66.66	—	66.66
Connected with the Affections, -	4	3	7	66.66	13.04	24.13
Connected with fantasies of Forms, -	1		1	20.		11.11
Connected with Religion,	5	1	6	50.	14.28	26.29
Domestic, -		2	2		33.33	28.
Business Anxieties,	3	1	10	16.66	25.	38.61
Nervous Shock,		2	2	—	15.	28.
Epilepsy,	1		1	4.	—	2.56
Puerperal,		5	5		22.41	22.41
Unknown,	25	15	40	10.72	7.07	8.08
Total Recovered.	101	53	153			

TABLE XXI.

NATIVITY OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

COUNTRY.	Number Recovered.			Per cent Recovered of each class Admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States, white,	72	35	106	22.36	14.83	19.10
United States, colored,	2	1	3	20.00	25.00	21.43
Canada, -	1	—	1	33.33	—	33.33
England,	5	—	5	33.33	—	20.83
Ireland, -	15	13	28	15.23	9.92	12.29
Germany,	5	1	6	31.25	6.66	21.43
Italy,	1	1	2	50.00	50.00	50.00
Total Recovered,	101	52	153			

TABLE XXII.

DEATH AND THE CAUSES.

CAUSES.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mental, Acute,	1	3	4	17	6	23
Mania, Chronic,	6	3	9	9	4	13
Carbonicle, Exhaustion from	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cancer of Breast,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cancer of Stomach,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Consumption,	1	1	2	7	6	13
Congestion of Lungs,	1	1	2	1	1	2
Gangrene of Lung,	—	1	1	—	1	1
Pneumonia,	1	1	2	7	3	10
Senile Decay,	1	2	3	11	5	16
Apoplexy,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Insanity,	1	2	3	4	4	8
General Paresis,	—	—	—	5	—	5
Violence,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Suffocation during Epilep. fit,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Strangulation by Food,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Strangulation by Suicide,	—	1	1	1	3	4
Shock from Injuries,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Drowning while Swimming,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Epilepsy,	—	—	—	2	4	6
Diarrhœa,	—	—	—	2	2	4
Dysentery,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Cirrhosis,	—	—	—	—	1	1
General Dropsy,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Leucocythæmia,	—	1	1	—	1	1
Undetermined,	2	1	3	6	2	8
Total,	18	17	35	82	46	128

TABLE XXIII.

AGES AT DEATH.

AGE.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15,	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20,	1	—	1	2	—	2
20 to 25,	2	1	3	5	2	7
25 to 30,	1	1	2	7	4	11
30 to 35,	1	—	1	3	1	4
35 to 40,	—	3	3	13	7	20
40 to 45,	2	1	3	7	5	12
45 to 50,	—	2	2	8	6	14
50 to 60,	4	3	7	13	6	19
60 to 70,	2	3	5	11	8	19
70 to 80,	4	2	6	10	5	15
80 to 90,	1	1	2	2	2	4
Over 90,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total,	18	17	35	82	46	128

TABLE XXIV.

RATIO OF DEATHS FROM THE BEGINNING.

PER CENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Of all Admitted, - - -	10.94	11.91	14.38
Of average number in Hospital.	5.77	4.7	4.91

TABLE XXV.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED FROM BEGINNING

DURATION	From Admission into the Hospital.			From the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.	15	8	23	2	1	3
1 to 2 months.	7	2	9	1	2	3
2 to 3 do.	12	1	13	7	1	8
3 to 6 do.	9	6	15	4	2	6
6 to 9 do.	11	3	14	4	3	7
9 to 12 do.	6	2	8	2	2	4
12 to 18 do.	8	7	15	6	1	7
18 to 24 do.	2	—	2	7	2	9
2 to 3 years.	5	7	12	7	2	9
3 to 5 do.	7	10	17	11	10	21
5 to 10 do.	1	—	1	7	7	14
10 to 15 do.	—	—	—	9	3	12
15 to 20 do.	—	—	—	3	4	7
20 to 25 do.	—	—	—	2	1	3
25 to 30 do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 40 do.	—	—	—	2	1	3
40 to 50 do.	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unknown.	—	—	—	—	1	1
Average of all.	months. 12.35	months. 21.48	months. 17.08	years. 6.1	years. 10.24	years. 9.82

TABLE XXVI.

REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15.	—	1	1
15 to 20.	3	5	8
20 to 25.	7	14	21
25 to 30.	26	17	33
30 to 35.	31	32	63
35 to 40.	30	31	61
40 to 45.	20	27	47
45 to 50.	14	29	43
50 to 60.	31	37	68
60 to 70.	24	13	37
70 to 80.	4	3	7
80 to 90.	1	4	5
Over 90.	—	—	—
Total.	175	220	395

TABLE XXVII.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.—DURATION OF THE DISEASE.

DURATION.	Since Admission.			Since the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, -	16	31	26	3	—	3
1 to 2 do.	7	6	13	1	2	3
2 to 3 do.	15	5	20	4	4	8
3 to 6 do.	9	8	17	6	5	11
6 to 12 do.	14	71	85	8	17	25
12 to 18 do.	6	6	12	14	17	31
18 to 24 do.	10	8	18	5	6	11
2 to 3 years.	3	9	12	19	18	38
3 to 5 do.	48	39	87	35	31	66
5 to 10 do.	47	58	105	42	47	89
10 to 15 do.				22	35	57
15 to 20 do.				6	14	20
20 to 25 do.				13	8	21
25 to 30 do.				7	6	13
30 to 40 do.				2	7	9
Over 40 do.				—	2	2
Total.	175	220	395	175	220	395

TABLE XXVIII.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.—PROSPECT.

PROSPECT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curable.	13	21	35
Incurable.	162	199	361
Total.	175	220	396

TABLE XXIX.

ADMISSIONS FROM CAUSES.

CAUSES.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ill Health,	5	52	57	71	105	176
Intemperance,	15	3	18	62	5	67
Masturbation,	4	—	4	20	2	22
Excessive Venery,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Tobacco,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Connected with the Affections,	2	5	7	6	23	29
Fluctuations of Fortune,	2	—	2	5	4	9
Privations and Poverty,	2	—	2	4	3	7
Religion,	2	1	3	10	7	17
Over-study,	1	2	3	4	0	10
Business Anxieties,	10	1	11	22	4	26
Nervous Shock,	—	—	—	3	3	6
Epilepsy,	7	6	13	20	14	34
Puerperal,	—	5	5	—	17	17
Apoplexy,	2	1	3	6	1	7
Acute Meningitis,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Old Age,	—	3	3	1	3	4
Unknown or Undetermined,	38	80	118	235	212	447
Not Insane,	3	1	4	7	2	9
Total	91	160	253	484	412	896

TABLE XXXI.

OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FROM THE BEGINNING, IN EACH YEAR.

PATIENTS.	Year ending March 31, 1869	Year ending March 31, 1870	Year ending March 31, 1871	Year ending March 31, 1872	Year ending March 31, 1873	Year ending March 31, 1874	Total
Admitted,—Males,	105	78	49	58	83	93	484
Females,	103	56	26	36	31	169	422
Total,	208	134	75	93	74	253	836
Discharged,—Recovered,—							
Males,	25	27	14	13	8	16	103
Females,	—	16	6	4	3	23	52
Total,	25	43	20	17	11	37	153
Improved,—Males,	11	8	14	7	8	8	57
Females,	—	30	5	4	5	20	44
Total,	11	38	19	11	13	28	101
Stationary,—Males,	1	17	8	14	11	13	63
Females,	—	20	6	10	9	15	50
Total,	1	37	14	24	20	28	113
Died,—Males,	14	18	11	9	12	18	82
Females,	1	1	10	6	9	17	44
Total,	15	25	21	15	21	35	126
Whole number in the year,	208	343	397	329	336	724	
Average number in the year,	85.35	225.27	253.69	162.59	264.53	299.51	
Num. at the end of the year,	209	293	237	202	271	395	

TABLE XXXI.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES—RATIO PER CENT IN EACH YEAR.

PER CENT	Year ending March 31, 1869.	Year ending March 31, 1870.	Year ending March 31, 1871.	Year ending March 31, 1872.	Year ending March 31, 1873.	Year ending March 31, 1874.
Admitted from Causes:						
Ill Health, -	13.43	11.94	14.66	15.23	18.91	6.82
Intemperance,	6.48	9.73	14.66	8.79	14.86	15.43
Masturbation and excessive venery,	4.19	.74	——	3.26	2.71	——
Connected with the Affections,	3.35	1.49	1.33	3.26	5.41	6.80
Connected with Property, -	——	1.49	——	1.08	2.71	——
Connected with Religion, -	5.03	2.23	1.33	1.08	1.35	5.38
Anxiety of Mind and Over study,	2.51	3.73	6.66	2.17	2.71	1.04
Epilepsy,	2.38	3.73	2.66	5.41	2.71	——
Apoplexy, -	.37	.74	——	1.08	——	——
Acute Meningitis,	.37	——	.62	——	——	——
Puerperal, -	1.49	1.49	——	2.17	2.71	5.38
Unknown,	63.95	62.68	53.33	52.95	44.59	22.47
Recovered from all cases admitted under one year,	25.	57.38	66.15	37.50	34.37	34.04
Over year and over,	2.17	8.69	0.55	2.33	——	4.12
Deaths of all under care,	5.59	6.12	6.84	4.36	6.25	6.67
Deaths of average number in Hospital,	15.03	9.32	8.98	6.91	7.30	10.29

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following statement of the fiscal concerns of "The General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut," for the year commencing April 1st, 1873, and ending March 31st, 1874, is respectfully submitted to the Board of Trustees.

Receipts.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, April 1st, 1873,	$1,583 98
Revenue Account from the Hospital,	91,067 20
Total,	$92,651 18

Payments.

Amount of Superintendent's Orders,	$91,151 88
Balance in hands of Treasurer, March 31 1874,	1,499 30
Total,	$92,651 18

All of which is respectfully submitted,

M. B. COPELAND,
Treasurer.

Middletown, Conn., April 1st, 1874.

We hereby certify, that we have examined the vouchers and accounts of the Treasurer, of which the above is an abstract, and find them correct.

H. SIDNEY HAYDEN,
JOSEPH CUMMINGS,
Auditors.

SUPERINTENDENT'S FINANCIAL REPORT.

Debtor.

1873.			
April 1st.	To Cash on hand,	$227.84	
"	To Balance in Bank,	1,583.98	
1874.			
March 31.	To Revenue (for year),	91,067.20	
			$92,879.02

Credit.

April, 1873.	By Vouchers,	$5,998.07	
May, "	" "	5,755.21	
June, "	" "	6,976.77	
July, "	" "	7,240.56	
Aug., "	" "	8,104.47	
Sept., "	" "	8,951.87	
Oct., "	" "	7,838.12	
Nov., "	" "	7,217.23	
Dec., "	" "	6,989.40	
Jan., 1874.	" "	7,451.90	
Feb'y, "	" "	7,523.54	
March "	" "	7,947.05	
			87,984.29
Mar. 31, "	" Cash on hand,		3,395.43
" 31, "	" Balance in Bank,		1,499.30
			$92,879.02

Abstract of Vouchers for the Year ending March 31st, 1874.

Months.	Salaries of Officers and Pay of Employés.	Furniture and Fixtures.	Fuel and Lights.	Dry Goods and Clothing.	Stationery and Postage.	Provisions.	Beds.	Tinware.	Metals.	Groceries.	Farm and Garden.	Contingencies.	Freights.	Drugs.	Electricity.	Miscellaneous.	Burials.	Total.
April, 1873.	$1,737 60	$1,000 56	$12 25	$136 60	$79 30	$402 30	$75 20	$505 75	$250 64	$171 65	$230 40	$253 60	$25 25	$32 60	$72 60	$67 20	$20 00	$5,098 35
May, "	1,623 60	96 41	110 40	344 15	26 70	380 15	334 70	14 00	161 87	800 06	1,207 20	164 15	20 15	10 75	——	310 75	——	5,233 35
June, "	1,541 75	92 60	31 60	205 30	50 50	700 70	110 75	168 15	1,096 50	703 45	736 95	130 60	18 00	21 50	——	126 75	——	5,335 35
July,	1,110 50	102 60	791 60	630 80	141 30	457 30	231 25	200 50	84 75	874 70	296 00	211 75	45 25	15 00	——	60 50	40 00	7,245 80
Aug., "	1,602 50	329 25	2,196 30	161 50	141 30	715 15	541 75	306 00	1,225 40	418 10	237 60	125 75	20 30	60 50	——	60 00	——	8,394 40
Sept., "	1,509 50	100 30	3,109 50	196 10	30 50	503 40	75 50	230 50	1,081 50	3,168 10	630 30	225 60	10 00	155 10	——	126 40	25 00	8,954 40
Oct., "	1,503 50	75 50	2,724 50	500 70	90 80	720 15	230 50	25 25	225 50	845 75	600 50	195 50	145 00	50 75	——	445 75	10 00	7,866 35
Nov., "	1,601 60	105 60	1,105 40	630 75	225 00	505 40	241 50	315 00	884 75	600 50	305 50	195 00	65 75	60 25	——	95 75	25 50	7,337 55
Dec., "	1,605 25	206 60	306 75	220 50	60 00	1,250 60	65 25	——	225 50	525 50	225 60	600 60	30 00	35 75	——	95 50	10 00	5,859 85
Jan., 1874.	1,603 50	225 50	990 50	761 50	105 60	505 40	209 50	87 75	1,610 75	954 50	330 00	165 75	25 60	105 25	——	105 60	25 00	7,412 50
Feb., "	1,206 60	104 50	765 00	450 75	75 00	225 20	90 75	200 00	975 50	500 50	215 00	600 50	75 00	45 00	——	205 75	——	5,923 50
March, "	2,207 60	205 00	2,256 50	375 00	105 50	175 75	225 60	——	1,150 50	250 00	225 50	180 60	20 00	60 50	——	225 50	——	7,467 00
Total.	$20,476 67	4,360 93	16,476 95	4,958 70	1,971 70	6,927 27	3,402 75	2,893 00	12,410 00	9,206 70	5,000 41	3,454 40	600 50	650 75	72 60	1,754 40	200 50	113,366 29

APPENDIX.

Admission of Patients.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of the Probate Court, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which the person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, one woollen coat, one woollen vest, one pair of woollen pantaloons, two pair new socks, one pair new shoes or boots, and one comfortable outside garment.

Each female patient shall, in addition to a quantity of under-clothing, shoes and stockings corresponding to that required for the male patient, have one flannel petticoat, two good dresses, one cloak or other good outside garment. Extra and better apparel is very desirable for Chapel worship and out-of-door's exercise and riding.

4. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, etc., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost, and for which the officers of the Hospital are not responsible.

5. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

6. The price of board, including washing, mending, and attendance, for all who are supported at the public charge, is five dollars per week.

7. Pauper patients, or those supported partly by the towns in which they reside, and partly by the State, are admitted agreeably to Sections Four and Six of Amended Act, 1867, and By-Laws.

8. Indigent persons, or those possessing little property, and partly supported by friends and partly by the State, are admitted under Section Four of Amended Act, 1867, and By-Laws.

9. Private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, are admitted to the Hospital under Section Five of Amendment to Act approved July 23, 1867, and By-Laws.

10. Visitors are admitted to the Institution between the hours of ten, A. M., and twelve, M., and between two and four, P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only; but no visitors shall be admitted to the Wards occupied by patients without express permission from the Superintendent, and especial care is to be taken that no manner of visiting is permitted that might prove injurious to the patients.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Connecticut Hospital for the Insane

State of Connecticut.

1878.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Connecticut Hospital for the Insane

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

WITH

SUPERINTENDENT'S and TREASURER'S REPORTS;

Presented to the General Assembly at its Session in May, 1875.

By Order of the General Assembly.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

J. S. PELTON, STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTER, EAST COURT STREET.

1875.

Officers of the Hospital.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

CHARLES R. INGERSOLL,	NEW HAVEN.
SAMUEL G. WILLARD,	COLCHESTER.
JOSEPH D. BATES,	DANIELSONVILLE.
RICHARD S. FELLOWES,	NEW HAVEN.
HENRY WOODWARD,	MIDDLETOWN.
ROBBINS BATTELL,	NORFOLK.
SAMUEL LYNES, M. D.,	NORWALK.
H. SIDNEY HAYDEN,	WINDSOR.
LUCIUS S. FULLER,	TOLLAND.
BENJAMIN DOUGLAS,	MIDDLETOWN.
JULIUS HOTCHKISS,	MIDDLETOWN.
JOSEPH CUMMINGS,	MIDDLETOWN.

M. B. COPELAND, MIDDLETOWN,	*Treasurer.*
E. C. SEGUIN, M. D., NEW YORK,	*Pathologist.*

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

ABRAM MARVIN SHEW, M. D.,	*Superintendent and Physician.*
WINTHROP B. HALLOCK, M. D.,	*First Assistant Physician.*
CALVIN S. MAY, M. D.,	*Second Assistant Physician.*
FRANK B. WEEKS,	*Clerk.*
CLINTON W. WEATHERBEE,	*Farmer.*
MRS. MARY HALLOCK,	*Matron.*
MRS. MARGARET DUTTON,	*Assistant Matron.*

All communications relative to the admission, etc., of Patients, should be addressed to the Superintendent. Blanks will be furnished on application.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly
of the State of Connecticut:

The Board of Trustees of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, respectfully present this their Ninth Annual Report, for the year ending March 31st, 1875.

The records of the past year show the usefulness of your Institution in its care of 605 patients to the first of April instant. At that date there were 450 insane persons, from all parts of the State, in the Hospital. The tabular statements, in the absence of Dr. Shew, prepared by Dr. Hallock, exhibit the usual details as to patients, the phases of their disease and the success attending the treatment.

During the last Autumn your Superintendent, Doctor Shew, was seized with an illness which threatened to be serious and permanent. Medical advisers and friends concurred with your Trustees that an absolute respite from care for some months was a necessity. His record of faithful devotion to the Hospital, from a period before the foundations of it were laid, was almost a rebuke to us that we had not earlier insisted upon his taking regular annual vacations. This forced one was voted, by a full Board unanimously. From letters received from him we are encouraged to believe that his relief from care will produce a permanent cure, and that in June he will return to his post.

His absence would have been more seriously felt by the Hospital but for the able helpers left in charge,—Dr. Hallock and Dr. May, the Assistant Physicians, also the Matron and the Assistant Matron, who have all faithfully and loyally devoted themselves to carrying on the established system of the

work. The Clerk and the Farmer have been no less faithful in their departments, and have deservedly gained regard and confidence.

We are the more particular to mention the above, as in Dr. Shew's absence all have shown interest in the harmonious working of the Hospital, worthy of praise.

The special duties of Head of the Institution, during the absence of the Superintendent, were devolved, by vote of the Board in December last, on our co-Trustee, the Hon. H. Sidney Hayden, of Hartford County, from whom the Trustees have received the following communication:

"The Commissioners employed in the erection of the new North and South wings, reported to the General Assembly of 1874, that after the completion of their work, there remained in hand four thousand, five hundred dollars. With this money they proposed to erect a suitable Mortuary Building, to form a Lodge and Gateway at the North entrance to the Hospital grounds on Silver Street. This work has now been completed."

Annexed is presented the certificate of E. W. Moore, that vouchers for the full amount of the appropriation, namely, for one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, have been presented and found correct.

"The Commissioners having completed the Lodge and Gateway, advantage was taken of the delightful Fall months of October and November to commence the first systematic effort to grade the grounds of the Hospital. The plans for grading have been furnished and the work will be carried on this year."

It has been very gratifying to those to whom you have intrusted this Benevolent Institution, to observe the lively regard which it receives from the officers of the towns, who have the duty of sending patients to it, and of punctually paying the charges for their maintenance. The good which the Institution has done and is doing, and the evils which it has averted, seem to have made a favorable impression, of which we speak with high satisfaction.

His Excellency, the Governor, has placed in his message a number of significant statements as to the increase of insanity

generally in the world, and especially in this State. These statements will rightly impress you more than any we can make, that increased accommodations are already needed is only too painfully clear.

The responsibility for such increase is left to the wisdom of your Honorable Body.

In conclusion, the Trustees gratefully acknowledge the manifest Divine favor, which has another year crowned with blessing the labors for those bereft of their reason.

The official term of the members of this Board from New Haven and Middlesex Counties expires in 1875.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Charles R. Ingersoll,	New Haven.
Richard S. Fellowes,	New Haven.
Henry Woodward,	Middletown.
Robbins Battell,	Norfolk.
Samuel Lynes, M. D.,	Norwalk.
H. Sidney Hayden,	Windsor.
Lucius S. Fuller,	Tolland.
Samuel G. Willard,	Colchester.
Joseph D. Bates,	Danielsonville.
Benjamin Douglas,	Middletown.
Julius Hotchkiss,	Middletown.
Joseph Cummings,	Middletown.

Comptroller's Office, State of Connecticut.
Hartford, May 6th, 1875.

I hereby certify, that I have examined the bills and vouchers presented by the Commissioners, for the erection of the new North and South wings of the "Connecticut Hospital for the Insane," at Middletown, and find the same amount to the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, ($180,000), to be correct.

E. W. Moore.

Acting Superintendent's Report

TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

I have the honor to lay before you the following report, exhibiting the operations of the Hospital for the year ending March 31, 1875, together with the usual statistical tables after the forms adopted by the Association of Medical Superintendents.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients at the beginning of the year.	175	230	405
Admitted in the year.	122	88	210
Whole number treated.	297	318	615
Discharged.	78	77	155
Remaining.	219	231	450
Average present during the year.	198.53	227.17	425.80

During the year forty-one patients were discharged recovered, forty-four improved, thirty-four stationary, and thirty-six died.

The following table shows the admissions and discharges from the beginning of the Hospital:

Total number of patients admitted,		1,105
Total number discharged,—recovered,	194	
Total number discharged,—improved,	145	
Total number discharged,—stationary,	153	
Total number patients died,	164	
		656
Number remaining, - - - - - -		450

Summary of Facts and General Observations.

Of the 1,106 patients admitted since the opening of the Hospital, 124 have been private or paying; 336 indigent or partly self-supporting; and 646 have been of the pauper class.

The ratio of recoveries and deaths is about the same as last year.

The proportion recovered of all under treatment was something over six per cent; last year it was seven per cent.

The proportion of deaths of all under care was a little less than six per cent.; last year it was a trifle over six per cent.

The ratio of deaths of the average number present was eight and a half per cent.; last year it was a little over ten per cent.

During the past year, especially the last quarter, the amount of sickness has been greater than previously; yet notwithstanding this fact the death rate is less this year than last by nearly two per cent. Among the employes there has also been considerable sickness, necessitating the employment of more than the usual amount of help.

The internal affairs of the Institution have gone on throughout the year uninterrupted by any accident, or other event worthy of special mention.

The cottages continue to be occupied and serve a useful purpose. These buildings, owing to age and original frailty, require considerable yearly outlays to keep them in repair and in a good sanitary condition.

The new South (male) wing, which was opened in January, 1874, became filled with its complement of patients in February last, thirteen months from the date of opening. It will be remembered that the new North (female) wing was wholly occupied in just one year from the time it was opened, and that soon after, female applicants had to go upon a waiting period or were referred to other hospitals. A like condition of things will soon be experienced on the male side of the house. So far, however, since that wing became full, vacancies have occurred as fast as new patients have arrived.

During the year there were transferred to the Hospital from the prison at Wethersfield, three "insane" convicts;—

after an extended observation, however, two of them were found to be malingerers, and their cases were accordingly reported upon to the Governor, who remanded them back to prison. The number of insane convicts now in Hospital is eight.

Weekly amusements and entertainments have taken place as usual. In addition to the stereopticon exhibitions and dances, we have had under the management of Dr. May and Mrs. Dutton, several readings, concerts, theatricals, etc., taken part in by our own employes. These have been very successful and much enjoyed by the patients.

We are under obligations to Miss Chapman of Middletown, for an evening entertainment of select readings; to Messrs. Coleman, Arnold, Van Buren, and Craik of the Berkeley Divinity School, for a vocal concert; to Dr. C. L. Leonis of Middletown, for two interesting lectures (illustrated), entitled "The Wings of Thought;" to the Rev. Mr. Greeley of New Hampshire, for two lectures on scenes and events connected with our late civil war.

The publishers of the following named newspapers have continued to furnish copies regularly and gratuitously:

Hartford Daily Courant,	Hartford, Conn.
do. Evening Post,	do. do.
do. Weekly Times,	do. do.
Religious Herald,	do. do.
Connecticut General Advertiser,	do. do.
New Haven Evening Register,	New Haven, do.
do. Morning Journal and Courier,	do. do.
do. Weekly Palladium,	do. do.
Connecticut Herald and Weekly Journal,	do. do.
do. Weekly Journal,	do. do.
Weekly State Journal,	do. do.
The Constitution, -	Middletown, do.
The Sentinel and Witness,	do. do.
The Republican and Standard,	Bridgeport, do.
Connecticut Western News, (most of the year,)	Salisbury, do.
The Sheltering Arms, - - - - -	New York City.
Watson's Art Journal, - -	do. do.

The following contributions have been received:

From Rev. B. T. Thews, Middletown, Conn., several copies weekly, of the Parish Visitor, Mrs. E. B. Monroe, Southport, Conn., pamphlets and books;

Mrs. H. S. Hayden, Windsor, 14 bound volumes Harper's Magazine; J. W. Bradley, Philadelphia, books and engravings to the value of one hundred dollars; Mrs. Perry, Southport, Ct., papers and magazines; Rev. Mr. Gruebar, Meriden, Conn., German bibles and books; Chas. H. Kent, Kansas City, Mo., illustrated papers; Mrs. Goodsell, Wilton, Conn., four dollars cash for library of 7th Hall, South; George H. Hulbert, Esq., Middletown, Conn., the Independent and the Advance; Mrs. Benj. Douglas, Middletown, Conn., Fashion Magazines; Col. Benj. S. Parkis, New Haven, Conn., several pots of choice plants; A. Van Name, Librarian of Yale College, a large number of London Illustrated papers; Miss Stowe, New Haven, Conn., decorations for ward parlor; Miss Green, Mass., flower vases for ward parlor; A. B. Gillette, Hartford, Conn., three valuable fowls; Hon. T. S. Gold, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, several volumes of Agricultural Reports from other States.

We are under special obligation to the South Congregational Sabbath School "Flower-Mission" for their very valuable weekly gift of flowers to the Hospital during the past summer.

Religious services have been held on every Sabbath, conducted by clergymen of Middletown and students of the Berkeley Divinity School; also occasionally, by students of Wesleyan University. To these gentlemen we would express our sincere thanks.

Rev. Father O'Brien of Middletown, has on several occasions held services on week days.

During a part of the winter, Dr. Charles H. Langdon was engaged as one of the assistant physicians. He left on the first of March to assume a permanent situation at another institution. Since that date the medical service has been performed by the two medical officers present.

A report of the Steward's department will be given in detail by the clerk.

The farm under the management of Mr. Weatherbee has been highly productive. For details you are referred to the farmer's report herewith presented.

The various outside matters, improvements begun, completed, and in contemplation, I leave to be presented by Mr. Hayden, who is thoroughly conversant with them.

If not out of place, I would mention with praise the treatment and management of the male patients by Dr. May. I can speak in the highest terms of his skill, tact and judgment.

He has also rendered valuable professional assistance on the female side of the house.

In closing this imperfect report, it remains to say that to Mr. Hayden are due from us, one and all, many thanks for his wise counsel and aid in our work, and I may say it is owing to his good judgment and watchful care over the Institution that it has prospered as it has, during the absence of the Superintendent.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. HALLOCK,

Middletown, Conn., March 31st, 1875.

FARMER'S REPORT

TO THE

SUPERINTENDENT.

SIR:

I have the honor to present the following Report of the Farming operations for the year ending March 31st, 1875.

Quantity and Value of Products.

Hay,	104	tons,	$1,872 00
Straw,	23	do.	345 00
Oats,	298	bushels,	193 70
Rye,	155	do.	155 00
Broom Seed,	40	do.	12 00
Potatoes,	2,143	do.	1,607 25
Carrots,	250	do.	125 00
Beets,	180	do.	90 00
Onions,	282	do.	282 00
Turnips,	290	do.	116 00
Beans, (string.)	34½	do.	51 75
Beans, (pole.)	104	do.	208 00
Peas, (in shell.)	72	do.	113 50
Parsnips,	15	do.	7 50
Sweet Corn,	178	do.	178 00
Cucumbers,	149	do.	186 25
Tomatoes,	217	do.	162 75
Summer Squash,	124	do.	124 00
Winter Squash,	1	ton,	40 00
Lettuce,	48	bushels,	48 00
Beet Greens,	24	do.	24 00
Pie Plant,	680	pounds,	17 00

Melons,	2,252 pounds,	45 04
Cabbages,	7,500 heads,	450 00
Celery,	1,300 do.	78 00
Asparagus,	2½ bushels,	10 00
Strawberries,	930 quarts,	172 43
Raspberries,	140 do.	25 20
Currants,	142 do.	21 30
Pears,	12 bushels,	15 00
Apples,	70 barrels,	105 00
Cider,	46 do.	115 00
Milk, (grass fed,)	20,600 quarts,	1,030 00
Beef,	1,185 pounds,	106 65
Veal,	1,004 do.	208 52
Pork,	10,105 do.	1,010 50
Pigs, (sold,)		84 00
Turkeys,	77 pounds,	19 25
Chickens,	377 do.	67 86
Pigeons,	8 dozen,	12 00
Eggs,	294½ do.	88 35
Broom Brush,	600 pounds,	42 00
	Total value,	$9,664 80

Weight of each Hog,—380, 480, 376, 445, 547, 487, 509, 511, 431, 443, 481, 535, 498, 439, 415, 509, 568, 415, 395, 516, 315, 410. Total—10,105 pounds. Average,—459$\frac{5}{20}$.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. WEATHERBEE,

Farmer.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year,	175	220	395
Admitted in the year, - -	122	88	210
Total present in the year, - -	297	308	605
Discharged,—Recovered,	24	17	41
Improved, -	19	25	44
Stationary,	14	20	34
Died, - -	21	15	36
Remaining at the end of the year,	219	231	450
Average present during the year,	198.63	227.17	425.80

TABLE II.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted, -	606	500	1106
Discharged,—Recovered, -	125	69	194
Improved,	76	69	145
Stationary,	83	70	153
Died,	103	61	164

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

AGE.	When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15.	—	—	—	3	—	3
15 to 20.	5	3	19	7	9	16
20 to 25.	17	11	28	16	10	26
25 to 30.	16	9	25	15	14	29
30 to 35.	15	10	25	20	8	28
35 to 40.	16	12	28	11	12	23
40 to 45.	15	15	30	15	11	26
45 to 50.	15	7	22	9	10	19
50 to 60.	8	13	21	7	10	17
60 to 70.	10	4	14	11	2	13
70 to 80.	2	—	2	—	—	—
80 and over.	1	2	3	1	1	2
Unknown.	—	—	—	5	1	6
Not Insane.	2	—	2	0	—	1
Total.	131	88	219	122	88	210

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE FROM BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

AGE.	When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15.	4	2	6	12	5	17
15 to 20.	35	18	43	48	35	84
20 to 25.	68	54	119	88	69	157
25 to 30.	80	47	127	79	61	140
30 to 35.	73	20	103	79	67	146
35 to 40.	83	60	143	70	73	143
40 to 45.	64	67	131	51	46	97
45 to 50.	66	55	121	52	45	97
50 to 60.	62	69	127	65	42	107
60 to 70.	54	49	103	44	17	61
70 to 80.	16	10	26	7	7	14
80 and over.	4	6	10	3	2	5
Unknown.	1	1	2	9	3	12
Not Insane.	6	1	7	9	2	11
Total.	695	553	1,248	646	502	1,148

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Connecticut,	72	41	113	332	262	594
New York,	6	6	12	31	31	62
Massachusetts,	1	2	3	11	10	21
Maine,	1	1	2	1	1	2
Rhode Island,	3	1	4	9	8	17
Pennsylvania,	1	—	1	3	—	3
Virginia,	2	—	2	3	2	5
North Carolina,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Vermont,	—	1	1	1	3	4
New Jersey,	1	—	1	4	2	6
Florida,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Louisiana,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Maryland,	—	—	—	1	1	2
Georgia,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Canada,	1	—	1	5	—	5
France,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Germany,	4	7	11	20	22	42
England,	6	3	9	21	12	33
Ireland,	18	26	44	123	157	280
Scotland,	—	—	—	4	4	8
Italy,	—	—	—	2	2	4
Cuba,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Switzerland,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sweden,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Bermuda,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unknown,	4	—	4	8	—	8
Total,	122	88	210	606	560	1,166

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

RESIDENCE.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State at Large,	15	4	19	35	11	46
Hartford County,	93	17	40	143	98	241
New Haven "	31	20	51	139	143	282
New London, "	13	9	22	63	59	122
Windham, "	3	6	9	22	22	34
Litchfield "	5	10	15	14	47	61
Middlesex, "	10	5	15	50	62	112
Tolland "	3	2	5	15	16	31
Fairfield, "	18	8	26	85	60	144
Otherwise, "	1	—	1	9	2	11
Total,	122	88	210	606	560	1,166

TABLE VII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accountants,	1	—	1	6	—	6
Agents,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Artists,	—	—	—	1	1	2
Barbers,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Blacksmiths,	4	—	4	8	—	8
Boiler Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Book Binders,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Brewers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bricklayers,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Brokers,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Brush Makers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Barnishers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Butchers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cabinet Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Canvas,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Carpenters,	5	—	5	19	—	19
Carriage Makers,	2	—	2	6	—	6
Chemists,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cigar Makers,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Clerks,	3	—	3	17	—	17
Clergymen,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Clock Makers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Coachmen,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Commercial Travelers,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Conductors,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Curriers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Cutlers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Domestics,	—	16	16	—	100	100
Draw Tenders,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Druggists,	—	—	—	4	—	4
Electro Platers,	1	—	1	3	—	3
Engineers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Factory Employes,	3	3	6	19	29	48
Farmers,	22	—	22	143	—	143
Fish Hook Makers,	2	—	2	2	—	2
Gardeners,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Glass Cutters,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Grocers,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Gun Smiths,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Harness Makers,	1	—	1	6	—	6
Hatters,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Hostlers,	—	—	—	6	—	6
Housekeepers,	—	8	8	—	32	32
Housewives,	—	37	37	—	192	192
Laborers,	21	—	21	97	—	97
Landlords,	—	—	—	1	—	1

TABLE VII. — (Continued.)

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Lawyers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lumbermen,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Machinists,	6	—	6	26	—	26
Manufacturers,	2	—	2	5	—	5
Mariners,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Mattress Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mechanics,	5	—	5	34	—	34
Merchants,	3	—	3	8	—	8
Millers,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Moulders,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Newsboys,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Night Watchmen,	—	—	—	1	—	1
No Employment,	8	12	20	39	75	114
Painters,	2	—	2	5	—	5
Paper Makers,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Peddlers,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Physicians,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Pilots,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Powder Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Printers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Pump Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Quarrymen,	—	—	—	11	—	11
Rubber Workers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sailors,	2	—	2	10	—	10
Sail Makers,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Saloon Keepers,	2	—	2	2	—	2
Seamstresses,	—	5	5	—	21	21
Shipping Merchants,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Shoe Makers,	2	—	2	3	—	3
Silver Plate Manufacturers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Stone Masons,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Students,	—	—	—	2	5	7
Superintendents of Factories,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Tailors,	1	—	1	5	—	5
Tailoresses,	—	—	—	—	4	4
Teachers,	2	6	8	5	18	23
Telegraph Operators,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Tinsmiths,	1	—	1	4	—	4
Truss Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unknown,	2	—	2	10	22	32
Waiters,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Weavers,	2	1	3	2	1	3
Wire Weavers,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Total,	122	88	210	606	590	1,196

TABLE VIII.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year			From the Beginning		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single,	66	38	14	297	207	504
Married,	54	39	93	251	201	452
Widowed,	8	11	19	38	71	109
Unknown,	4	—	4	20	21	41
Total,	122	88	210	606	500	1,106

TABLE IX.

HOW COMMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Friends, -	17	11	28	71	52	123
Probate Judges,	87	70	157	478	434	912
Judges of the Superior Court,	6	—	6	18	5	23
Governor's Order, -	6	1	7	22	4	26
Justice or Police Court,	6	5	11	17	7	24
Total,	122	88	210	606	500	1,106

TABLE X.

HOW SUPPORTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Self or Friends (paying),	16	11	27	73	51	124
By State and Friends (indigent,	34	36	70	158	178	336
By State and Town (town poor)	57	37	94	332	260	592
By State alone,	15	4	19	43	11	54
Total,	122	88	210	606	500	1,106

TABLE XI.

FORM OF DISEASE IN THOSE ADMITTED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute,	53	41	93	177	123	300
do. Chronic,	37	24	61	198	299	497
do. Epileptic,	2	—	2	27	14	41
do. Puerperal,	—	1	1	—	9	9
do. Suicidal,	—	—	—	3	5	8
do. Homicidal,	—	—	—	4	2	6
do. Recurrent, -	1	2	3	4	9	13
Delirium, Simple,	—	—	—	10	—	10
Monomania,	—	—	—	15	4	19
Melancholia, Acute,	10	8	18	34	44	78
do. Chronic,	8	8	12	22	27	49
do. Attonita,	—	—	—	2	2	4
General Paresis,	2	—	2	10	—	10
Melancholia, (Imbecilis),	7	—	7	30	1	31
Dementia, Acute,	1	1	2	8	2	10
do. Chronic,	1	2	3	21	25	46
do. Senile,	—	1	1	12	3	15
Imbecility,	2	1	3	20	3	23
Not Insane,	2	—	2	9	2	11
Total,	122	88	210	609	569	1,186

TABLE XII.

COMPLICATIONS (OF NERVOUS SYSTEM) IN THOSE ADMITTED.

COMPLICATIONS.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aphasia, -	1	—	1	3	—	3
Apoplectic,	—	—	—	4	—	4
Chorea,	1	—	1	5	0	5
Epileptic,	—	—	—	25	14	39
Hemiplegia,	—	—	—	3	1	4
Hemiplegy,	12	17	29	99	104	203
Paraplegia,	1	—	1	2	2	4
Paralysis Agitans, -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pseudo-hypertrophic - Paralysis,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Prog. Muscular Atrophy,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Without Complications,	107	71	178	467	374	841
Total,	122	88	210	609	569	1,186

TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First,	77	57	134	380	326	706
Second,	17	15	32	86	76	162
Third,	3	6	9	23	32	55
Fourth,	2	3	5	12	10	22
Fifth,	—	1	1	4	4	8
Sixth,	—	2	2	3	3	6
Seventh,	1	—	1	2	2	4
Eighth,	—	1	1	—	1	1
Several,	3	—	3	29	14	43
Unknown,	17	3	20	58	30	88
Not Insane,	2	—	2	9	2	11
Total,	122	88	210	606	500	1,106

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month,	23	18	41	83	55	138
1 to 3 months,	20	13	33	112	55	167
3 to 6 do.	15	11	26	51	31	82
6 to 9 do.	4	7	11	35	36	71
9 to 12 do.	8	3	11	28	23	51
12 to 18 do.	3	5	8	29	37	66
18 to 24 do.	3	1	4	25	20	45
2 to 3 years.	10	8	18	50	48	98
3 to 5 do.	16	9	25	51	52	103
5 to 10 do.	9	3	12	43	41	84
10 to 15 do.	1	3	4	26	21	47
15 to 20 do.	1	5	6	10	22	32
20 to 25 do.	1	1	2	8	7	15
25 to 30 do.	1	—	1	3	3	6
30 and over,	—	—	—	2	14	16
Unknown,	7	1	8	35	69	104
Not Insane,	2	—	2	9	11	20
Total,	122	88	210	606	500	1,106

TABLE XV.

RECOVERED OF THOSE ATTACKED AT THE SEVERAL AGES FROM THE BEGINNING.

AGE.	Number Recovered.			Per cent Recovered of those Attacked at each Age.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 15.	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20,	8	6	14	16.66	16.66	16.66
20 to 25,	20	13	33	22.72	18.84	21.08
25 to 30,	18	11	29	22.78	13.58	18.12
30 to 35,	17	9	26	21.52	13.43	17.80
35 to 40,	18	10	28	25.71	13.70	19.58
40 to 45,	13	9	22	25.49	19.56	22.68
45 to 50,	13	6	19	25.00	13.33	19.58
50 to 60,	11	4	15	20.00	8.33	14.78
60 to 70,	7	1	8	15.90	05.88	13.11
70 to 80,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Recovered.	125	69	194			

TABLE XVI.

RECOVERED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF DISEASE, BEFORE TREATMENT, FROM THE BEGINNING.

AGE.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent Recovered.		
	Males.	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 month,	50	26	76	60.24	47.27	55.07
1 to 3 months.	45	20	65	40.17	36.33	32.93
3 to 6 do.	11	5	16	21.57	16.13	19.51
6 to 9 do.	7	5	12	20.	13.88	16.90
9 to 12 do.	5	4	9	17.85	17.39	17.64
12 to 18 do.	4	4	8	13.79	10.81	12.12
18 to 24 do.	1	1	2	4.	5.	4.44
2 to 3 years.	1	2	3	2.	4.16	3.06
3 to 5 do.	1	2	3	2.	3.84	2.91
5 to 10 do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 10 do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Recovered.	125	69	194			

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	Number Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.	33	9	42
1 to 2 months.	31	10	41
2 to 3 do.	24	14	38
3 to 6 do.	15	19	34
6 to 9 do.	11	5	16
9 to 12 do.	6	2	8
12 to 18 do.	4	7	11
18 to 24 do.	—	1	1
2 to 3 years.	—	2	2
3 to 5 do.	1	—	1
Over 5 do.	—	—	—
Total.	125	69	194
Average duration of all.	4 months.	5¼ months.	4¾ months.

TABLE XVIII.

WHOLE DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	Number Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.	29	8	37
1 to 2 months.	37	14	51
2 to 3 do.	11	6	17
3 to 6 do.	16	11	27
6 to 9 do.	11	12	23
9 to 12 do.	7	3	10
12 to 18 do.	5	8	13
18 to 24 do.	4	3	7
2 to 3 years.	2	3	5
3 to 5 do.	3	3	6
Over 5 do.	—	—	—
Total.	125	69	194
Average duration of all.	6.08 mos.	7.85 mos.	7.26 mos.

TABLE XIX.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DISEASE.	Number Recovered.			Per cent Recovered of each form admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute,	79	42	121	44.14	30.92	38.70
do. Chronic,	3	7	10	1.52	3.16	2.45
do. Epileptic,	1	—	1	3.70	—	2.44
do. Puerperal,	—	4	4	—	44.44	44.44
do. Recurrent,	1	5	6	25.	33.33	30.97
do. Senile,	—	2	2	—	40.	25.
Delirium, Simple,	10		10	100.		100.
Monomania,	4	1	5	26.66	35.	28.71
Methomania, (Inebriate.)	14	1	15	46.66	100.	48.6
Melancholia, Acute,	13	8	21	38.23	18.18	30.92
do. Chronic,	—	1	1	—	3.70	2.04
Total,	125	69	194			

TABLE XX.

CAUSE (EXCITING) OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

CAUSES.	Number Recovered.			Per cent Recovered of each class admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety of Mind, Business and otherwise,	11	3	14	32.35	30.	31.81
Connected with the Affections,	6	3	9	42.8	11.11	41.30
Connected with Fluctuations of Fortune,	2	—	2	33.33	—	16.66
Connected with Religion,	7	1	8	58.30	12.5	40.
Epilepsy,	1		1	3.70	—	2.43
Excesses Venery,	2	—	2	100.	—	100.
Ill Health,	15	27	42	34.85	13.34	28.50
Intemperance,	95	4	60	56.79	66.66	57.47
Masturbation,	2	—	2	5.88	—	5.25
Nervous Shock,	—	2	2	—	66.66	28.57
Over-study,	—	1	1	—	25.	16.66
Puerperal,	—	5	5	—	26.32	26.32
Tobacco,	2	—	2	33.33	—	16.66
Unknown,	31	22	53	31.95	8.83	9.56
Total,	125	69	194			

TABLE XXI.

NATIVITY OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

COUNTRY.	Number Recovered.			Per cent Recovered of each class admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States, white,	87	48	135	20.91	15.89	18.72
United States, colored,	2	1	3	12.50	20.	14.28
Canada,	2	—	2	40.	——	40.
England,	8	—	8	38.09	——	34.34
Ireland,	18	18	36	14.63	11.46	12.85
Germany,	6	1	7	30.	4.54	10.60
Italy,	1	1	2	50.	50.	50.
Sweden,	1	—	1	100.	——	100.
Total Recovered,	125	69	194			

TABLE XXII.

AGES AT DEATH.

AGE.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15,	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20,	—	1	1	2	1	3
20 to 25,	—	2	2	5	4	9
25 to 30,	—	4	4	7	8	15
30 to 35,	—	—	—	3	1	4
35 to 40,	3	—	3	16	7	23
40 to 45,	4	2	6	11	7	18
45 to 50,	4	1	5	12	7	19
50 to 60,	3	2	5	10	8	18
60 to 70,	4	3	7	15	13	28
70 to 80,	2	—	2	12	5	17
80 to 90,	1	—	1	3	2	5
Over 90,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total,	21	15	36	103	61	164

TABLE XXIII.

DEATH AND THE CAUSES.

CAUSES.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apoplexy,	5	1	6	8	1	9
Acute Desquamative Nephritis,	—	1	1	—	1	1
Bright's Disease,	1	1	2	1	1	2
Cancer of Breast,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cancer of Stomach,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Carbuncle, Exhaustion from,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cirrhosis,	1	—	1	1	1	2
Congestion of Lungs,	—	—	—	1	1	2
Diarrhœa,	1	—	1	3	2	5
Drowning while Swimming,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dysentery,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Epilepsy,	2	—	2	4	4	8
Erysipelas,	2	—	2	2	—	2
Gangrene of Lung,	—	—	—	—	1	1
General Paresis,	—	—	—	5	—	5
General Dropsy,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Inanition,	—	—	—	4	4	8
Leucocythæmia,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mania, Acute, Exhaust'n from,	—	1	1	17	7	24
Mania, Chronic, &c. &c.	3	2	5	12	6	18
Melancholia, Exhaust'n from,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Meningitis,	—	1	1	—	1	1
Phthisis,	3	2	5	10	8	18
Pleurisy,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Pneumonia,	—	1	1	7	4	11
Pyæmia,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Senile Decay,	—	1	1	11	6	17
Shock from Injuries,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Strangulation by Food,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Strangulation by Suicide,	—	—	—	1	3	4
Suffocat'n during Epileptic fit,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Typho Mania,	—	2	2	—	2	2
Undetermined,	—	2	2	6	4	10
Violence,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total,	21	15	36	103	61	164

TABLE XXIV.

RATIO OF DEATHS FROM THE BEGINNING.

PER CENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Of all Admitted,	17.	12.29	14.89
Of average number in Hospital,	10.76	6.62	8.84

TABLE XXV.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED FROM BEGINNING.

DURATION.	From Admission into the Hospital.			From the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month,	18	13	31	3	6	9
1 to 2 months,	8	2	10	7	3	10
2 to 3 do.	13	1	14	7	1	8
3 to 6 do.	12	8	20	7	2	9
6 to 9 do.	13	4	17	8	3	11
9 to 12 do.	10	3	13	3	4	7
12 to 18 do.	9	9	18	10	2	12
18 to 24 do.	2	1	3	9	2	11
2 to 3 years,	8	7	15	9	2	11
3 to 5 do.	7	12	19	13	12	25
5 to 10 do.	3	1	4	9	7	16
10 to 15 do.	—	—	—	9	4	13
15 to 20 do.	—	—	—	4	5	9
20 to 25 do.	—	—	—	3	1	4
25 to 30 do.	—	—	—	1	1	2
30 to 40 do.	—	—	—	3	3	6
40 to 50 do.	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unknown.	—	—	—	—	1	1
Average of all.	months. 13	months. 26.77	months. 14.03	years. 9.42	years. 6.62	years. 8.04

TABLE XXVI.

REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

AGE.	Males	Females.	Total.
Under 15,	—	—	—
15 to 20,	6	7	13
20 to 25,	16	9	25
25 to 30,	21	16	37
30 to 35,	25	16	41
35 to 40,	40	34	74
40 to 45,	31	23	55
45 to 50,	24	37	61
50 to 60,	35	34	69
60 to 70,	21	18	39
70 to 80,	2	6	8
80 to 90,	1	5	6
Over 90.	—	—	—
Total,	319	231	490

TABLE XXVII.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.—DURATION OF THE DISEASE.

DURATION.	Since Admission.			Since the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month,	2	4	6	—	1	1
1 to 2 months,	13	5	18	1	—	1
2 to 3 do.	10	8	18	2	5	7
3 to 6 do.	15	8	23	11	5	16
6 to 12 do.	23	21	44	6	6	12
9 to 12 do.	17	16	33	10	9	19
12 to 18 do.	28	18	46	17	10	27
18 to 24 do.	8	46	54	11	13	24
2 to 3 years,	13	11	24	20	23	43
3 to 5 do.	30	27	57	42	35	77
5 to 10 do.	59	67	126	44	52	96
10 to 15 do.	1	—	1	27	31	58
15 to 20 do.	—	—	—	20	18	38
20 to 25 do.	—	—	—	10	11	21
25 to 30 do.	—	—	—	6	2	8
30 to 40 do.	—	—	—	2	7	9
Over 40 do.	—	—	—	—	3	3
Total,	219	231	450	219	231	450

TABLE XXVIII.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.—PROSPECT.

PROSPECT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curable,	22	14	36
Incurable,	197	217	414
Total,	219	231	450

TABLE XXIX.

ADMISSIONS FROM CAUSES.

CAUSES.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety of Mind, Bus. and otherwise,	12	6	18	34	10	44
Apoplexy, - - -	2	—	2	8	1	9
Connected with the Affections,	8	4	12	14	27	41
Epilepsy, - -	2	—	2	27	14	41
Excessive Venery,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Fluctuations of Fortune,	2	1	3	6	5	11
Ill Health,	14	30	44	89	138	227
Intemperance,	19	1	20	81	6	87
Masturbation, -	3	1	11	29	3	32
Meningitis, Acute,	—	1	1	—	2	2
Nervous Shock,	1	—	1	4	3	7
Not Insane,	2	—	2	9	2	11
Old Age,	—	2	2	1	5	6
Over-study,	—	0	2	4	8	12
Puerperal,	—	2	2	—	19	19
Religion,	2	1	3	12	8	20
Tobacco, - - -	—	—	—	3	—	3
Unknown or Undetermined,	49	37	86	283	249	532
Total,	122	88	210	603	500	1,106

TABLE XXX.

OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FROM THE BEGINNING, IN EACH YEAR.

PATIENTS.	Year ending March 31, 1869.	Year ending March 31, 1870.	Year ending March 31, 1871.	Year ending March 31, 1872.	Year ending March 31, 1873.	Year ending March 31, 1874.	Year ending March 31, 1875.	Total.
Admitted,—Males,	165	78	49	56	43	93	222	606
Females,	103	56	26	36	31	103	89	500
Total,	268	134	75	92	74	253	210	1,106
Discharged—Recov'd,								
Males,	25	27	14	11	9	16	24	125
Females,	—	16	6	6	3	21	17	69
Total,	25	43	20	17	11	37	41	194
Improved,—Males,	11	8	16	7	8	9	19	76
Females,	—	10	5	4	5	20	25	69
Total,	11	18	19	11	13	29	44	145
Stationary,—Males,	6	17	8	14	11	13	14	83
Females,	—	10	6	10	9	15	20	70
Total,	6	27	14	24	20	28	34	153
Died,—Males,	14	18	11	9	12	18	21	103
Females,	1	3	10	6	9	17	15	61
Total,	15	21	21	15	21	35	36	164
Whole No. in the year,	268	363	307	329	330	524	665	
Av. No. in the year,	95.15	235.27	255.03	242.50	304.53	339.51	425.80	
No. at the end of year,	269	232	237	262	271	396	456	

TABLE XXXI.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES—RATIO PER CENT.

	Within the Year.	From the Beginning.
Admissions from Causes:		
Anxiety of Mind and Overstudy, -	9.52	4.88
Apoplexy, - -	.95	.98
Connected with the Affections,	5.71	3.77
Connected with loss of Property,	1.71	.89
Connected with Religion,	1.71	1.80
Epilepsy,	.95	3.59
Ill Health,	21.42	20.61
Intemperance,	9.52	7.86
Masturbation,	4.76	2.89
Meningitis, Acute, -	.47	.61
Puerperal,	.95	1.71
Unknown,	40.95	48.19
Recovered of all cases admitted,		
Under one year,	28.8	34.97
One year and over,	6.09	3.98
Deaths of all under care, - -	5.95	14.92
Deaths of average number in Hospital,	8.45	8.81

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following statement of the fiscal concerns of "The Connecticut Hospital for the Insane," for the year commencing April 1st, 1874, and ending March 31st, 1875, is respectfully submitted to the Board of Trustees.

Receipts.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, April 1st, 1874,	$1,499 30
Revenue Account from the Hospital,	119,584 00
	$121,083 30

Payments.

Amount of Superintendent's Orders,	$116,674 85
Balance in hands of Treasurer, March 31, 1875,	4,408 45
	$121,083 30

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. E. COPELAND,
Treasurer.

Middletown, Conn., April 3d, 1875.

We hereby certify that we have examined the vouchers and accounts of the Treasurer, of which the above is an abstract, and find them correct.

H. SIDNEY HAYDEN,
JOSEPH CUMMINGS,
Auditors.

SUPERINTENDENT'S FINANCIAL REPORT.

Debtor.

1874.			
April 1st.	To Cash on hand,	$3,385.43	
"	To Balance in Bank,	1,499.30	
1875.			
March 31.	To Revenue (for year),	118,584.00	
			$123,478.73

Credit.

April, 1874.	By Vouchers,	$9,330.05	
May, "	" "	10,829.45	
June, "	" "	9,159.82	
July, "	" "	12,506.62	
Aug., "	" "	8,004.64	
Sept., "	" "	8,825.52	
Oct., "	" "	12,320.64	
Nov., "	" "	10,389.28	
Dec., "	" "	6,869.46	
Jan., 1875.	" "	13,171.10	
Feb'y, "	" "	8,040.38	
March, "	" "	9,213.37	
			118,633.33
Mar. 31, "	" Cash on hand,		436.95
" 31, "	" Balance in Bank,		1,408.45
			$123,478.73

Abstract of Vouchers for the Year ending March 31st, 1875.

Months.	Salaries of Officers and Pay of Employés.	Furniture and Fixtures.	Fuel and Lights.	Jury Goods and Clothing.	Stationery and Printing.	Provisions.	Pork.	Flour.	Meat.	Groceries.	Farm and Garden.	Construction.	Freights.	Drugs.	Dental.	Insurance.	Refunds Account.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1874. April.	$3,204.46	$454.69	$2,063.33	$185.90	$136.91	1,308.37	$113.21	$850.00	$468.51	$1,203.35	$750.61	$363.23	$20.07	$21.97	30.00	——	$162.20	$61.00	$9,329.08
May.	3,073.75	162.04	3,368.15	330.05	85.39	73.45	134.39	——	1,477.42	396.94	975.15	45.56	25.00	13.75	——	——	43.77	34.80	10,225.61
June.	3,489.80	83.73	1,668.64	142.65	51.61	257.20	397.26	977.47	2.60	464.83	112.39	1,809.51	7.50	——	——	——	397.23	64.85	9,353.62
July.	2,753.25	958.55	2,706.97	990.99	161.91	1,255.15	73.61	——	898.44	1,447.89	829.54	640.90	28.45	947.25	——	——	14.75	83.45	12,696.92
Aug.	3,183.49	301.65	——	305.70	81.85	425.09	232.85	89.00	1,136.51	2,324.85	503.04	898.50	5.00	190.00	——	——	30.75	236.80	8,304.44
Sept.	2,899.80	209.75	225.85	160.45	54.85	1,345.09	305.55	749.60	509.62	653.21	612.11	637.31	433.25	345.25	25.00	——	95.95	87.65	9,863.92
Oct.	3,099.00	637.10	44.60	337.20	130.00	999.07	63.00	139.25	895.91	799.55	693.05	2,456.00	63.25	330.34	——	——	165.85	73.85	10,336.68
Nov.	2,865.00	129.50	——	999.00	161.87	1,335.34	703.30	725.30	1,191.60	737.85	551.25	2,342.55	15.50	44.55	——	——	15.20	91.35	10,580.28
Dec.	2,715.05	130.34	535.11	387.04	81.65	439.05	704.30	99.54	415.34	85.30	231.06	1,001.80	17.15	44.55	30.00	——	34.65	70.00	6,801.60
1875. Jan.	3,252.50	643.85	——	1,353.45	91.85	1,543.50	94.99	630.00	1,306.60	5,389.75	831.35	2,455.20	40.85	190.25	15.00	——	50.65	228.00	21,173.19
Feb.	3,099.00	386.80	——	831.80	190.35	918.00	344.50	564.00	1,255.25	963.45	496.70	901.05	31.10	314.45	——	——	——	54.35	9,844.79
March	3,304.45	318.90	3,379.50	492.30	55.80	877.75	98.00	80.50	1,054.60	533.80	559.04	568.50	7.80	326.50	30.00	100.00	50.00	46.05	9,553.37
Total.	$36,556.51	$4,554.79	$13,415.60	$6,703.53	$1,874.57	$13,435.26	$3,891.66	$4,903.86	$12,806.01	$19,714.79	$8,795.64	$14,466.45	$685.60	$3,023.63	$180.00	$100.00	$749.47	$1,099.70	$126,556.91

APPENDIX.

Admission of Patients.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of the Probate Court, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which the person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, one woolen coat, one woolen vest, one pair of woolen pantaloons, two pair new socks, one pair new shoes or boots, and one comfortable outside garment.

Each female patient shall, in addition to a quantity of under-clothing, shoes and stockings corresponding to that required for the male patient, have one flannel petticoat, two good dresses, one cloak or other good outside garment. Extra and better apparel is very desirable for Chapel worship and out-of-door's exercise and riding.

4. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, etc., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost, and for which the officers of the Hospital are not responsible.

5. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

6. The price of board, including washing, mending, and attendance, for all who are supported at the public charge, is five dollars per week.

7. Pauper patients, or those supported partly by the towns in which they reside, and partly by the State, are admitted agreeably to Sections Four and Six of Amended Act, 1867, and By-Laws.

8. Indigent persons, or those possessing little property, and partly supported by friends and partly by the State, are admitted under Section Four of Amended Act, 1867, and By-Laws.

9. Private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, are admitted to the Hospital under Section Five of Amendment to Act approved July 23, 1867, and By-Laws.

10. Visitors are admitted to the Institution between the hours of ten, A. M., and twelve, M., and between two and four, P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only, but no visitors shall be admitted to the Wards occupied by patients without express permission from the Superintendent, and especial care is to be taken that no amount of visiting is permitted that might prove injurious to the patients.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Connecticut Hospital for the Insane

AT

State of Connecticut.

1876.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Connecticut Hospital for the Insane

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

FOR THE

SUPERINTENDENT'S AND TREASURER'S REPORTS:

Presented to the General Assembly at its Session in May, 1876.

By Order of the General Assembly.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
PELTON & KING, STEAM JOB AND BOOK PRINTERS.
1876.

Officers of the Hospital.

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RESIDENT OFFICERS.

ABRAM MARVIN SHEW, M. D.	*Superintendent and Physician.*
WINTHROP B. HALLOCK, M. D.,	*First Assistant Physician.*
CALVIN S. MAY, M. D.,	*Second Assistant Physician.*
FRANK B. WEEKS,	*Clerk.*
CLINTON W. WEATHERBEE,	*Farmer.*
Mrs. MARY HALLOCK,	*Matron.*
Mrs. MARGARET DUTTON,	*Assistant Matron.*

All communications relative to the admission, etc., of Patients, should be addressed to the Superintendent. Blanks will be furnished on application.

Trustees Report.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly
of the State of Connecticut:

The Trustees of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane have now the honor to submit their Tenth Annual Report to the 31st of March, 1876, together with the interesting and suggestive report of the Superintendent, including tabulated statements of admissions, discharges, deaths, nationalities, &c. A description of the Hospital and its history during its first ten years, with a summary of its benevolent work, have been added in a separate article by Dr. Shew.

The largest number of patients on any one day was four hundred and sixty-four (464). The smallest number on any one day was four hundred and forty (440). These figures show that the Hospital has been full—it is only just to say *crowded*, during the whole twelve months past.

Those in charge appreciate the desire of the town officials to have all of their insane accommodated, and realize how natural are expressions of disappointment when, owing to the crowded condition of the wards, their special cases cannot, at once, on the occasion of need, be promptly admitted.

Patients are received in turn according to dates of application. There are now fourteen (14) waiting for room on the male side, and fifty-one (51) for the female department.

The question of the future provision of accommodation for the insane is an important and interesting one to every legislator and benevolent man.

During the year Miss Dix acceded to the wishes of your Board for a likeness of herself, and generously gave to the Hospital an oil portrait, richly framed. It hangs in the Trustee's room, and is a beautiful reminder of her continued interest in the prosperity of the Connecticut institution, which in its inception owed so much to her wise counsel and self-sacrificing efforts to secure its successful organization.

A large amount of work has been done in grading the grounds in front of the buildings, and a much-needed enlargement has been made to the laundry and boiler house, which has added sleeping rooms for the work people, a reading room, repair shop, &c., &c.

The Hospital income has sufficed to meet the ordinary expenses and repairs of the institution, and to make the above improvements. The report of the Treasurer is appended to this.

The attention of the Legislature is respectfully called to the fact that in some instances, the Poor of a town have been "farmed" outside of its borders, to other towns. Difficulties have thereby arisen in collecting dues from Contractors, and several hundred dollars are in arrears, which your Hospital would have received but for the complications growing out of the practice here complained of.

It is a satisfaction to acknowledge the almost universal promptness with which the Town officials have paid the bills of the patients.

Our physicians and other resident officers have been faithful in their duties.

It should be mentioned in this report that there are forty (40) patients, thirty-three (33) males and seven (7) females of the criminal class, in the Hospital.

The official terms of the members from Litchfield and Fairfield Counties expire this spring.

For the constant blessing of God, which has attended the Hospital during the past year, the Trustees feel ever grateful and encouraged.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Charles R. Ingersoll,	New Haven.
Robbins Battell,	Norfolk.
Samuel Lyon, M. D.,	Norwalk.
H. Sidney Hamlin,	Windsor.
Lucius S. Fuller,	Tolland.
Samuel G. Willard,	Colchester.
Joseph D. Bates,	Danielsonville.
Ruthven S. Fellowes,	New Haven.
Henry Woodward,	Middletown.
Benjamin Douglas,	Middletown.
Joseph Cummings,	Middletown.
Julius Hotchkiss,	Middletown.

April 1st, 1856.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the
Connecticut Hospital for the Insane

GENTLEMEN:—Agreeably to custom, I herewith submit the usual tables with the details and statistics of the Hospital for the year ending March 31st, 1876. The number of persons under treatment exceeds that of any previous twelve months. The general health of officers, employés and patients has been good; fewer changes have occurred among those engaged in the work, and consequently more efficient service has been rendered.

In keeping the records and preparing tables therefrom the same rules are observed as in former years. Without these precautions the tabulated statistics or any deductions based upon them would be worthless. For instance; at some Hospitals it is customary to discharge a patient when he leaves the building and to re-admit him on a new number whenever returned. Thus an individual, suffering from periodical insanity, may leave the Hospital and return several times during twelve months and appear on the records each time as a new admission. To avoid error, it has been our custom to record such cases as "home on a visit," or "on trial." At the end of the year the records are balanced and all persons accounted for. Thus the number of admissions represents an equal number of persons; this rule applies to discharges and recoveries.

At the date of the last report there were remaining four hundred and fifty (450) patients, of whom two hundred and nineteen (219) were males, and two hundred and thirty-one (231) were females. There have been since admitted to this date, one hundred and sixty-six (166) patients; one hundred and eight (108) males, and fifty-eight (58) females.

Of this whole number, six hundred and sixteen (616); forty-four

(45) were discharged recovered, forty-six (46) improved, thirty-two (32) stationary, and thirty-three died. The daily average during the year is 452.64. The smallest number present on any day was four hundred and forty (440). The largest number four hundred and sixty-four (464). The following table shows the number of deaths annually, the percentage of average number, and percentage of whole number present during each year:

DEATHS AND THEIR RATIOS, FROM MAY 1ST, 1868, TO APRIL 1ST, 1876.

Official Year.	Whole No. of Patients.	Daily Average No. of Patients.	DEATHS.			Per Cent on Whole No. of Patients.	Per Cent on Daily Average No. of Patients.
			Men.	Women.	Total.		
1868-69.	268	85.47	14	1	15	5.59	17.55
1869-70.	343	225.17	15	3	21	6.12	9.32
1870-71.	397	237.	11	10	21	6.71	8.86
1871-72.	329	242.56	9	6	15	4.55	6.18
1872-73.	336	264.53	12	9	21	6.25	7.66
1873-74.	524	339.51	18	17	35	6.67	10.30
1874-75.	605	425.80	21	15	36	5.95	8.45
1875-76.	616	452.64	26	7	33	5.35	7.31

The comparatively low death rate during the year is partly attributable to a number of favorable circumstances, which cannot always be counted on. With constantly increasing numbers of chronic cases, advanced in years and worn out by long continued maniacal excitement, we must sooner or later reach the limit beyond which good nursing, favorable hygienic arrangements and regularity of habits and diet may not prolong life. By referring to the table of causes you observe that nearly one-half of all deaths were the result of incurable organic changes, such as Bright's disease, general paresis and apoplexy. It will be observed that one hundred and eight (108) men were admitted during the year, and only fifty-eight (58) women. This has been owing simply to want of room in the wards devoted to females in consequence of a larger percentage of chronic cases and fewer recoveries. As the wards allotted to men are now crowded I believe that hereafter the admissions will be more equally proportioned. Without knowing this you might infer that mental disease was more curable in one sex

than in the other. Experience shows that under the same influence there is little difference. One fatal form of insanity, general paresis, is becoming more common among men, while it rarely affects women; hence we may reasonably expect more frequent recoveries, and, consequently, more vacancies, as well as more deaths among the men than among the women.

Statutory provision is made for three classes of patients, and the treatment for all is the same.

Mental Condition is the only true basis of classification. Previous social standing does not protect from abnormal and often repulsive mental manifestations. It is no uncommon experience to have those who are refined and cultured develop the opposite qualities when under the influence of strong delusions. The friends of highly excited patients sometimes express surprise and regret that their loved ones are not domiciled in a quiet ward with convalescents, where books, pictures and flowers adorn the walls and recesses, giving to each an air of comfort and home-likeness which is pleasant to behold. It is perhaps natural and excusable that they should lose sight of the fact which is evident to all others—that one excitable person would disturb and jeopardize the recovery of others. Hence we have always exercised the privilege of classifying patients according to their mental condition.

Of the three classes for whom the law provides there are at this date three hundred and two (302) pauper, one hundred and thirty-five (135) indigent and twenty-three (23) paying patients. The first group includes all who are sent by the Selectmen of towns or the State authorities. The second class comprises such as have moderate means and are able to pay one-half the expense of support; the balance being charged to the State. All such are admitted on the order of Probate Judges, who are by law required to determine the fact of indigency. The last group includes those who are self-supporting, either personally or by friends.

Believing that a State Hospital should provide primarily for those who are in moderate circumstances, I have invariably advised applicants of the latter class to seek accommodations elsewhere. I do not understand that the Superintendent has discretionary power in the premises, hence when friends insist upon admission here, I have entered their application in regular order. The admissions during the year were one hundred and sixty-six (166) patients, but it should be borne in mind that *double* that number applied for entrance. The waiting period was often six months. Quite a number died before

their turn came; others were sent to Institutions out of the State; but the majority remained at home or in the almshouses, to the great annoyance and sorrow of friends and officials, until the period most favorable for treatment had passed. Who can estimate the sum total of suffering, anxiety and care incident to these delays? Neither the Hospital or its officers are responsible, yet they receive the burden of blame.

The officers are deeply pained when patients are brought to the Hospital for whom the needed applications have not been made. We have by circulars and the press and by personal letters tried to prevent Town Officers from bringing patients without notice, and thus save useless expense. When a Hospital is filled, every additional case disturbs the order, destroys classification and multiplies the difficulties incident to successful treatment of the insane. In the attempt to benefit one, positive injury results to many. The officers have endeavored to make vacancies whenever practicable; no violent or highly excited person has been refused admission when a quiet, chronic case could be exchanged. In this way many milder patients have gone back to the Town Houses, and others to their homes. As the Hospital is now filled to its utmost capacity with a large proportion of cases who from age, infirmity, or disease, require Hospital care, the number of discharges will be proportionally less, and the applications for admission increasingly greater. Judging from the past and from the character of those now occupying the wards, we cannot reasonably expect to discharge more than one hundred and fifty (150) persons during the next twelve months. Experience shows that in a population of 800,000 there will annually occur at least three hundred new cases of insanity who should receive prompt treatment. What provision can be made for the remaining one hundred and fifty?

This is a vital question which should receive your earnest and careful consideration.

Notwithstanding the general financial depression, the bills for board and other expenses have been promptly paid. A number of patients have been sent by order of Judges, in compliance with Chapter V, Title VIII, of Revised Statutes. The law is defective, in that it does not explicitly determine who shall be responsible for the support of such cases. The Institution can only look to the Town from which the patient is admitted. If sent by order of a Police Court or a Justice of the Peace, the Selectmen may perhaps refuse to pay the bill, and thus oblige the Hospital to resort to legal measures for its collection.

I have reason to know this in a few instances. Selectmen have neglected complaints respecting insane persons, and have allowed other parties to apply to Police Courts rather than assume their official responsibilities. A majority of these cases, however, come before the courts charged with crime; when acquitted of the charge on the ground of insanity they are promptly transferred to the Hospital. During the past year seventeen persons (16) males and one (1) female have been thus admitted. Of this number, one was imbecile, three epileptic, and two proved not insane; the others were ordinary cases of insanity. There are also twenty-three remaining in Hospital who were admitted in former years, making a total of forty (40) thirty-three (33) males, and seven (7) females, of the so called class of criminal insane, or about nine (9) per cent of the entire number.

A brief analysis of the nature of the crime for which they were arrested may be of interest to those who are tabulating facts respecting pauperism, insanity and crime. One person was arrested for throwing stones through the windows of a railroad car, while in motion; one for bigamy, one for killing a neighbor's cow; another for breaking house windows; two for vagrancy; two for arson; two for breach of peace; three for theft; five for murder; and twenty-one for assault and battery. Six of these were transferred from the State Prison at Wethersfield, and their history would seem to indicate that they were insane when tried and convicted.

Another annoyance to the Hospital in the collection of bills, grows out of the old but no less barbarous custom, which still exists in some sections, of "farming out" the poor to the lowest bidder. By this arrangement the Hospital is virtually at the mercy of the contractor.

A census of the Hospital population on Jan. 1st, 1876, prepared by Dr. C. S. May, showing the relative proportion of Americans and foreigners, and the manner of admission, is of special interest. At that date there were four hundred and sixty-four (464) patients, twenty-four (24) of whom were Americans and self-supporting. One hundred and thirty-two (132) were indigent, sixteen (16) of whom were of foreign birth and able to pay one half of the expense at Hospital. Three hundred and eight (308) were supported entirely at public expense, of whom one hundred and eighty-one (181) were foreigners. Thus it appears that one hundred and ninety-seven (197) persons, or two-fifths of the whole number under treatment at that date were not of American birth, and only sixteen were paying anything towards defraying their expenses.

A regulsive feature of some forms of mental derangement is the change of *personal habits* of individuals. Those who are naturally quiet, modest and taciturn become boisterous and rude; others who are exquisitely neat and cleanly, manifest untidy propensities that would astonish their intimate friends. It has been our aim during the past year to study the so-called "filthy habit" of the insane for the purpose of ascertaining how much of it could be corrected by watchful care, personal attention to habits and mild discipline.

The subjects of this habit may be divided into three classes: Those who from paralysis or other physical causes are unable to control their secretions; those who from absorbing delusions become unconsciously filthy; and lastly, those who are partially demented, habitually idle or morally insensible, preferring to remain untidy rather than make any exertion. In a Hospital population made up largely of the chronic insane, there is an average of nine per cent who are inclined to be habitually filthy.

I am indebted to Dr. May for careful attention to this subject. The following statistics show the results of his labor and how much can be done by watchfulness on the part of attendants, and some additional care bestowed upon this class by the night watchman:

Average Number Present.		Number With "Dirty Habit."		Per Cent of Habit.	
June, 1874,	225	June,	21	June,	8.88
Oct., 1875,	225	Oct.,	14	Oct.,	6.22
Nov., 1875,	225	Nov.,	8	Nov.,	3.55
March, 1876,	230	March,	7	March,	3.02

Thus it will be seen that there were in June last twenty-one men who regularly wet or soiled their beds nightly, out of a population of two hundred and twenty-five. Early in October the number had been reduced to fourteen, and at this date there are only seven. These facts relate to male patients; we are not able to make as favorable a showing respecting female patients. Closely allied to this subject is another of even greater importance. I refer to the question of mechanical restraint. Experienced alienists have differed respecting the amount of restraint advantageous to the welfare of the insane.

Some Superintendents have found it necessary to employ more or less restraint in nearly all acute cases, and in many chronic; while others of equal experience theoretically discard all mechanical appliances for controlling the excitable or turbulent, and depend entirely upon medicinal remedies and watchful attendance. Without attempting to discuss the merits of the question I report that our experience has led us to follow a medium policy. We have been governed in our course by the actual case presented. In some forms of acute mania, where it seemed necessary to economize all remaining strength, I have prevented its expenditure by confining the patient on a soft bed in a quiet, darkened room, alone. I conscientiously believe that this method is less exciting to the patient and more humane than the manual holding by nurses. The mere presence of another person in the room will often prevent a patient from sleeping.

After thus admitting the usefulness of restraint in certain cases, I desire to protest against the tendency to use it in ordinary cases of chronic insanity where employment, diversion and watching would obviate the necessity for it. In this respect we have made great progress during the past year. On the first of November last, with a population of two hundred and twenty-five (225) male patients, only two were subjected to any form of mechanical restraint: one had his hands in a leather muff to prevent the removal of bandages from his leg; the other wore a camisole waist a part of the time to keep him from destroying his clothing. During the past three months these two men have been without restraint, and we have actually conducted the Hospital on the male side on the non-restraint plan. I am under obligations to the officers and attendants who have taken so much pains to further efforts in this direction. Much of its success depends upon the character of the attendants having immediate charge of the wards. Kindness, regularity and watchful attention are efficient qualities in this direction. The great want in every Hospital is occupation; patients who are in suitable condition to do so go out with a sense of relief to farm work, to the kitchen, laundry or sewing room, and regard the change as diversion. The object in setting a patient to work is not that he may repay cost of treatment, but it is to aid him in casting aside fancies and in returning to healthy feelings and thoughts.

It is not my purpose to discuss the labor question as it relates to the insane and their Hospitals. There are many arguments in favor of the more general occupation of insane persons. I would simply report that from the opening of the Hospital to the present time we

have endeavored to employ all who were in condition, whenever suitable work could be provided. Four years ago I found by actual tables that we were regularly employing 22 per cent of the Hospital population. Referring to the table of classification on page 13 you observe that one hundred and thirty-six patients are employed systematically. There are in addition forty persons among the other classes who do their own mending and making of clothes, embroidery and fancy needle work; hence out of a population of four hundred and fifty-four (454) persons in March, when the tables were prepared, one hundred and seventy-seven (177) or 39 per cent of the whole number were at various kinds of work for several hours daily. When insanity becomes to be regarded, as it should be, a physical disease, like other nervous diseases, it will lose half of the dread which has surrounded it; it will not then be hidden as a crime, and the patient himself will not feel the misery of avoidance and mistrust which annoy so deeply the convalescent patient.

It is difficult to get rid of old notions on the subject of "lunatics." The popular idea is that they are raving, desperate maniacs, dangerous to approach. Visitors enter the wards of an Asylum with the expectation of meeting *madmen*, and are therefore often surprised to see groups of patients sitting in the halls or parlors, perfectly quiet, and only "curious about the curiosity of the stranger." This favorable condition results simply from the regularity and the system of classification in modern Hospital life. Insanity does not wholly alter a man's nature; old habits, instincts and feelings may be twisted or exaggerated, but still form a part of his nature as ordinarily shown. Hence when removed from their surroundings and those influences which were acting as a disturbing element, and he finds the shelter of a comfortable Hospital home, his prospects for a return of healthy mental action are measurably improved. In order that you may easily comprehend our condition I have carefully prepared the following table, in which the whole Hospital population is divided into eight classes, according to their mental and physical condition:

	Epileptic, Idiotic and Demented.	Infirm, Aged and Crippled.	Periodic.	Maniacal, Noisy, Destructive, Quarrelsome and Filthy.	Ward Workers.	Workers on the Farm, Kitchen, Laundry, &c.	Convalescent.	Could be taken care of at home or at Almshouse.
First Hall, South,	1	2	—	9	4	15	—	1
Second Hall, South,	3	—	1	4	7	11	1	2
Third Hall, South,	4	—	2	7	5	5	—	3
Fourth Hall, South,	3	1	—	10	1	2	—	4
Fifth Hall, South,	1	—	2	15	5	7	—	1
Sixth Hall, South,	2	1	—	15	4	3	1	2
Seventh Hall, South	1	—	—	10	3	1	4	1
Eighth Hall, South	1	3	—	10	5	1	—	5
North Cottage, -	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	3
First Hall, North,	2	1	3	19	3	5	—	1
Second Hall, North,	5	1	1	8	3	8	—	3
Third Hall, North,	1	—	2	7	5	2	3	3
Fourth Hall, North,	1	5	—	10	—	—	—	3
Fifth Hall, North,	3	3	1	18	5	1	—	2
Sixth Hall, North,	—	3	1	14	2	3	—	3
Seventh Hall, North,	2	3	4	6	4	—	2	2
Eighth Hall, North,	1	5	—	6	2	—	—	4
South Cottage,	1	1	—	5	1	—	—	2
Total, -	33	30	17	173	60	76	12	55

An analysis of this table shows thirty-three (33) patients who are epileptic and idiotic; thirty (30) who are infirm, aged and crippled; seventeen (17) who suffer from periodical mania, having regular paroxysms of excitement followed by lucid intervals, these are always incurable and among our most troublesome patients; one hundred and seventy-three (173) are maniacal, noisy, quarrelsome, destructive and filthy; sixty (60) assist in ward work and mending; seventy-six (76) go out regularly to the kitchen, laundry, sewing-room or farm, twelve (12) are convalescent and will soon return to their homes; fifty-three are quiet, chronic patients, who could be taken care of at home (if possessed of such a place) or at the Almshouse. The first four classes include two hundred and fifty-three (253) persons who require constant attention and Hospital care. Among the class of ward workers are thirty turbulent chronic cases, who need supervision and restraint; there are also thirty who are improving and may recover, some of whom could be provided for elsewhere. Of those who labor more or less continuously out of the wards, thirty (30) are turbulent, noisy or destructive, and require constant attendance, among

whom are many of the criminal insane; forty of this class are quiet, chronic patients, or convalescents, who are better provided for at the Hospital but could be taken care of at home. The division of convalescents includes all who have recovered but remain a few days or weeks to regain full mental vigor.

This careful analysis shows that there are on this date one hundred and twenty-three persons in the Hospital, who, while under its regular influences manifest no particular demonstrations that would absolutely require Hospital restraint. Their insanity is of a mild character. It is from this class that we are continually sending patients away to make room for more urgent cases. Within the past few years one hundred and fifty (150) have in this way been returned to the Almshouses or to their friends. I do not believe the policy economic or humane in the end; sooner or later these cases return to us in a worse condition, and while at home often prove a burden to their poor families who can ill afford to give up regular employment to watch and protect these unfortunates.

When I have urged Selectmen of Towns to remove certain mild cases they have invariably answered, "it is better for us to support the cases at the Hospital than to have their families on our hands as they generally are when the irresponsible person returns home." As in all other questions, there are two sides to this one, and it is often peculiarly difficult to determine the best policy.

Thus, it will be seen that your Hospital is over crowded by the indigent insane, a majority of whom may require its protecting care so long as life continues; and yet there are sixty-five applications for admission more than we can accommodate. Another Hospital is needed as much to-day as this one was ten years ago.

For details respecting farm products, I would refer you to Mr. Weatherbee's report. Under his management the farm is being steadily improved and brought up to a high state of cultivation. Here I may properly allude to the large amount of work done last season in grading and finishing the grounds, laying walks, roads and underdrains, preparatory to planting of trees and shrubbery. This work is of so much importance in view of its influence upon the insane that I ask you to press it forward to completion.

In a large building filled with persons of destructive habits, there is a continual process of wear and waste, which must be met and corrected. It has been my policy as you know, to not only keep up the repairs but also to make improvements where experience indicated the necessity. At the quarterly meeting in July, a committee

was appointed to reconstruct and add to the Laundry building. This work has been completed in a most substantial manner. Nine sleeping rooms are added for the accommodation of employés; also a reading-room, supplied with books and papers regularly. The wooden floor which had rotted in the laundry has been replaced by a smooth slate tile floor laid in cement over brick arches. We have introduced one of Watson's centrifugal wringers; have enlarged the ironing room in connection with a fire-proof room for the sad-iron heater, and in other respects have greatly increased the facilities for washing and ironing. All of the new shafting in the laundry is supplied with "Mettaline boxes" which have thus far worked admirably. Late in the Autumn you decided to enlarge the Boiler-House and replace the worn out "Rose Boilers" with a large drop-flue boiler, similar to those already in use. A contract was made with H. B. Beach & Son of Hartford, who have completed their work to the satisfaction of your committee. To increase the draft, the main chimney was carried up thirty feet to a height of one hundred and fourteen feet. While engaged in this perilous undertaking one of the mason tenders was fatally injured by the accidental fall of a brick which struck him on the head, causing a fracture of the skull and concussion of the brain.

Up to the present time the mechanical power for fan, and laundry purposes has been obtained by the use of a small, upright "Rook" Engine. Early in November your committee made a contract with the Hartford Foundry and Machine Co., for a twenty-five horse power horizontal engine of the "Woodruff and Beach" pattern. This engine was placed in position in February and has been in use about four weeks. For simplicity, economy, and smoothness of motion it promises to maintain the high reputation which these engines have everywhere acquired. The exhaust steam from it is used in heating water for the laundry. The new engine room is finished in a plain but neat manner, with ash and walnut woods oiled and varnished; the floor being tiled with red and green slate.

To you who are familiar with the daily life at this Institution I hardly need refer to our system of amusements and entertainments. Any recreation which promotes innocent enjoyment, which is physically healthy and morally pure, is a social influence which should be cultivated. The aim has been to make our amusements attractive and instructive and of such wise frequency as to be looked forward to with pleasure. Thus we have devoted one evening each week to music and dancing; two evenings to stereopticon exhibitions, and

generally one evening to lecture, concert or reading. Last Autumn some of the officers, attendants and patients, formed a minstrel troupe whose performances were very amusing and acceptable.

In November the Stepped Jubilee Singers gave us an afternoon concert, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all. We are under obligations to the South Congregational Church Choir for an evening devoted to choice music; and to Mr. Stick, daughter and friends for an instrumental concert.

Religious services, conducted by clergymen of different denominations, are held regularly on Sabbath afternoons at two o'clock. The Rev. Father O'Brien has frequently performed service in accordance with the rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

It is again my pleasant duty to acknowledge with sincere gratitude, the reception of various donations, indicative of an interest in the Hospital and its field of usefulness. During the past three years our patients have received one hundred bouquets weekly from the "Flower Mission" connected with the South Congregational Church Sabbath School. Who can estimate the sum total of pleasure thus delicately and fragrantly communicated.

We have received from George H. Hulbert, Esq., the "Independent" and the "Advance;" Rev. R. T. Thorn, copies weekly of the "Parish Visitor;" Hon. T. S. Gold, several volumes of "Agricultural Reports;" Mrs. Benjamin Douglas a cabinet organ and books for Seventh Ward; Mrs. Fellowes, package of London Illustrated News; A. Van Name, Librarian Yale College, large package of "Punch" and English illustrated papers; A. M. Smith, Esq., a box of thirty books; A. B. Gillette, a set of Thackeray's novels finely bound; Miss Dix, game of Baffet; Messrs. Peck and Skilton, two rustic settees for front Porch; Mrs. Samuel Colt, thirty dollars for books.

We are under obligations to the publishers of the following named newspapers, who have continued to furnish copies regularly and gratuitously:

Hartford Daily Courant,	Hartford,	Conn.
do. Evening Post,	do.	do.
do. Weekly Times,	do.	do.
Religious Herald,	do.	do.
New Haven Evening Register,	New Haven,	Conn.
do. do. Morning Journal and Courier,	do.	do. do.
do. do. Weekly Palladium,	do.	do. do.
Connecticut Herald and Weekly Journal,	do.	do. do.
The Commonwealth,	do.	do. do.

The Constitution, Weekly and Daily,	Middletown, Conn.
The Sentinel and Witness, Weekly,	do. do.
The Republican and Standard,	Bridgeport, Conn.
The Tolland County Journal,	Rockville, Conn.
Connecticut Western News,	Salisbury, Conn.
Watson's Art Journal,	New York City.

During the past twelve months, no changes have occurred in the staff of officers, and but few among attendants or employes.

If experience and judgment acquired by length of service are desirable in ordinary pursuits, how much more valuable do they become when considered in relation to services rendered to the Insane.

In consequence of the employment of many laborers and mechanics in carrying forward the improvements already described, considerable extra work devolved upon your clerk Mr. F. B. Weeks. As in former years, so now, he proved equal to the responsibility in correctness, promptness, and efficiency. I am under especial obligations to my medical assistants for their continued aid and watchful care in the work to which we are assigned. During the absence of Dr. and Mrs. Hallock, last Autumn, their duties were performed respectively by Dr. T. B. Bloomfield and Mrs. Dutton to my entire satisfaction.

By request I have prepared, and herewith submit, a history of this Institution during its first ten years, to this date, with a description of the building.

In conclusion, permit me to express my grateful sense of obligation to the members of the Board for hearty and intelligent co-operation and personal kindness. Relying upon their ready assistance in the future, and with unfaltering trust in an over-ruling Providence, we enter upon the duties of another year.

Respectfully Submitted,

ABRAM MARVIN SHEW,

Superintendent.

Middletown, Conn., April 1st, 1876.

History and Description

OF THE

CONNECTICUT

Hospital for the Insane,

BY

ABRAM MARVIN SHEW, M. D., Superintendent.

PREVIOUS to the year 1840, the *Insane Poor* were kept confined in the Almshouses of the towns; a certain number were generally well cared for in the "Retreat at Hartford." In the year 1840 an effort was made to provide a Hospital especially for them.

A memorial, addressed to the General Assembly, stated that the number of pauper insane was eight hundred, and that there was pressing need of special provision for their care.

It is a coincidence that in 1840 a site for a Hospital was selected at Middletown, about one quarter of a mile from the land which was presented to the State for the same purpose twenty-six years later. But a period of twenty years was allowed to pass before the Legislature was ready to recognize the importance of providing a suitable State Institution.

Mainly through the earnest and judicious efforts of Miss Dix during the Session of the General Assembly at New Haven in 1866, an "Act to create a Hospital for the Insane in the State of Connecticut" was adopted as follows:

WHEREAS:—The Report of the Commission appointed by this Assembly in the year 1863, shows that there are seven hundred and six insane persons in the State of Connecticut, of whom *two hundred* and five

are in the "Retreat" at Hartford; *two hundred and four* are in the Almshouses; and *three hundred* outside of both; and whereas, it is impossible to secure suitable care and medical attention for this large and deeply afflicted class, either in the "Retreat" or in the Almshouses, or in private homes; and whereas, considerations of humanity and of true economy, as well as of public welfare, and of our holy religion, all alike demand that these persons should be liberally provided for by the State, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SEC. I. There shall be established and maintained, at some place in this State, to be selected by a Board of Trustees as hereinafter provided, an Institution to be named, "The General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut."

SEC. II. The government thereof shall be vested in a Board of *twelve* Trustees, consisting of the Governor, and one from each county, to be appointed by the Senate, and of these to be appointed by the other Trustees, which three shall be selected from the town or vicinity in which the institution shall be located, two of whom shall be so appointed and commissioned annually; and the places of the two senior members, as they stand in the order of their appointment, shall be annually vacated; and no Trustee shall receive any compensation for his services, but he shall be allowed the amount of expenses incurred in the discharge of the duties of his office, which amount shall be examined and allowed by the Comptroller of public accounts and paid from the Treasury of the State.

SEC. III. The Trustees shall take charge of the general interests of the Institution, ordain and execute its laws, appoint and remove its officers, select a suitable location and a plan for its buildings; shall exercise a strict supervision over all its expenditures, and discharge all other functions usually devolving upon such Trustees; they shall have power to receive by gift or purchase a suitable farm, and receive a deed thereof, and the State Treasurer shall pay therefor, in case of purchase on the warrant of the Comptroller.

SEC. IV. The Superintendent shall be appointed by the Trustees at their first or some subsequent meeting. He shall be a competent physician, and reside in, or near the Institution. As soon as possible he shall procure the plan of a suitable building or buildings, which shall be approved and contracted for by the Trustees; he shall personally superintend its erection and arrangements, and whenever one section or building shall be completed, he shall open the Institution for patients upon such terms and conditions as said Trustees shall prescribe, always giving the preference to the most urgent cases, and to the people of this State. He shall be the Treasurer of the Institution, keep full and accurate accounts of his receipts and expenditures, and of the property

entrusted to him. All accounts, with suitable vouchers, shall be submitted to the Trustees, as they shall require. He shall, before entering upon his duties, give a bond to the Treasurer of the State, with acceptable sureties, in the sum of *five thousand dollars*, conditional that he shall faithfully account for all moneys and property received by him as Superintendent; but no Trustee shall be Superintendent of the Institution.

SEC. V. The State Treasurer shall pay to the Trustees, on the warrant of the Comptroller, such sums of money as they shall require for the location and the building of the Hospital, not to exceed *five thousand* dollars at any one time, and the expenditure of which shall be accounted for to the Comptroller, with the vouchers, before any other sum is advanced.

SEC. VI. The Trustees shall hold their first meeting on the call of any three of their number, due notice being given to all.

SEC. VII. *Thirty-five Thousand Dollars* are hereby appropriated to carry into execution the provisions of this act.

SEC. VIII. This Act is to take effect immediately.

Approved June 29, 1866.

In accordance with the provisions of Sec. II of the above act, the following named persons were appointed Trustees, and at once, with unanimity and zeal, entered upon the important duties confided to them:

H. SIDNEY HAYDEN,	Hartford County.
LEVERETTE E. FRASE,	Tolland County.
BENJAMIN W. TOMPKINS,	New London County.
REV. SAMUEL G. WILLARD,	Windham County.
WILLIAM B. CASEY, M. D.,	Middlesex County.
RICHARD S. FELLOWES,	New Haven County.
REV. CURTIS T. WOODRUFF,	Fairfield County.
ROSWELL BATTELL,	Litchfield County.
BENJAMIN DOUGLAS,	Middletown.
JULIUS HOTCHKISS,	Middletown.

REV. JOSEPH CUMMINGS, D. D., LL. D, Middletown.

The first meeting of this Board was held at Hartford, July 20th, 1866. His Excellency, Governor Joseph R. Hawley, presiding. To prevent needless delay in the accomplishment of the great object to which they were appointed, committees were named to visit other Hospitals, to select a Superintendent, to procure a suitable site and plans for building, etc.

After several meetings and hearing the claims and liberal propositions of other towns, the Board formally and unanimously accepted about two hundred acres, which the town of Middletown offered gratuitously to the State for the purposes of the Hospital.

It was subsequently made evident that the Institution would require a larger possession and adjoining lots, in all about one hundred acres were purchased by the Trustees.

The sight of the present Hospital is about one mile and a half south easterly of the City of Middletown, bordering on the Connecticut river, is dry and healthy, easy of access by land and water, commanding on all sides, extended views of a beautiful region—and what is of special mark, includes the absolute control of a living stream called "Butler's Creek," which furnishes an abundant supply of pure soft water, adequate to all the requirements within the walls, and sufficient for the mechanical and ornamental uses of engines and fountains.

The judicious vote at their first meeting, alluded to above, led the Trustees to inform themselves individually, of the needs in detail, of institutions for the relief of insane, and they visited several hospitals and so brought together facts, and the experience of well known superintendents, in other States, of direct value to their object.

On the 15th of October, 1866, Dr. Abram Marvin Shew, then connected with the New Jersey Lunatic Asylum, was appointed Superintendent, and immediately entered upon the duties of the office.

Upon a platform of the land nearest the town, excavations for foundations were begun, and a permanent road to the highway constructed, to facilitate the progress of the building early in the following spring.

During the winter, the Superintendent was engaged in elaborating the details of plans which he had submitted, and which were adopted unanimously, with approval by the Board of Trustees. Mr. Addison Hutton, Architect, of Philadelphia, was employed to make working drawings and occasionally to inspect the construction of the building. On the 20th of June, 1867, the corner-stone was laid with impressive and appropriate ceremonies, by Governor James E. English, in the presence of the State Officers, Members of the Legislature and a large concourse of interested spectators. Addresses were made by Governor English, Ex-Governor Hawley, Dr. Pliny Earle, of Northampton, Mass., Rev. Dr. Cummings, of Wesleyan University, and Prof. Fletcher, of Yale College. During the year the work was vigorously pushed on. The carpenter shop, laundry, lake-house, kitchen, boiler house, center building, first south wing and one return wing were enclosed before cold weather, and completed during the winter. At a meeting of the Board, Feb. 25th, held at the residence of H.

Sidney Hayden, of Windsor, (at that time disabled by a painful accident) on the recommendation of the Superintendent, Dr. Winthrop B. Hallock was appointed Assistant Physician, and his wife, Mrs. Mary Hallock, Matron, and Charles W. Galpin, of Middletown, Steward.

One male patient was admitted on the 25th day of April, 1868, although the Hospital was not *formally* opened until the next day, when twelve men were received.

The daily average number of patients during the first eight official years, is shown in the subjoined table:

Official Year.	Men.	Women.	Total
1868-1869	79.33	6.12	85.47
1869-1870	110.83	114.54	225.37
1870-1871	119	118.	237.
1871-1872	124.15	118.43	242.58
1872-1873	132.10	132.43	264.53
1873-1874	146.32	193.19	339.51
1874-1875	198.63	227.17	425.80
1875-1876	225.00	227.04	452.04

There have been admitted to this date (April 1st, 1876) twelve hundred and seventy-two (1272) patients; seven hundred and fourteen (714) males, and five hundred and fifty-eight (558) females. Of this whole number, two hundred and thirty-nine (239) were discharged recovered, one hundred and ninety-one (191) were discharged much improved, one hundred and eighty-five (185) were discharged not improved, one hundred and ninety-seven (197) died, leaving the number in Hospital to-day four hundred and sixty (460), of whom two hundred and twenty-seven (227) are males, and two hundred and thirty-three (233) are females.

The first appropriation for this Hospital was passed by the General Assembly of 1866. Additional appropriations were made from year to year, and the work was steadily carried forward until January, 1874, when the last wing was completed and formally opened for the reception of male patients.

The subjoined table shows the total amount received from the State for the purchase of land, constructing of dam, reservoir, and water-works, and for the erection and furnishing of the Hospital buildings. In accordance with the terms of the appropriation made in 1871, 1872, a commission consisting of Hon. H. Sidney Hayden,

Rev. Dr. Cummings, and Cornelius Brainard, Esq., was appointed by Governor Jewell to supervise the completion of the last two wings. Their labors were performed in a manner that reflects the highest credit upon them and honor upon the State which selected them.

Official Years.	Amount.
1866, -	$35,000 00
1867, -	150,000 00
1868,	200,000 00
1869,	35,143 00
1870,	79,900 00
1871,	90,000 00
1872,	90,000 00
Total,	$680,043 00

Thus, it will be seen that the total sum appropriated by the State for this benevolent work is six hundred and forty thousand and forty-three ($640,043) dollars. Ample accommodations for 450 patients and necessary attendants are thus provided at the average rate of about fourteen hundred ($1,400) dollars per capita. When it is remembered that the entire work was done in the most substantial manner during years immediately following the Rebellion, when prices of labor and all building materials were greatly enhanced in value, Connecticut people may justly feel proud of this favorable exhibit.

In the following description I shall endeavor to avoid confusing details, using figures only when necessary to convey an idea of size or space. The entire structure, including carpenter shop, boiler house and laundry, is of Portland Free Stone, laid in broken range work, two feet in thickness, with tool dressed quoins, window sills and caps, water-table, belting course and cornice, surmounted by a "French Roof" of slate and tin.

Inside the stone wall there is a four inch brick lining, leaving an air space of two inches between it and the stone, to insure dryness. The style of architecture is rigidly plain. The elevation was designed by Addison Hutton, of Philadelphia.

The dimensions of the center or administrative building, are sixty feet in width, one hundred and twenty feet in depth, and four stories in height.

The floor of the lower story is four feet above the level of the ground, and a basement, seven feet six inches deep extends under the

whole building. The central portion of the cellar corresponding to the corridors above, is used as a closed air-duct, in which are placed the pipes and radiators by which the rooms above are warmed and ventilated. On each side ample space is afforded for store-rooms, bowling alleys and a tram-way to carry food from the kitchen to the dumb-waiters, and the conveyance of clothing to and from the laundry. The first story of the main building contains, on one side an officers dining room, nineteen by nineteen feet, a special diet kitchen, nineteen by twenty-two feet, and a large store-room, nineteen by forty-two feet. On the other side a room for the housekeeper, three rooms for female employees, a small store-room, a bath-room and a store-room for the special diet kitchen, and a water-closet. The large store-room, mentioned above, has a slate tile floor, is fitted up with a sixteen foot Bramhall & Deane, French range and steak broiler, jacketed soup and vegetable kettles, with necessary steam pipes, hot and cold water, sinks, &c., required for a duplicate kitchen whenever repairs or changes are needed in the main kitchen. As a matter of fact it has, until recently, been devoted to this purpose. The second, or principal story, is reached through a portico with a flight of six steps on either side to a lower landing, ten by seventeen feet, and a direct flight of ten steps to the main landing, which is sixteen by twenty-five feet. Four stone columns, two feet in diameter and seventeen feet in height, support the heavy stone cornice which is covered by a tin roof. Ornamental iron railings on the sides and in front, with two gas lanterns sixteen feet in height, add to the effect of the noble entrance. The entrance hall is fourteen feet wide, one hundred and sixteen feet long, and sixteen feet high. The first room on the right is the general business office of the medical staff; the second is the clerk's office, containing a lavatory, a store-room for records and small articles, permanent desks, and a fire-proof safe; the third room is devoted to dry goods and matron's stores; the fourth is a reception room for male patients, with a door opening into an alcove of one of the wards; the remaining room on this southern side is occupied by the assistant matron.

On the left of the entrance is the trustee's room; a large reception room for female patients, a dispensary and medical store-room, and rooms for the First Assistant Physician and Matron. Midway, the hall is intersected by a transverse hall, with broad stairways leading to upper floors and to the wards. The second stories above, in front, contain rooms for the Superintendent and family, and other officers; the rear of the third and part of the fourth stories form the chapel, a

commodious room, forty-four feet wide, fifty-six feet long, and twenty-two feet high, with oval recess ceiling, finished in a plain and neat manner, and furnished with stationary seats of ash and black walnut, a platform and lectern of the same woods. The plaster finish of this hall was contributed by Richard S. Fellowes, of New Haven, and the wood-work by H. Sidney Hayden, of Windsor. The large and beautiful Organ, which stands in the rear center of the Chapel, was purchased from the South Congregational church for the sum of one thousand dollars, which amount was contributed by a few of the Superintendent's friends. The instrument was manufactured by Mr. Johnson, of Westfield, Mass.

On either side of the administrative building, and at right angles with it, are situated the wings, containing the accommodations for patients and their attendants. The first wing is forty feet in width, one hundred and twenty-four feet in length and three stories in height, with an "L" or return wing, which also is forty feet in width, one hundred and eight feet in depth, and four stories in height. The walls are one foot eight inches in thickness, and have brick linings, similar to that described in the center building. The corridor and partition walls, fourteen inches in thickness are of brick, with an air space of six inches in the center, into which are carried all the hot air and ventilating flues. Corridors twelve feet in width, and height extend the entire length of the wing, with alcoves ten feet in width on each side adjoining the center building, for light and air, and large triple windows, from floor to ceiling at the ends. The "L" halls are ten feet in width, and at right angles with the corridors. Each ward contains a dining room, twenty by twenty-one feet, furnished with china closet, wash closet with hot and cold water and dumb waiter; a day or reading room, two associable dormitories for four and six patients, sixteen single rooms, two rooms for patients, seriously ill, shut off by a passage way from the main corridor; one clothes room, one front and one rear hall and stairways leading to outer doors, affording a ready escape in case of fire, and a large room for attendants. In each hall there is a water-closet and wash-room adjoining the bath-room. The water-closet bowls are enameled and iron, funnel shape, and flushed with water whenever the door is opened, by a spring attachment. The waste-pipe from the closet and "slop-hopper" leads to the main soil-pipe and this has a connection with the tall chimney of the boiler house as hereafter described. The bath-rooms are furnished with cast iron tubs, of the approved pattern of Messrs. Morris, Tasker & Co., of Philadelphia. The supply of

hot and cold water and the waste pass through one opening in the bottom. In a vertical duct from the basement to upper stories, opening by a door in each bath-room, is a "pipe-closet," connecting the supply of hot and cold water with each bath-tub, accessible only to the attendant. In each pipe-closet is a fire-plug with one hundred and fifty feet of hose permanently attached; and adjoining this a steam drying room, containing coils of iron pipe placed under a rack upon which damp clothing, bedding or wash rags can be dried.

The above description applies to the three stories of first wing. By continuing the brick corridor and partition walls up within the mansard roof which covers the "L" or return wing, a fourth story ward ten feet six inches in height was obtained. The arrangement of rooms corresponds to the story underneath, and is particularly adapted to small classes of patients who only require dormitory accommodations.

The second section or wing, extends in the same direction, but is set back fifty-eight feet from the front line of the return wing. Like that it contains in each of the three stories, a central corridor, twelve feet wide, one hundred and twenty-four feet long and twelve feet high, lighted at the end nearest the first wing by alcoves on either side, and a large triple window at the termination. The arrangement of dining-room, bath-room, water closet, clothes room, and attendants room, is similar to that already described. There is also a large parlor, rear and front stairways, fifteen single rooms, and four double rooms. In addition to the regular wooden doors, there is also a corrugated iron door on each story, which slides into a pocket in the wall, which when closed, forms a complete fire-proof shut off between the wings. A fourth story ward is arranged with similar accommodations to that of the first section.

The interior part of the building is plain and substantial; the wood work is of Georgia Yellow Pine, oiled and varnished. The floors throughout are laid with three and four inch matched stuff, with coarse counter floors beneath, deafened by mortar one inch and a half in depth. The lower stories are used as wards for excited patients. The rooms on each side of the corridor are fitted with inside window shutters hinged and locked, with a separate hot air flue for each. Nearly all of the hot air flues in rooms and corridors open seven feet above the floor and are guarded by locked registers, plain registers or register faces. Every room has a ventilating flue that begins near the floor, is carried up in the brick walls independently of all other flues and without an opening until it terminates in a chimney

four feet above the roof. Several years experience has demonstrated the decided advantage of this arrangement over the plan commonly adopted, in which the flues terminate in the attic near a ridge ventilator, or in a large common duct passing horizontally through the attic, the air of which escapes through windows or by means of a cupola. The advantages are, independent perpendicular flues with a more uniform draft from each room; and entire safety from dangers by fire. Each ventilator is in reality a fire place or a space in which a fire could be safely lighted. As a precautionary measure all of the stairways are closed at the sides, and, in the recently finished wings are of wrought iron firmly anchored to the walls. The rear hallways open from the lower story wards directly into four large airing courts, in which shade trees have been planted and summer houses erected. The single rooms for patients throughout the Hospital are nine feet wide, ten feet six inches long, and twelve feet high. There are thirty-two rooms eleven feet wide, twelve feet long, and twelve feet high, which may be occupied by two patients or by a patient and a special attendant. The associate dormitories vary in size from ten feet six inches by eighteen feet, to twenty by twenty-one feet, and twelve feet high, except in the small fourth story wards previously described. The main structure, exclusive of rear buildings, is lighted by four hundred and seventy-four windows, three feet wide and six feet high, eighty windows three feet wide and nine feet high, twenty-four triple windows nine feet wide and nine feet high. About thirteen thousand square feet of glass were required to glaze these windows, or a space to cover one hundred and thirteen feet square.

The rear central building, which is sixty feet wide, one hundred and fifty long and two stories high, contains all the mechanical departments, and is situated in the rear of the Hospital and is connected with it *under ground* by a double passage way in which the cars convey food from the kitchen and bakery, and clothing to and from the laundry.

Owing to the favorable slope in the rear, the first story is on a level with the cellar of the main buildings, and includes a bakery, a large kitchen and skullery, a laundry and ironing room, a *fire-proof* room for an iron heater, a fan wheel for forced ventilation, engine room, engineer's fitting-shop and lavatory and sinks. The second story embraces the sewing department, large dining-room, and twelve rooms for female employes. There are six rooms for male employes over the engineer's shop, and a large sitting room furnished with books and daily papers for the use of the outdoor help. The

boiler house joins this building, and has a chimney one hundred and fourteen feet high and five feet wide at the top. It contains three large drop flue boilers six feet wide and twenty-four feet long. Two of these are sufficient to generate all the steam required for mechanical purposes, cooking, ventilating, and heating during the coldest weather.

A twenty-five horse power engine, manufactured by the Woodruff & Beach Foundry and Machine Co., of Hartford, furnishes power for the fan wheel, washing machines and centrifugal wringer. The engine room has a slate tile floor, and is ceiled in walnut and ash woods, oiled. The fan wheel blower is five feet wide and eleven feet six inches in diameter and has eight blades bent at an angle of ten degrees; air is admitted from a tower through an opening on each side; moving at the rate of forty revolutions per minute, this blower forces a constant current of pure air through the duct under the corridors, which becomes heated by the radiators and passes directly to every room and hall in the entire building.

The Hospital is heated by steam conducted from the boilers through a five inch wrought iron pipe covered with asbestos to radiators (Gold's patent) placed in the cellar air duct under the floors. By the use of these radiators put up in stacks of from ten to twelve in each box, the apartments are severally heated in the stories, one above another.

Experience shows that a more equal distribution of heat would be obtained by having the flues from each stack of radiators lead to one story; as in the present arrangement, when the fan wheel is not moving, the unequal length of the flues creates an unequal draft by which the upper stories are unduly supplied.

In an Institution of this character a very important advantage of illuminating by gas over other modes is, economy and cleanliness, and security against fire. During the month of November, 1867, the Board of Trustees made an arrangement with the Middletown Gas Light Company for the laying of a main six inch pipe, from their works to the Hospital.

In one respect, the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane is more favorably located than most of the older Institutions. At a distance of one and a half miles from the building, is a range of hills known as the "White Rocks." These hills are nearly destitute of soil and vegetation, but thousands of springs bubble forth from crevices in the rocks, unite and form streams of considerable size, which pass into the Connecticut River through a number of ravines. On one of

these streams, known as "Trout Brook," or "Butler's Creek, a reservoir covering about two acres, was formed by making a substantial dam across the ravine. This dam or embankment is one hundred and fifty feet in length, fifteen feet in width across the top, with a slant each way of eighteen inches to every twelve inches perpendicular. The inner slope is covered with broken stone; the top is four feet above high water mark. A large waste canal, cut in the rocks on one side of the dam, carries off surplus water. The bottom of the reservoir was thoroughly grubbed of vegetable matter and soil before being used. The average depth of water is about six feet; elevation above the ground floor of the Hospital seventy-four feet. From this reservoir a six inch iron pipe conveys the water to the building. At suitable low points "blow-offs" were put in the main pipe, by which sediment can be removed. The quality of the water is unexceptionable, and in ordinary seasons, of sufficient quantity to supply several institutions of this size. During the greater portion of the year the amount of water passing off through the waste canal would be considered sufficient for a good mill privilege. On the banks of this reservoir a substantial ice-house to store about one hundred tons, has been erected. This abundant supply of water "by gravity" enables us to dispense with costly and annoying tanks in the attic, and to use at all times an unlimited quantity in the closets and hoppers. All of the waste water, the sewage and the flowage from the roofs are conducted in cement drains under ground, to the rear, where they unite in the main sewer, which is eighteen inches in diameter, has a rapid fall, and terminates two thousand feet East of the Hospital; from thence the sewage is distributed over the farm, by means of open ditches, so arranged that the flowage may be turned from one field to another in rotation. Evidences of the value of the plan are apparent in the increased fertilization. The annual value of farm products averages about nine thousand dollars; a comparison of quantities from year to year shews the pleasing fact of a steady increase, attributable both to additional labor of our patients and to the improved condition of the land. It is our aim to gradually bring under tillage all parts of the farm, and by a system of drainage and use of the house sewage, to enrich and improve land which has been heretofore of little value.

For the protection of stock and the preservation of farm products, a substantial barn was erected in 1869. It is situated on a slope, two thousand feet in the rear of the Hospital, and has a sub-cellar for swine and manure, a commodious, sheltered and ventilated cellar,

(three sides above ground), to accommodate forty cows, and a superstructure of wood fifty-six feet in width, ninety feet in length and twenty-three feet in height, for the storage of hay, grain and farming implements; two cow sheds sixty feet in length, with stalls for twenty-eight head of cattle were added to the farm. A commodious slaughter house, with all necessary appliances for heating water, hoisting carcasses, &c., adjoins the farm-yard; connected with this building is a piggery, sixteen feet wide and one hundred and fifty feet long, with pens for eighty pigs.

During the past two years the grounds immediately surrounding the Hospital have been enclosed and improved by grading and drainage. The carriage-drives and walks are carefully constructed after the "Telford" plan by Thomas McClintic, of Hartford, who has efficiently directed this part of the work. When completed these pleasure grounds, embracing forty acres of beautifully undulating land, will become valuable adjuncts in the proper management of the institution, and nearly all, no matter what may be their mental condition, will derive positive benefit from their regular and daily use.

At the principal entrance to the grounds, stands a cottage "Lodge," or gate house of brown-stone with slate roof and ornamental iron cresting. It is arranged to accommodate the family of the gate keeper who will have charge of the walks and driveways. Our Institution as yet, is able to offer but few of the recreative amusements or employments possessed by older Hospitals. A few games of harmless nature are provided, and the billiard rooms invite those who are sufficiently restored to understand and enjoy the play. One evening each week is devoted to music and social enjoyments, which are participated in by patients and attendants under the direction of the officers. Two evenings are occupied by concerts, lectures, readings or stereopticon exhibitions. The Chapel has been regularly used on the sabbath, to the advantage and comfort of our patients. Acknowledgments are gratefully and sincerely due to the reverend gentlemen of Middletown and vicinity who have cheerfully and regularly conducted the church or chapel services since the opening of the Hospital.

During the past four years, a partial trial of the "cottage system" has been made; two dwelling houses, situated a few rods south of the main building were re-fitted and furnished in a plain manner for the occupation of fourteen male and sixteen female patients, selected from the class of quiet chronic cases. The buildings are simple wooden structures, heated by coal stoves, and lighted by oil lamps. Our experience is, that under favorable circumstances, a system of

cottages may become an important part of a regularly organized Hospital. Cottages substantially constructed of brick or stone, situated sufficiently near the main buildings to be properly heated by steam and lighted by gas from the common center, would be a very desirable addition to the present methods of caring for the insane. The Superintendent could, from day to day, transfer to cottages such patients as he found to require less and less restraint upon personal liberty.

During the winter of 1866, a commodious wharf was constructed on the banks of the Connecticut River, one third of a mile from the Hospital, on land deeded to the Trustees for this purpose. Nearly all the stone, brick and lumber used in the building were landed on this wharf; also the annual supply of coal. A substantial coal-shed capable of storing five hundred tons was erected near the landing. By this arrangement a cargo can be unloaded rapidly at any season of the year and kept under cover until such time as the Hospital teams can be advantageously used in hauling it to the building.

The government of this Hospital is vested in twelve Trustees. The following named gentlemen have been officially connected with the Institution in this capacity. Those in italics are still acting.

Ex. Gov. Joseph R. Hawley,	Hartford.
Ex. Gov. James E. English,	New Haven.
Ex. Gov. Marshal Jewell,	Hartford.
Governor Charles R. Ingersoll,	New Haven.
H. Sidney Hawley,	Windsor.
Leverett F. Pease,	Somers.
Samuel G. Willard,	Colchester.
Benjamin W. Tompkins,	Norwich.
Wm. B. Casey, M. D., (deceased),	Middletown.
Richard S. Fillmore,	New Haven.
Rev. Curtiss T. Woodruff, (removed to N. Y. City)	Norwalk.
Robbins Battell,	Norfolk.
Benjamin Douglas,	Middletown.
Isaac Hutchins,	Middletown.
Rev. Joseph Cummings, D. D., LL.D.,	Middletown.
Lucius S. Fuller,	Tolland.
Henry Woodward,	Middletown.
Joseph D. Bates,	Danielsonville.
Samuel Lynes, M. D.,	Norwalk.

The Associate Officers are appointed by the Board of Trustees on the recommendation of the Superintendent.

These various positions have been filled as follows:

First Assistant Physician,	*Dr. Winthrop B. Hallock.*
Second Assistant Physician,	*Dr. Calvin S. May.*
Steward,	Chas. W. Galpin.
* Steward,	J. Delos Albertson.
Clerk,	*Frank B. Wells.*
Farmer,	*Clinton W. Weatherbee.*
Matron,	*Mrs. Mary Hallock.*
Assistant Matron,	*Mrs. Margaret Dalton.*

Melvin B. Copeland Cashier of the Middletown National Bank, was appointed Treasurer in 1867, and has performed the duties of that office to this date.

Recognizing the importance of thorough scientific autopsies in doubtful cases, the Board of Trustees, in 1870, appointed Dr. Edward C. Seguin of New York, Special Pathologist. Some of the results of Dr. Seguin's investigations have been published with the annual reports.

The whole number of persons employed in the Hospital is seventy.

The building, including the cottages already mentioned, affords accommodations for four hundred and fifty patients and their attendants.

* The office of Steward was abolished in 1873, and the office of Clerk substituted.

Farmer's Report.

To the Superintendent:

Sir:—I herewith present the following Report of the Farming operations for the year ending March 31st, 1878.

Quantity and Value of Products

Hay,	121	tons.	$2,420 00
Corn Fodder,	7	do.	70 00
Straw,	17	do.	272 00
Oats,	151	bushels,	75 50
Rye,	88	do.	88 00
Broom Seed,	45	do.	13 50
Potatoes,	2,910	do.	1,455 00
Carrots,	177	do.	77 40
Beets,	433	do.	216 50
Onions,	260	do.	195 00
Turnips,	224	do.	112 00
Beans, (string,)	62	do.	65 00
Beans, (pole,)	60	do.	72 75
Lima, shelled, (sold)	103½	do.	41 00
Peas, (in shell,)	723½	do.	137 00
Parsnips,	50	do.	25 00
Sweet Corn,	192	do.	192 00
Cucumbers,	241	do.	241 00
Tomatoes,	154	do.	115 50
Summer Squash,	125½	do.	170 00
Winter Squash,	8½	tons,	150 00
Lettuce,	32	bushels	32 00
Spinach,	6	do.	4 50
Pie Plant,	650	pounds,	13 00
Melons,	10,070	do.	100 70
Cabbages,	7,000	heads,	455 00
Celery,	1,500	do.	75 00

Asparagus,	3	bushels,	15 00
Strawberries,	450	quarts,	93 46
Raspberries,	62	do.	13 40
Currants,	5	bushels,	12 50
Pears,	20½	do.	41 00
Apples,	16	barrels,	48 00
Cider,	135	gallons,	13 50
Milk, (grass fed)	25,200	quarts	1,512 00
Beef,	600	pounds,	54 00
Veal,	1,881	do.	131 29
Pork,	7,880	do.	788 00
Pigs, (sold,)			186 00
Calves, (sold,)			5 00
Turkeys,	274	pounds,	60 28
Chickens,	203½	do.	49 91
Eggs,	510	dozen,	127 50
Broom Brush,	800	pounds,	64 00
Total Value,			$10,099 19

Weight of each Hog.—345, 353, 303, 401, 322, 346, 448, 304, 545, 452, 607, 563, 442, 451, 464, 370, 367, 435, 362.
Total.—7,880 pounds. Average.—414 $\frac{4}{19}$.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. WEATHERBEE,

Farmer.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year,	219	231	450
Admitted in the year,	108	58	166
Total present in the year,	327	289	616
Discharged, Recovered,	30	12	42
Improved,	23	23	46
Stationary,	18	14	32
Died,	26	7	33
Remaining at the end of the year,	227	233	460
Average present during the year,	225.69	223.04	452.64

TABLE II.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted,	714	558	1272
Discharged,—Recovered,	158	81	239
Improved,	99	92	191
Stationary,	101	84	185
Died,	129	68	197

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

AGE.	When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15,	1	—	1	3	—	3
15 to 20,	9	4	13	9	5	14
20 to 25,	12	9	21	8	12	20
25 to 30,	12	4	16	15	7	22
30 to 35,	16	9	25	20	7	27
35 to 40,	16	9	25	6	7	13
40 to 45,	9	5	14	7	7	14
45 to 50,	5	5	10	9	6	15
50 to 60,	15	6	21	8	3	11
60 to 70,	5	5	10	8	2	10
70 to 80,	4	2	6	—	2	2
80 and over,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Unknown,	—	—	—	9	—	9
Not Insane,	3	—	3	3	—	3
Total,	108	58	166	108	58	166

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE FROM BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

AGE.	When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15,	5	2	7	18	5	23
15 to 20,	38	22	60	57	41	98
20 to 25,	80	63	143	96	81	177
25 to 30,	92	51	143	94	88	182
30 to 35,	89	79	168	99	74	173
35 to 40,	99	69	168	79	80	159
40 to 45,	79	72	151	58	53	111
45 to 50,	73	60	133	61	53	114
50 to 60,	82	66	148	65	50	115
60 to 70,	57	54	111	52	19	71
70 to 80,	20	12	32	7	9	16
80 and over,	5	6	11	3	2	5
Unknown,	1	1	2	18	3	21
Not Insane,	9	1	10	12	2	14
Total,	714	558	1,272	714	558	1,272

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Connecticut,	61	29	90	413	271	684
New York,	7	1	8	38	32	70
Massachusetts,	—	—	—	11	10	21
Maine,	—	—	—	1	1	2
Rhode Island,	3	1	4	13	9	22
Pennsylvania,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Virginia,	—	—	—	3	2	5
North Carolina,	1	—	1	3	—	3
Vermont,	—	—	—	1	1	2
New Jersey,	—	—	—	4	2	6
Florida,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Louisiana,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Maryland,	—	—	—	1	1	2
Georgia,	—	—	—	—	1	1
South Carolina,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Ohio,	—	1	1	—	1	1
Canada,	—	—	—	5	—	5
France,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Germany,	6	3	9	26	25	51
England,	3	3	6	23	13	36
Ireland,	22	21	43	145	178	323
Scotland,	—	1	1	4	5	9
Italy,	—	—	—	2	2	4
Cuba,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Switzerland,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Sweden,	3	—	3	4	—	4
Bermuda,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Norway,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Unknown,	—	—	—	8	—	8
Total,	108	58	166	714	558	1,272

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

RESIDENCE.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State at Large,	11	—	11	68	11	79
Hartford County,	24	11	35	189	189	378
New Haven "	18	20	38	157	163	320
New London "	10	3	13	73	68	141
Windham "	5	—	5	17	22	39
Litchfield "	7	5	12	41	52	93
Middlesex "	7	6	13	77	48	125
Tolland "	7	1	8	22	17	39
Fairfield "	17	6	23	101	66	167
Otherwise,	—	—	—	9	2	11
Total,	108	58	166	714	558	1,272

TABLE VII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accountants,	1	—	1	7	—	7
Agents,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Artists,	—	—	—	1	1	2
Barbers,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Bar Tenders,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Blacksmiths,	3	—	3	11	—	11
Boiler Makers,	2	—	2	3	—	3
Book Binders,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Brewers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bricklayers,	2	—	2	3	—	3
Bookers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Brush Makers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Barristers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Butchers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Cabinet Makers,	1	—	1	8	—	8
Carters,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Carpenters,	5	—	5	24	—	24
Carriage Makers,	—	—	—	6	—	6
Chemists,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cigar Makers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Clerks,	3	—	3	20	—	20
Clergymen,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Clock Makers,	1	—	1	3	—	3
Coachmen,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Commercial Travelers,	1	—	1	4	—	4
Conductors,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Coopers,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Carriers,	1	—	1	3	—	3
Cutlers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Domestics,	—	15	15	—	115	115
Draw Bridge Tenders,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Druggists,	—	—	—	4	—	4
Dyers,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Electro Platers,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Engineers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Factory Employes,	4	3	7	23	32	55
Farmers,	17	—	17	100	—	100
Fish Hook Makers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Gardiners,	2	—	2	3	—	3
Glass Cutters,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Grocers,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Gunsmiths,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Harness Makers,	1	—	1	7	—	7
Hatters,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Hostlers,	1	—	1	7	—	7
Housekeepers,	—	5	5	—	37	37
Housewives,	—	93	93	—	215	215
Jewelers,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Laborers,	18	—	18	115	—	115

TABLE VII.—(Continued.)

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.
Landlords,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Lawyers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lumbermen,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Machinists,	4	—	4	30	—	30
Manufacturers,	3	—	1	6	—	6
Mariners,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Mattress Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mechanics,	3	—	3	37	—	37
Merchants,	7	—	7	15	—	15
Millers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Moulders,	1	—	1	4	—	4
Newsboys,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Night Watchmen,	1	—	1	3	—	3
No Employment,	9	8	17	48	82	130
Painters,	2	—	2	7	—	7
Paper Makers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Peddlers,	1	—	1	3	—	3
Physicians,	1	—	1	4	—	4
Pilots,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Powder Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Printers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Pump Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Quarrymen,	1	—	1	13	—	13
Rubber Workers,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Sailors, &c.,	—	—	—	10	—	10
Sail Makers,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Saloon Keepers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Seamstresses,	—	1	1	—	22	22
Shipping Merchants,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Shoe Makers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Silver Plate Manufacturers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Stone Masons,	2	—	2	4	—	4
Students,	—	—	—	3	6	9
Speculator,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Superintendents of Factories,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Tailors,	—	—	—	5	—	5
Tallowmen,	—	—	—	—	4	4
Teachers,	1	3	4	6	21	27
Telegraph Operators,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Tinsmiths,	—	—	—	4	—	4
Truss Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unknown,	—	—	—	10	22	32
Waiters,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Weavers,	—	—	—	3	1	3
Wire Weavers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Wood Carvers,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Total,	108	68	166	714	558	1,272

TABLE VIII.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single,	44	28	72	341	236	577
Married,	49	21	70	300	222	522
Widowed,	8	8	16	68	71	139
Unknown,	7	—	7	27	21	48
Total,	108	58	166	734	550	1,272

TABLE IX.

HOW COMMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Friends, -	15	1	16	80	53	139
Probate Judge,	74	56	130	552	491	1,043
Judges of Superior Court,	13	1	14	31	4	35
Governor's Order,	2	—	2	28	0	28
Justice or Police Court,	4	—	4	43	7	48
Total,	108	58	166	734	558	1,272

TABLE X.

HOW SUPPORTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Self or Friends (paying),	35	1	16	88	52	140
By State and Friends (indigent,	39	25	64	197	203	400
By State and Town (town poor	44	31	71	372	251	623
By State alone,	34	1	15	37	12	69
Total,	108	58	166	734	558	1,272

TABLE XI.

FORM OF DISEASE IN THOSE ADMITTED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute,	37	22	59	214	155	369
do. Chronic,	41	25	66	330	304	634
do. Epileptic,	7	1	8	14	15	29
do. Puerperal,	—	—	—	—	3	3
do. Suicidal,	—	—	—	5	3	8
do. Homicidal,	—	—	—	4	2	6
do. Recurrent,	—	3	3	4	12	16
Delirium, Simple,	—	—	—	10	—	10
Mysomania,	—	—	—	15	4	19
Melancholia, Acute,	8	4	12	42	48	90
do. Chronic,	—	1	1	32	28	60
do. Attonita,	—	—	—	2	2	4
General Paresis,	—	1	1	11	1	12
Methomania, (Inebriate)	8	—	8	38	1	39
Dementia, Acute,	1	—	1	9	2	11
do. Chronic,	—	—	—	23	25	48
do. Senile,	2	1	3	14	10	24
Imbecility,	1	—	1	21	3	24
Not Insane,	3	—	3	13	9	14
Total,	108	58	166	714	558	1,272

TABLE XII.

COMPLICATIONS (OF NERVOUS SYSTEM) IN THOSE ADMITTED.

COMPLICATIONS.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aphasia,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Apoplexia,	—	—	—	4	—	4
Chorea,	—	—	—	4	3	5
Epileptic,	7	1	8	32	15	47
Hemiplegia,	1	—	1	4	1	5
Hereditary,	28	13	41	127	117	244
Paraplegia,	—	—	—	2	2	4
Paralysis Agitans,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Prog. Muscular Atrophy,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pseudo Hypertrophic Paralysis,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Without Complications,	72	44	116	538	418	957
Total,	108	58	166	714	558	1,272

TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS IN THOSE ADMITTED

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First, -	78	44	122	450	320	826
Second,	11	6	17	97	82	179
Third, -	3	—	3	20	32	58
Fourth,	—	1	1	12	11	23
Fifth,	—	2	2	4	6	10
Sixth,	—	1	1	3	4	7
Seventh, - -	—	—	—	2	2	4
Eighth,	—	1	1	—	2	2
Several, -	—	1	1	29	15	44
Unknown,	13	2	17	73	32	105
Not known,	3	—	3	12	2	14
Total,	108	58	166	714	558	1,272

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month,	17	10	27	100	65	165
1 to 3 months,	7	7	14	119	62	181
3 to 6 do.	11	4	15	62	35	97
6 to 9 do.	5	5	10	40	41	81
9 to 12 do.	8	3	11	36	36	72
12 to 18 do.	6	4	10	35	41	76
18 to 24 do.	3	3	6	28	23	51
2 to 3 years,	6	4	10	56	52	108
3 to 5 do.	9	7	16	60	59	119
5 to 10 do.	13	5	18	56	46	102
10 to 15 do.	1	3	4	27	24	51
15 to 20 do.	3	1	4	13	23	36
20 to 25 do.	—	1	1	8	8	16
25 to 30 do.	1	—	1	10	1	11
30 and over,	1	1	2	3	15	18
Unknown,	14	—	14	49	35	84
Not known,	3	—	3	12	2	14
Total,	108	58	166	714	558	1,272

TABLE XV.

RECOVERED OF THOSE ATTACKED AT THE SEVERAL AGES FROM THE BEGINNING.

AGE.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent Recovered of those Attacked at Each Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15,						
15 to 20,	9	8	17	15.78	20.	17.34
20 to 25,	27	16	43	28.10	20.	24.29
25 to 30,	23	14	37	21.91	15.90	20.72
30 to 35,	21	11	32	21.21	14.86	18.50
35 to 40,	24	11	35	31.57	13.75	22.83
40 to 45,	18	10	28	31.03	18.84	25.22
45 to 50,	14	6	20	23.	11.76	17.85
50 to 60,	12	4	16	19.04	8.	14.16
60 to 70,	9	1	10	17.30	5.26	14.08
70 to 80,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 80,	1	—	1	33.33	—	20.
Total.	158	81	239			

TABLE XVI.

RECOVERED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT, FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month,	63	31	94	43.	42.69	56.96
1 to 3 months.	49	22	71	41.17	35.48	39.22
3 to 6 do.	17	7	24	27.42	28.	24.74
6 to 9 do.	9	5	14	22.50	12.19	17.28
9 to 12 do.	7	4	11	13.44	15.38	17.24
12 to 18 do.	7	6	13	20.06	14.63	17.10
18 to 24 do.	1	1	2	3.57	4.34	3.92
2 to 3 years,	2	3	5	3.07	5.76	4.62
3 to 5 do.	2	2	4	3.33	3.58	3.36
5 to 10 do.	1	—	1	1.78	—	.98
Over 10,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Recovered.	158	81	239			

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	Number Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month,	37	9	46
1 to 2 months,	35	11	46
2 to 3 do.	29	15	44
3 to 6 do.	31	16	47
6 to 9 do.	18	8	26
9 to 12 do.	9	2	11
12 to 18 do.	7	7	14
18 to 24 do.	—	1	1
2 to 3 years.	2	2	4
3 to 5 do.	1	—	1
Over 5 do.	1	—	1
Total.	170	91	261
Average duration of all.	4 03 months.	7 11 months.	5 08 months.

TABLE XVIII.

WHOLE DURATION OF DISEASE, OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	Number Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month,	30	8	38
1 to 2 months,	41	14	55
2 to 3 do.	14	7	21
3 to 6 do.	20	14	34
6 to 9 do.	13	15	28
9 to 12 do.	13	4	17
12 to 18 do.	10	8	18
18 to 24 do.	8	3	11
2 to 3 years.	3	5	8
3 to 5 do.	4	3	7
Over 5 do.	2	—	2
Total.	158	81	239
Average duration of all.	7 04 months.	9 months.	8 months.

TABLE XIX.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DISEASE.	Number Recovered.			Per cent Recovered of each form admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute,	98	49	147	44.77	32.03	40.
do. Chronic,	6	10	15	2.09	4.27	3.17
do. Epileptic, -	1		1	2.94		2.94
do. Puerperal, -		4	4		44.44	44.44
do. Recurrent,	2	3	5	50.	25.00	31.25
do. Suicidal,		2	2		40	25.
Delirium, Simple,	11		11	100		100
Monomania, -	4	1	5	25.66	25.	25.31
Methomania, (Inebriates,)	23	1	24	60.52	100	61.53
Melancholia, Acute,	14	10	24	33.33	26.31	26.66
do. Chronic,	1	1	2	4.55	3.57	4.
Total,	158	81	239			

TABLE XX.

CAUSE, (EXCITING,) OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

CAUSES.	Number Recovered.			Per cent recovered of each class admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety of mind, business and otherwise, -	12	4	16	29.27	25.	28.07
Connected with the affections, -	6	5	11	35.29	17.85	23.91
Connected with fluctuations of fortune, -	5	—	5	45.45	—	31.25
Connected with religion,	7	1	8	50.	10.	33.33
Epilepsy,	1	—	1	3.03	—	2.94
Excessive Venery,	2	—	2	50.	—	50.
Ill Health, -	19	30	49	17.14	19.23	18.39
Intemperance,	61	4	64	61.22	50	63.77
Masturbation,	4	—	4	11.89	—	10.
Nervous Shock,	—	2	2	—	50.	22.22
Overstudy,	—	2	2	—	22.22	14.28
Puerperal,	—	6	6	—	30.	30.
Tobacco,	2	—	2	40.	—	40.
Unknown,	40	27	67	12.30	50.	11.53
Totals	158	81	239			

TABLE XXI.

NATIVITY OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

COUNTRY.	Number Recovered.			Per cent recovered of each class admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States, white,	111	54	165	24.31	16.41	20.69
do. colored, -	2	1	3	13.33	20.	15.
Canada, -	2	—	2	40.	—	40.
England,	9	1	10	39.13	7.70	27.77
Ireland,	25	20	45	16.55	11.23	13.92
Germany,	7	4	11	25.92	16.	21.56
Italy, -	1	1	2	50.	50.	50.
Sweden,	1	—	1	25.	—	25.
Total, -	158	81	239			

NOTE.—From the beginning of the Hospital 14 colored males (including one from Savannah) and 2 colored females have been admitted.

TABLE XXII.

AGES AT DEATH.

AGE.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15,	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20, -	—	—	—	2	1	3
20 to 25,	1	—	1	6	4	10
25 to 30,	1	—	1	8	8	16
30 to 35,	—	—	—	3	1	4
35 to 40,	2	—	2	18	7	25
40 to 45, - -	2	—	2	13	7	20
45 to 50,	6	1	7	18	8	26
50 to 60,	6	1	7	22	9	31
60 to 70,	7	3	10	22	14	36
70 to 80,	1	2	3	11	7	20
80 to 90,	—	—	—	1	2	3
Over 90,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total,	26	7	33	129	68	197

TABLE XXIII.

DEATH AND THE CAUSES.

CAUSES.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apoplexy,	3	—	3	11	1	12
Acute Desquamative Nephritis,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bright's Disease,	2	1	3	3	2	5
Cancer of Breast,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cancer of Stomach,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Carbuncle, Exhaustion from,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cirrhosis,	—	—	—	1	1	2
Congestion of Lungs,	—	—	—	1	1	2
Diarrhœa,	—	1	1	3	3	6
Drowning while Swimming,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dysentery,	—	1	1	1	1	2
Epilepsy,	1	—	1	5	4	9
Erysipelas,	1	—	1	3	—	3
Gangrene of Lungs,	1	—	1	1	1	2
General Paresis,	2	—	2	7	—	7
General Dropsy,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Inanition,	—	—	—	4	4	8
Injuries from Fall,	2	—	2	2	—	2
Leucocytosis,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mania, Acute, Exhaust'n from,	1	1	2	18	8	26
Mania, Chronic, do. do.	—	—	—	12	6	18
Melancholia, Exhaust'n from,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Meningitis,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Paralysis, Exhaustion from,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Phthisis,	2	1	3	12	9	21
Pleurisy,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia,	—	—	—	7	4	11
Pyæmia,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pyo-Thorax,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Senile Decay,	2	2	4	13	8	21
Septicæmia,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Shock from Injuries,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Strangulation by Food,	2	—	2	3	—	3
Strangulation by Suicide,	1	—	1	2	3	5
Suffocat'n during Epileptic fit,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Syphilis,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Typho-Mania,	—	—	—	—	2	2
Undetermined,	—	—	—	6	4	10
Violence,	1	—	1	1	1	2
Total,	30	7	33	129	68	197

TABLE XXIV.

RATIO OF DEATHS FROM THE BEGINNING.

PER CENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Of all Admitted,	18.06	12.19	15.49
Of Average Number in Hospital,	9.08	4.29	6.91

TABLE XXV.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED FROM BEGINNING.

DURATION.	From Admission into the Hospital.			From the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month,	22	15	37	5	6	11
1 to 2 months,	8	2	10	7	3	10
2 to 3 do.	17	3	20	7	1	8
3 to 6 do.	16	8	24	8	3	11
6 to 9 do.	14	5	19	10	5	15
9 to 12 do.	11	3	14	4	6	10
12 to 18 do.	11	6	93	11	3	12
18 to 24 do.	3	1	4	11	3	14
2 to 3 years,	9	7	16	9	4	13
3 to 5 do.	10	13	93	17	12	99
5 to 10 do.	5	2	7	11	8	19
10 to 15 do.	—	—	—	9	4	13
15 to 20 do.	—	—	—	4	5	9
20 to 25 do.	—	—	—	4	1	5
25 to 30 do.	—	—	—	1	1	2
30 to 40 do.	—	—	—	2	4	6
40 to 50 do.	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unknown,	—	—	—	2	1	3
Average of all.	months. 14.39	months. 10.11	months. 16.95	years. 5.08	years. 6.80	years. 5.64

TABLE XXVI.

REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15,	—	—	—
15 to 20,	4	2	6
20 to 25,	19	13	32
25 to 30,	24	16	40
30 to 35,	30	32	62
35 to 40,	36	45	81
40 to 45,	24	26	50
45 to 50,	22	35	57
50 to 60,	26	12	38
60 to 70,	19	18	37
70 to 80,	7	6	13
80 to 90,	1	1	1
Over 90,	—	—	—
Total.	227	233	460

TABLE XXVII.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.—DURATION OF THE DISEASE.

DURATION.	Since Admission.			Since the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month,	2	5	7	—	—	—
1 to 2 months,	2	4	6	—	—	—
2 to 3 do. -	1	1	2	3	—	3
3 to 6 do. -	17	9	26	6	1	7
6 to 9 do.	25	14	39	11	7	18
9 to 12 do.	17	11	28	9	13	22
12 to 18 do.	15	12	27	15	11	26
18 to 24 do.	22	26	48	15	7	22
2 to 3 years,	26	41	67	29	29	58
3 to 5 do.	37	31	68	35	44	79
5 to 10 do.	83	79	162	42	45	87
10 to 15 do.	—	—	—	30	34	64
15 to 20 do.	—	—	—	15	16	31
20 to 25 do.	—	—	—	8	12	20
25 to 30 do.	—	—	—	6	5	11
30 to 40 do.	—	—	—	5	3	8
40 and over,	—	—	—	—	4	4
Total,	227	233	460	227	233	460

TABLE XXVIII.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.—PROSPECT.

PROSPECT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curable,	12	13	24
Incurable,	215	221	436
Total.	227	233	460

TABLE XXIX.

ADMISSIONS FROM CAUSES

CAUSES.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety of Mind, Loss and otherwise	7	6	13	41	16	57
Apoplexy, - -	1		1	9	1	10
Connected with the Affections,	6	3	9	18	28	46
Epilepsy,	6	3	9	33	15	48
Excessive Venery,	2		2	4		4
Fluctuations of Fortune,	5		5	11	5	16
Ill Health, -	16	18	34	105	154	259
Injury to Head,	2		2	2		2
Intemperance,	17	2	19	98	8	106
Masturbation,	8		8	37	3	40
Meningitis-Acute,					2	2
Nervous Shock,	1	1	2	5	2	7
Not known,	2		2	11	2	13
Old Age, -	1	1	2	6	2	8
Over Study,	1	1	2	5	9	14
Over Work,	3	2	5	3	2	5
Puerperal,		1	1		20	20
Religious,	2	2	4	14	10	24
Syphilis,	1		1	1		1
Tobacco,	2		2	5		5
Unknown or Undetermined,	27	22	49	310	221	531
Total,	108	58	166	734	538	1,272

TABLE XXX.

OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FROM THE BEGINNING, IN EACH YEAR.

PATIENTS.	Year ending March 31, 1869.	Year ending March 31, 1870.	Year ending March 31, 1871.	Year ending March 31, 1872.	Year ending March 31, 1873.	Year ending March 31, 1874.	Year ending March 31, 1875.	Year ending March 31, 1876.	Total.
Admitted:									
Males,	165	78	49	56	43	93	122	108	714
Females,	103	56	26	39	31	160	88	58	558
Total,	268	134	75	92	74	253	210	166	1272
Discharged,—Recovered:									
Males,	25	27	14	11	8	16	21	33	158
Females,	—	16	6	6	3	21	17	12	81
Total,	25	43	20	17	11	37	41	45	239
Improved:									
Males,	11	8	14	7	8	9	19	23	99
Females,	—	10	5	4	5	20	25	23	92
Total,	11	18	19	11	13	29	44	46	191
Stationary:									
Males,	5	17	8	24	11	15	24	18	122
Females,	—	10	6	10	9	15	20	14	84
Total,	5	27	14	34	20	29	34	32	185
Died:									
Males,	14	18	11	9	12	18	21	26	129
Females,	1	3	10	6	9	17	15	7	68
Total,	15	21	21	15	21	35	36	33	197
Whole No. in the year,	268	343	307	329	336	524	695	816	
Av. No. in the year,	93.15	225.27	233.65	242.59	264.53	389.51	423.80	452.64	
No. at the end of year,	209	232	237	242	271	385	450	490	

TABLE XXXI.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES—RATIO PER CENT.

	Within the Year.	From the Beginning.
Admissions from Causes:		
Anxiety of Mind and Over-study,	7.84	4.48
Apoplexy,	.60	.08
Connected with the Affections,	3.01	2.61
Connected with Loss of Property,	3.02	1.26
Connected with Religion,	2.41	1.88
Epilepsy,	4.37	3.77
Ill Health,	20.48	22.03
Intemperance,	11.44	8.64
Masturbation,	4.82	3.14
Old Age,	1.20	.68
Puerperal,	.6	1.57
Unknown,	39.52	45.67
Removed of all cases admitted.		
Under One Year,	89.75	36.51
One Year and Over,	10.46	3.79
Deaths of All Under Care,	5.35	25.48
Deaths of Average Number in Hospital,	7.28	6.93

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following statement of the fiscal concerns of "The Connecticut Hospital for the Insane," for the year commencing April 1st, 1875, and ending March 31st, 1876, is respectfully submitted to the Board of Trustees.

Receipts.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, April 1st, 1875,	$4,408 45
Revenue Account from the Hospital,	124,305 60
Amount of temporary loan,	9,910 75
	$138,624 80

Payments.

Amount of Superintendent's orders, including payment of loans,	$137,420 36
Balance in hand of Treasurer, March 31st, 1876,	1,204 44
	$138,624 80

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. B. COPELAND,
Treasurer.

Middletown, Conn., April 1st, 1876.

We hereby certify that we have examined the vouchers and accounts of the Hospital, of which the above is an abstract, and find them correct.

H. SIDNEY HAYDEN,
JOSEPH CUMMINGS,
Auditors.

Superintendent's Financial Report.

Debtor.

1875.			
April 1st.	To Cash on hand,	$436.95	
	To Balance in Bank,	1,408.45	
1876.			
March 31.	To Revenue (for year),	124,305.60	
			$126,151.00

Credit.

April	1875.	By Vouchers,	$11,208.85	
May,	"	" "	8,722.67	
June,	"	" "	9,562.87	
July,	"	" "	11,062.87	
August,	"	" "	12,511.44	
Sept.,	"	" "	9,104.60	
Oct.,	"	" "	13,310.00	
Nov.,	"	" "	13,732.84	
Dec.,	"	" "	9,403.60	
Jan.,	1876.	" "	12,033.12	
Feb'y,	"	" "	9,625.47	
March,	"	" "	8,491.57	
				124,759.52
Mar. 31,	"	" Cash on hand,		5,199.28
" 31,	"	" Balance in Bank,		1,192.04
				$126,151.00

Middletown, April 29th, 1876.

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, and find the same to be correct. Also, that for the year ending March 31st, 1876, there remained in the hands of the Treasurer of the Institution $1,192.04 in cash, and in the hands of the Superintendent $5,199.28 in cash, making a total of $6,391.32 cash on hand at the above date.

John S. Dodge, } *Auditors of Accounts of State*
Green Kendrick, } *Institutions for 1875-6.*

Abstract of Vouchers for the Year Ending March 31st, 1876.

1875.	Salaries of Officers and Pay of Employés.	Furniture and Repairs.	Fuel and Lights.	Dry Goods and Clothing.	Stationery and Postage.	Provisions.	Hay.	Feed.	Meat.	Groceries.	Rent and Garden.	Construction.	Freight.	Drugs.	Indigents.	Burials.	Incidentals.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
April.	$3,340 00	$141 75	$4,945 49	$750 12	$92 00	$469 40	$132 44	$44 25	$970 55	$846 00	$734 30	$450 84	$7 00	$46 30	121 0	$14 00	$65 50	$79 70	$13,205 84
May.	2,497 75	14 15	35 50	59 16	4 50	564 40	799 20	163 90	1,615 80	1,025 25	1,241 67	40 00	25 44	74 15	———	10 00	———	14 50	8,722 45
June.	2,478 22	241 50	69 00	264 20	130 50	503 70	110 00	112 00	1,740 65	691 70	979 25	90 70	8 00	192 45	121 50	———	———	70 40	9,203 57
July.	3,504 35	46 25	1,847 20	422 15	15 75	645 04	111 31	———	896 05	925 40	996 75	1,445 00	16 75	195 00	99 00	10 00	———	113 00	11,292 05
Aug.	2,502 50	195 15	3,000 20	227 75	81 60	723 35	215 21	459 00	1,274 80	746 10	995 72	1,189 00	13 00	134 50	75 00	———	———	74 20	11,291 66
Sept.	2,504 15	115 10	2,004 75	134 10	46 15	757 00	198 00	———	429 00	669 05	997 45	1,216 00	10 00	55 40	54 75	10 00	———	60 75	9,264 66
Oct.	2,502 50	253 15	6 50	506 50	75 35	792 80	245 25	———	1,745 05	918 50	636 80	1,497 00	7 45	442 20	80 50	———	———	105 10	11,224 90
Nov.	2,754 64	263 17	1,900 00	600 00	90 20	1,260 00	241 50	768 00	224 50	772 50	480 15	1,500 00	95 00	67 00	8 00	20 00	———	79 15	11,732 84
Dec.	2,502 50	253 00	1,500 25	199 00	81 40	85 00	75 20	———	1,691 65	116 11	559 30	1,000 00	28 14	211 20	———	———	———	56 00	9,158 05
1876. Jan.	2,754 40	247 25	618 50	994 25	50 00	1,253 50	195 00	721 00	409 75	1,484 20	962 34	1,508 00	37 50	200 00	1 25	———	40 00	237 50	11,720 12
Feb.	2,504 15	262 40	———	592 10	171 00	88 75	444 00	83 00	1,193 05	745 20	432 00	1,477 00	8 75	190 00	93 00	———	———	114 40	8,552 67
March.	2,502 75	25 00	7 50	86 15	20 50	15 75	35 00	95 00	220 00	24 00	555 00	305 00	23 00	———	15 00	———	———	177 50	4,451 95
Total.	$31,497 32	2,451 00	15,564 70	4,603 18	950 25	7,759 43	2,773 24	3,078 25	15,156 95	8,969 51	7,907 04	14,845 54	256 28	1,827 00	573 00	154 00	105 50	1,241 45	114,773 94

APPENDIX.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of the Probate Court, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which the person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, one woolen coat, one woolen vest, one pair of woolen pantaloons, two pair new socks, one pair new shoes or boots, and one comfortable outside garment.

Each female patient shall, in addition to a quantity of under-clothing, shoes and stockings corresponding to that required for the male patient, have one flannel petticoat, two good dresses, one cloak or other good outside garment. Extra and better apparel is very desirable for Chapel worship and out-door's exercise and riding.

4. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, etc., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost, and for which the officers of the Hospital are not responsible.

5. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

6. The price of board, including washing, mending, and attendance, for all who are supported at the public charge, is five dollars per week.

7. Pauper patients, or those supported partly by the towns in which they reside, and partly by the State, are admitted agreeably to Sections Four and Six of Amended Act, 1867, and By-Laws.

8. Indigent persons, or those possessing little property, and partly supported by friends and partly by the State, are admitted under Section Four of Amended Act, 1867, and By-Laws.

9. Private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, are admitted to the Hospital under Section Five of Amendment to Act approved July 23, 1867, and By-Laws.

10. Visitors are admitted to the Institution between the hours of ten, A. M., and twelve, M., and between two and four, P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only, but no visitors shall be admitted to the Wards occupied by patients without express permission from the Superintendent, and especial care is to be taken that no amount of visiting is permitted that might prove injurious to the patients.

ELEVENTH REPORT

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Connecticut Hospital for the Insane

State of Connecticut.

1877



CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.
AT MIDDLETOWN

ELEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Connecticut Hospital for the Insane

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

FOR

SUPERINTENDENT'S AND TREASURER'S REPORTS:

Presented to the General Assembly at its Session in January, 1877.

By Order of the General Assembly

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
PELTON & KING, STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.
1877.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

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M. B. COPELAND, MIDDLETOWN,	*Treasurer.*
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WINTHROP B. HALLOCK, M. D.,	*First Assistant Physician.*
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MRS. MARY HALLOCK,	*Matron.*
MRS. MARGARET DUTTON,	*Assistant Matron.*

All communications relative to the admission, etc., of Patients, should be addressed to the Superintendent. Books will be furnished on application.

TRUSTEES REPORT.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly
of the State of Connecticut:

The Trustees of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane submit their Eleventh Report, together with the reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer of the Institution.

In presenting this Report, the Trustees deem it a matter for congratulation that they have never had occasion in consequence of serious errors or complaints, to make to your Honorable Body or to the public, an apology, explanations or defence of the management of the Institution. It has ever been open to the inspection of all properly authorized persons and all having special reasons for enquiry have received particular attention. Careful oversight has been exercised by the Trustees, and in their unannounced visits they have received the kind and cordial co-operation of the officers, who have always appeared, as though conscious that they were doing their duty, having nothing to conceal, or to dread from the most searching examination. The Hospital still maintains its high character; whatever improvements study or experience have developed, have been adopted, and its officers have not been behind others in devising means for the better care and improvement of the unfortunate class over whom they have oversight.

During the year, improvements in the buildings and grounds have been carried forward, and the most of those previously commenced have been completed. Improvements have been made as rapidly as the means of the Institution would permit. They have been carefully considered and so ordered as to secure the best results. Imperfections in the buildings have been remedied, and such changes made as experience has suggested. The policy has been to suffer no part

of the property to deteriorate. In all respects, the buildings and grounds of the Hospital are in a better condition than they have ever been before. Other important improvements are under consideration, which will be made as soon as practicable. Thus far, no special aid for such purposes has been solicited from the State. The Hospital has passed the most difficult and perilous period in the existence of such institutions. Its resources are understood, systematically arranged and efficiently managed, and the Trustees indulge the hope that at no distant day they may be able to reduce the expenses of its inmates.

Special attention is called to the statements in the able Report of the Superintendent, relative to the improvements in the grounds, the employment of the insane and the means for their recreation and amusement, new forms of which have been introduced the past year.

It is not necessary to urge that skillful medical treatment, proper food and care as to regularity of habits, are not all that should be expected of a hospital. Great, and in many cases, equal benefit may be derived from judicious employment, varied amusements and pleasant surroundings, such as well arranged grounds, ornamented with trees, shrubs, and flowers. Influences derived from these sources powerfully tend to divert the attention of the insane, to correct the morbid action of their faculties and give a healthy tone to the activities of their bodily and mental powers. One result in this institution has been the lessening of restraint, till only a very few inmates, and for very special reasons, are subjected to it.

There have been admitted to the Hospital, since it was opened, 1360 persons, and as readmitted patients are not counted a second time, this number indicates so many different persons. Of these, 212 have died, 257 have been discharged as recovered, 273 as improved, and 202 discharged with no special change in their condition.

In estimating the good accomplished we must not only consider the lessening of the misery and the increase of the happiness of all the inmates, the inestimable blessings secured to those restored to health and reason, but also the blessing to the families and friends of the afflicted. They have been relieved from the great suffering an-

posed upon them by their difficult and perilous responsibility, the duties of which, through want of information and through the pressure of other duties, they were unable to discharge. To many the Hospital has given the joy of receiving back as alive, those who in a terrible sense to them were dead.

The number in the Hospital, at the date of this report, is 466. The average daily number during the year has been 456-97.

There are many applications for admission and among them seventy women. A much larger number would be enrolled if any encouragement of an early admission could be given. As only twenty-eight females were discharged since the last Report, months must pass before those enrolled can be admitted. This state of things is every way unfortunate. Could the Hospital receive acute cases at the commencement of the attack, it would accomplish far more efficient work at much less cost. After a long delay, when acute cases have become chronic, not more than one tenth recover of those who might have been restored had they been placed under proper treatment at the commencement of the attack.

In the Report of the Trustees of this Hospital for 1868, statistics are given, showing that the cost of supporting an old chronic case is about thirty-five times greater than the average cost of a new case. This disparity results from the fact that the recent cases are soon cured and discharged, while the old or chronic cases are kept on indefinitely.* From considerations of humanity and economy it would

*Dr. Awl's Report of the Ohio State Institution for the year 1840, shows that the average cost of supporting old cases was $2,303 60
Cost of supporting new cases, - 56 00
Report of 1841, average cost of old cases, 1,963 00
Report of 1841, average cost of new cases, 52 21
Report of 1842, average cost of old cases, 2,020 00
Report of 1842, recent cases, - 45 20
Report of 1843, average cost of old cases, 2,253 10
Report of 1843, average cost of new cases, 65 41
In Massachusetts for 1843, average cost of old cases, 2,166 20
In Massachusetts for 1843, average cost of new cases, 58 43
In Maine for 1842, average cost of old cases, 2,168 33
In Maine for 1842, average cost of new cases, 35 50
In Virginia, (Staunton) average cost of old cases, 2,081 63
In Virginia, (Staunton) average cost of new cases, 63 25

Report for 1868, p. 12.

appear that there is an urgent necessity for additional provision for the insane in our State.

The Trustees and the Superintendent have separately urged this subject on the attention of the Legislature.

Considering the number to whom admission has been refused, the number discharged to make room for more urgent cases, the number awaiting admission, the number sent from this State to hospitals in other states, the large number known to be in almshouses and the number in private families, we are confident there are several hundred insane persons belonging to this State who need hospital treatment and accommodation.

As the Trustees do not deem it desirable to enlarge this Hospital, they earnestly urge the importance of immediate provision for the erection of a new Hospital, which shall furnish accommodation for those who, in their suffering and calamity, are denied a participation in the provision the State has made for the insane.

The official terms of the members from Hartford and Tolland Counties expire this year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Charles R. Ingersoll,	New Haven.
H. Stanley Hallen,	Windsor.
Lewis S. Fuller,	Tolland.
Samuel G. Willard,	Colchester.
Richmond M. Bullock,	Putnam.
Richard S. Fellowes,	New Haven.
Henry Woodward,	Middletown.
Roberto Buttell,	Norfolk.
Ezra P. Bennett, M. D.,	Danbury.
Benjamin Douglas,	Middletown.
Joseph Cummings,	Middletown.
Julius Hotchkiss,	Middletown.

Superintendent's Report.

Connecticut Hospital for Insane,
Middletown, November 30th, 1876.

To the Board of Trustees:

Gentlemen:—In compliance with Chapter VI., Section 1, of "Public Acts," passed at the last session of the General Assembly, the fiscal year of this institution is made to end on this the thirtieth day of November, instead of on the thirty-first day of March; consequently this, the Eleventh Report, includes Statistical Tables of patients, details of farm products, and the financial statement of a period of eight months.

As I have recently furnished an extended History of the Hospital during its first ten years, I need only direct attention briefly to some particulars regarding its progress since last March. During this period the officers of the institution have had their ingenuity called into exercise to provide accommodations for new patients. Their labors have been increased from the fact that all the while the Hospital has been overcrowded, so that whenever a vacancy occurred there were several patients waiting to occupy the vacated beds. The perplexing difficulties from this crowded condition can only be appreciated by those who have passed through similar experiences. In the endeavor to receive persons who most needed hospital care, we may have unintentionally caused disappointment to worthy applicants.

At the date of the last report there were in the institution four hundred and sixty patients, — ten more than could be conveniently or safely accommodated, — about equally divided between the sexes.

The admissions during eight months have been eighty-eight viz., fifty-nine men and twenty-nine women.

Sixty-seven have been discharged, forty-five men and twenty-two women, and fifteen have died, nine men and six women, leaving now on the register four hundred and sixty-six patients, viz., two hundred and thirty-two men and two hundred and thirty-four women.

The following table shows the number of deaths in each year, the percentage of the average number and the percentage of the whole number present during each year :—

DEATHS AND THEIR RATIOS, FROM MAY 1st, 1868, TO NOV. 30th, 1876.

Official Year.	Whole Number of Patients.	Daily Average No. of Patients.	DEATHS.			Per Cent on Whole No. of Patients.	Per Cent on Daily Average No. of Patients.
			Men.	Women.	Total.		
1868-69.	268	85.47	14	1	15	5.59	17.57
1869-70.	343	215.17	18	3	21	6.12	9.32
1870-71.	307	237.	11	10	21	6.71	8.86
1871-72.	309	242.38	9	6	15	4.85	6.18
1872-73.	336	264.55	12	9	21	6.25	7.86
1873-74.	324	339.34	18	17	35	8.67	10.30
1874-75.	605	425.80	21	15	39	5.95	8.45
1875-76.	466	457.04	16	7	33	5.35	7.31
1876.	545	490.97	9	6	15	2.73	3.28*

You observe that the percentage of deaths on the whole number of patients during a period of eight months is only 2.73. Of these six were over sixty, and two over eighty years of age. One only lived six days and another one month and twenty days after admission, but the majority had been residents in the hospital for some years.

The relatively large number of admissions and discharges of males should not be regarded as an indication of more prevalent insanity in that sex, nor of better care or more skillful treatment while in the hospital. More likely it is due to the fact that we have been able to

* A period of eight months.

admit promptly nearly all male applicants, thus excising a larger proportion of acute cases, who recover or die within a few months and leave vacancies for others. The chronic insane male is somewhat useful at home or in the community, being capable to perform out-door work, which furnishes a partial support, and so by exercise he is more quiet at night and less turbulent by day. The chronic insane woman restricted to indoor duties, has relatively fewer means of being diverted or employed, and is also less liable to exposure and hardships, and consequently lives longer as an insane person. These several laws working continuously for a series of years in an established community like that of New England, have produced a condition of society such as might reasonably be expected, viz. a larger proportion of insane women than men, and a growing desire on the part of friends and public officials to have them provided for in institutions expressly planned for the purpose. This seems to be an explanation of our experiences in 1869, when the first wing was opened for women and the entire space occupied within one week; and again in 1872 when the new wings were completed they were filled in an incredibly short period of time with turbulent chronic cases.

In former reports I have alluded to various means employed to divert, amuse and occupy such of our patients as were not in condition to engage in out-door labor. Besides our regular entertainments of music, dancing, concerts, lectures, stereopticon exhibitions, readings, etc., which occupy four evenings each week, our male patients have found pleasure and profit in a systematic course of out-door military drilling, which was conceived as a valuable training exercise for insane men, and has been carried into useful practice by our worthy Supervisor, Col. Thayer. So far as I am aware, this is a new feature in hospital management, and you will bear with me for alluding to it with considerable minuteness.

Early in the season walking parties were formed of from ten to fifty persons who would leave the grounds and spend an hour or two and sometimes a whole afternoon in roaming about the hills gathering flowers or picking berries. As the season advanced, Col. Thayer

gradually and almost imperceptibly formed those from the different wards into distinct companies, officered by their respective attendants. These companies would go out daily and practice at military evolutions. I am free to confess my surprise at the progress made and at the proficiency attained by many of the chronic insane who had been turbulent, restless and noisy, or listless, desponding and partially demented. These exercises were practiced one or two hours daily by about one hundred and fifty, and on Saturday afternoons a regular dress parade and inspection occurred, whenever the weather was favorable, at which some of the officers "reviewed" the troops. It should be borne in mind that these companies were formed of men who were not considered available for farm labor, or, in other words, of that large class of epileptic, maniacal and demented patients found in every hospital, who spent their time in the sitting courts, or in the wards.

About forty per cent. of all the men are regularly employed on the farm and grounds. One of the results of this form of military exercise and discipline was a steady increase in the number of those who were able to be employed on the farm, so that on pleasant days not more than a half dozen men, out of a total of two hundred and thirty, would be found inside the building.

Another pleasant effect of this form of amusement and exercise was observable in the quietness and order which prevailed in the house. The universal quietness at night was equally noticeable. Rarely was a sleeping dose of sedative medicine required; and from records accurately kept, I am able to report the absence for weeks at a time, of all forms of mechanical restraint. Even now, with an over-crowded house and many unfavorable cases occupying the wards, only one male patient—a destructive Paretic—is subjected to personal restraint. Much credit is due, and I cheerfully award it in this public manner, to my associates and the corps of attendants who have earnestly and at considerable personal inconvenience seconded all of our efforts in this direction. To properly care for the insane is at all times arduous labor. It becomes doubly so when any new system or method of government is being established.

In introducing this system of out-door life, the recently completed lawns and Telford foot walks have afforded us ample space at all times. Without these improvements it would have been simply impossible to organize and drill a company of men unaccustomed to military evolutions. No expenditure of money since the commencement of this hospital has been more judiciously made or thoroughly appreciated. Those of us who have lived here during the past nine years, accustomed to stumble over building debris, hummocks, stones, and ditches, or during the greater part of the year, to sink into mud ankle deep whenever a step was taken out of the ordinary path, may not be considered impartial witnesses; but we can at least claim the privilege of expressing our satisfaction and pleasure at the completion of the work. It has been done in the most thorough manner, and, judging from universal praise, in good taste. Many years will be required to plant adequately and develop with shrubbery and shade trees the beauty of our lawn. Believing thoroughly in the advantages of pleasant out-door surroundings in the treatment of the insane, I earnestly solicit you to continue improvements in this direction. I also request your attention to the condition of the old house which has been used, during the past five years, as a "cottage" for quiet chronic male patients. Suitable repairs were made to this building when first occupied; it has served a good purpose in providing a comfortable home for fifteen men. It was an old house, and the repairs then made only strengthened for a time a dilapidated shell.

The south cottage, occupied by women, is more substantial and in good repair, and will be serviceable for some years. There have been but few changes among the attendants during the period covered by this report, and we retain the experienced services of some who have for years faithfully and diligently served the institution.

The hospital farm, under an efficient management, has continued a source of profit to the institution. Improvements in underdraining, grading and fence-building have been made. These various kinds of out-door work afford opportunity to such male patients as we believed would be benefited by the change. A larger number have been thus employed than during any previous year. For

tabulated details respecting farm products I refer you to the accompanying tables.

Religious exercises, conducted by clergymen of different denominations, have been regularly held in the chapel on Sabbath afternoons. A service of praise, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, in which all having voice or musical knowledge could take part, was established early in September. Thus an hour is pleasantly spent in the chapel every Sabbath evening. To many kind friends we are indebted for assistance at our weekly entertainments. Under this recognition I would gratefully mention the members of the choir of the South Congregational Church of Middletown, for a concert in April. The Middletown Dramatic Association is also entitled to special mention for an evening entertainment, consisting of music and character representations. Lectures, concerts and readings have been frequently held, together with Stereopticon exhibitions. Books, magazines and papers for the use of patients have been received from Miss Tompkins, Mrs. Chas. F. Hall and M. H. Copeland of Middletown, Mrs. Fellowes of New Haven, and Mrs. Chas. Perry of Southport. The Evangelical Knowledge Society has furnished regularly six copies of the *Parish Visitor*. In addition to the above, thirty-two persons contributed five dollars each towards the purchase of books for the Library. We are also under obligations to the publishers of daily and weekly papers in the State for gratuitous copies of their publications. It is again my pleasant duty to acknowledge with sincere gratitude the regular reception of flowers and bouquets from the "Flower Mission" connected with the South Congregational Church Sabbath School.

Before closing I desire to express my hearty thanks to the officers for their intelligent co-operation, understanding support and personal kindness. We have labored together for many years in a special field of charitable work, which is peculiarly open to adverse criticism. We have been mortified, often, to find that our best efforts were misunderstood and our motives questioned. This is perhaps inseparable from the care of the insane; yet the thought does not wholly remove the mental sting caused by unjust reproaches from persons

whom we have carefully watched through the various stages of mental derangement. This is perhaps a sufficient reason why none of us should remain too long engaged in this field of labor. Enough has been said to show that during the past eight months a spirit of progress has been maintained, and that there has continued to pervade the management of the Institution a healthy degree of active and vigorous life. In conclusion, I desire to express my deep obligations to the members of your Board, who by intelligent cooperation and personal kindness, have greatly assisted in sharing the burdens of another year.

Respectfully submitted,

ABRAM MARVIN SHEW,

Superintendent.

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent:

SIR:—The following is as complete a statement of farming operations as can be given for the year, covering as it does, but a period of eight months, and the consequent impossibility of ascertaining the amount of some of the crops, &c.

Quantity and Value of Products.

Hay,	112	tons.	$2,240.00
Corn Fodder,	26	do.	260.00
Straw,	11	do.	154.00
Potatoes,	1,148	bushels.	1,803.75
Carrots,	140	do.	70.00
Beets,	38	bunches.	2.06
Beets,	361	bushels.	199.30
Beet Greens,	205	do.	152.25
Mangel-wurzel,	238	do.	119.00
Onions,	77	bunches.	1.54
Onions,	109	bushels.	85.80
Radishes,	130	bunches.	3.20
Turnips,	888	bushels.	192.10
Beans, (string,)	32	do.	32.00
Beans, (in shell,)	27	do.	27.00
Beans, (pole,)	163	do.	142.20
Peas, (in shell,)	84	do.	94.00
Sweet Corn,	2,145	do.	192.80
Field Corn, (on ear)	814	do.	407.00
Cucumbers,	193½	do.	877.00
Tomatoes,	197	do.	178.87
Summer Squash,	103¼	do.	143.17
Winter Squash,	6,852	pounds,	171.30

Lettuce,	45½	bushels,	45.50
Pie Plant,	689	pounds,	15.10
Melons,	6,631	do.	121.14
Cabbages,	6,000	heads,	420.00
Celery,	2,000	do.	80.00
Asparagus,	1103¼	pounds,	13.91
Strawberries,	458	quarts,	78.60
Raspberries,	95	do.	12.40
Currants,	7	bushels,	20.40
Pears,	18	do.	22.50
Apples,	78	do.	35.70
Cider,	18	barrels,	45.00
Milk, grass fed,	33,419	quarts,	1,005.14
Beef,	601	pounds,	42.07
Veal,	902	do.	82.28
Head and Pluck,			2.50
Pork,	5,521	pounds,	429.68
Roast Pig,			5.00
Pigs, (sold,)	120	-	375.90
Calves, (sold,)			6.50
Calf Skins, (sold,)			10.30
Turkeys,	258	pounds,	52.95
Chickens,	303¼	do.	6.15
Eggs,	2637	dozens,	61.21
Total Value,			$10,737.37

Weight of each Hog.—452, 457, 332, 312, 395, 372, 355, 336, 417, 376, 375, 313, 434, 385

Total, 5,521 pounds. Average,—380 1/13.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. WEATHERBEE,

Farmer.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

	Males	Females	Total
Number at the beginning of the year,	227	233	460
Admitted in the year,	59	39	98
Total present in the year,	286	272	558
Discharged, – Recovered,	12	6	18
Improved,	21	11	32
Stationary,	12	5	17
Died,	9	6	15
Remaining at the end of the year,	232	234	466
Average present during the year,	228.25	228.58	456.83

TABLE II.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted,	771	587	1360
Discharged, – Recovered,	170	87	257
Improved,	120	103	223
Stationary,	113	89	202
Died,	138	73	211

Average Number Present each Year from the Beginning.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1868—69,	79.85	6.12	85.97
1869—70,	103.61	114.91	225.17
1870—71,	115.97	117.72	233.69
1871—72,	124.21	118.44	242.65
1872—73,	142.14	132.41	274.54
1873—74,	146.43	183.29	329.72
1874—75,	198.54	227.13	425.67
1875—76,	245.10	237.10	482.62
1876,	228.39	228.58	456.97

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

AGE.	When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15, -	—	—	—	1	—	1
15 to 20,	2	2	4	4	3	7
20 to 25,	8	3	11	10	6	16
25 to 30,	12	6	18	8	6	14
30 to 35,	9	2	11	9	3	12
35 to 40,	6	3	9	7	—	7
40 to 45,	3	5	8	2	5	7
45 to 50,	5	2	7	1	2	3
50 to 60,	6	3	9	7	3	10
60 to 70,	4	—	4	5	—	5
70 to 80,	3	—	3	2	—	2
80 and over,	—	1	1	—	1	1
Unknown,	1	—	1	3	—	3
Not Insane,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	59	29	88	59	29	88

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE FROM BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

AGE.	When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15, -	5	2	7	19	5	24
15 to 20,	36	24	60	61	44	105
20 to 25,	88	68	156	100	87	193
25 to 30,	104	53	161	162	94	256
30 to 35,	98	81	179	108	77	185
35 to 40,	105	72	177	83	80	163
40 to 45,	73	77	150	60	58	118
45 to 50, -	76	62	138	62	53	115
50 to 60,	68	69	137	70	53	123
60 to 70,	41	54	115	57	19	76
70 to 80,	23	12	35	9	9	18
80 and over,	5	7	12	3	3	6
Unknown,	2	1	3	21	3	24
Not Insane,	9	1	10	12	2	14
Total,	773	587	1360	773	587	1360

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Connecticut,	37	33	70	690	684	734
New York,	2	1	3	40	33	73
Massachusetts,	3	—	3	34	30	34
Maine, -	—	—	—	1	1	2
Rhode Island,	1	—	1	11	9	22
Pennsylvania,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Virginia,	—	—	—	3	2	5
North Carolina,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Vermont,	1	—	1	2	3	5
New Jersey,	—	—	—	4	2	6
Florida,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Louisiana,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Maryland,	—	—	—	1	1	2
Ohio,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Georgia, -	—	—	—	—	1	1
South Carolina,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Canada,	1	—	1	6	—	7
France,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Germany,	4	2	6	30	27	57
England,	3	—	3	26	13	39
Ireland, -	5	12	17	150	190	340
Scotland,	1	1	2	5	6	11
Italy,	—	—	—	2	2	4
Cuba, -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Switzerland,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Sweden,	1	—	1	5	—	5
Bermuda,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Norway,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unknown,	—	—	—	8	—	8
Total	59	29	88	773	587	1360

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

RESIDENCE.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State at Large,	3	1	4	51	12	63
Hartford County,	30	6	16	179	115	294
New Haven "	16	10	26	173	173	346
New London "	7	1	8	80	69	149
Windham "	3	1	4	20	23	43
Litchfield "	4	—	4	45	52	97
Middlesex "	8	4	12	86	52	137
Tolland "	—	1	1	22	18	40
Fairfield "	8	5	13	109	71	180
Otherwise, "	—	—	—	9	2	11
Total, -	59	29	88	773	587	1360

TABLE VII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accountants,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Agents,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Artists,	—	—	—	1	1	2
Barbers,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Bar Tenders,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Blacksmiths,	—	—	—	11	—	11
Boiler Makers,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Book Binders,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Brewers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Brick Layers,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Broilers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Brush Makers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Barristers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Butchers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Cabinet Makers,	—	—	—	8	—	8
Canvas,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Carpenters,	2	—	2	26	—	26
Carriage Makers,	—	—	—	6	—	6
Chemists,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cigar Makers,	1	—	1	3	—	3
Clerks,	2	—	2	22	—	22
Clergymen,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Clock Makers,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Coachmen,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Commercial Travelers,	—	—	—	4	—	4
Conductors,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Coopers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Curriers,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Cutlers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Domestics,	—	10	10	—	125	125
Draw Bridge Tenders,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Druggists,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dyers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Electro Platers,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Engravers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Factory Employees,	1	—	1	24	32	56
Farmers,	16	—	16	170	—	170
Fish Hook Makers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Gardners,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Glass Cutters,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Grocers,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Gunsmiths,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Harness Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hatters,	3	—	3	3	—	3
Hostlers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Housekeepers,	—	1	1	—	38	38
Housewives,	—	4	4	—	219	219
Jewelers,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Laborers,	6	—	6	121	—	121
Landlords,	—	—	—	1	—	1

TABLE VII.—(Continued.)

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Lawyers,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Lumbermen,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Machinists,	4	—	4	34	—	34
Manufacturers,	1	—	1	7	—	7
Mariners,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Mattress Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mechanics,	7	—	7	44	—	44
Merchants,	2	—	2	17	—	17
Millers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Moulders,	1	—	1	2	—	2
News Boys,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Night Watchmen,	—	—	—	1	—	1
No Employment,	5	9	14	33	91	124
Painters,	2	—	2	2	—	2
Paper Makers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Pedlers,	1	1	2	3	1	4
Physicians,	—	—	—	4	—	4
Pilots,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Powder Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Printers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Pump Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Quarrymen,	1	—	1	14	—	14
Rubber Workers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Sailors,	1	—	1	11	—	11
Sail Makers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Saloon Keepers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Seamstresses,	—	3	3	—	13	13
Shipping Merchants,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Shoe Makers,	1	—	1	10	—	10
Silver Plate Manufacturers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Stone Masons,	—	—	—	4	—	4
Students,	—	—	—	3	6	9
Speculators,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Superintendents of Factories,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Switch Tenders,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Tailors,	—	—	—	5	—	5
Tailoresses,	—	—	—	—	4	4
Teachers,	1	1	2	7	32	39
Telegraph Operators,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Tinsmiths,	—	—	—	4	—	4
Truss Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unknown,	—	—	—	10	22	32
Upholsters,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Waiters,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Weavers,	—	—	—	2	1	3
Wire Workers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Wood Carvers,	1	—	1	2	1	3
Total,	59	29	88	273	247	520

TABLE VIII.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single,	31	38	69	372	254	626
Married,	38	7	33	324	229	553
Widowed,	4	4	8	50	83	133
Unknown,	—	—	—	27	21	48
Total,	59	29	88	773	587	1360

TABLE IX.

HOW COMMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Friends,	3	5	8	89	58	147
Probate Judge,	51	22	73	661	512	1173
Judges of the Superior Court,	1	—	1	32	4	36
Governor's Order,	3	—	3	27	4	31
Justice or Police Court,	1	2	3	22	9	32
Total,	59	29	88	773	587	1360

TABLE X.

HOW SUPPORTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Self or Friend, (paying)	3	4	7	91	56	147
By State and Friends, (indigent)	24	9	33	221	222	443
By State and Town, (town poor)	28	15	43	430	366	796
By State alone,	4	1	5	81	13	74
Total,	59	29	88	773	587	1360

TABLE XI.

FORM OF DISEASE IN THOSE ADMITTED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania Acute,	18	14	32	232	169	401
do. Chronic,	11	10	21	250	244	494
do. Epileptic,	3	—	3	37	55	92
do. Puerperal,	—	—	—	—	9	9
do. Senedal,	—	—	—	3	5	8
do. Homicidal,	—	—	—	4	2	6
do. Recurrent,	1	1	2	5	13	18
Delirium, Simple,	—	—	—	10	—	10
Monomania,	—	—	—	15	4	19
Melancholia, Acute,	10	2	12	52	91	103
do. Chronic,	2	1	3	24	29	53
do. Attonita,	2	—	2	4	2	6
General Paresis,	3	—	3	13	1	14
Methomania, (Inebriates,)	5	1	6	43	2	45
Dementia, Acute,	—	—	—	9	2	11
do. Chronic,	1	—	1	22	25	47
do. Senile,	1	—	1	15	10	25
Imbecility,	2	—	2	23	3	26
Not Insane,	—	—	—	12	2	14
Total,	59	29	88	773	587	1360

TABLE XII.

COMPLICATIONS (OF NERVOUS SYSTEM) IN THOSE ADMITTED.

COMPLICATIONS.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aphasia,	1	—	1	4	—	4
Apoplexia,	—	—	—	4	—	4
Chorea,	—	1	1	2	2	4
Epilepsy,	3	1	4	26	16	42
Hemiplegia,	—	—	—	4	1	5
Hereditary,	16	1	17	143	118	261
Paraplegia,	—	—	—	2	2	4
Paralysis Agitans,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Paralysis, Hypertrophic Paralysis,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Prog. Muscular Atrophy,	1	—	1	1	1	2
Spinal Paralysis,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Without Complications,	37	26	63	576	444	1020
Total,	59	29	88	773	587	1360

TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First,	51	23	74	390	391	781
Second,	5	3	8	102	80	182
Third,	1	1	2	29	32	60
Fourth,	—	—	—	12	11	23
Fifth,	—	—	—	4	6	10
Sixth,	—	—	—	3	4	7
Seventh,	—	1	1	2	3	5
Eighth,	—	—	—	—	2	2
Several,	—	—	—	29	15	44
Unknown,	2	1	3	15	13	108
Not Insane,	—	—	—	11	3	14
Total,	59	29	88	771	587	1360

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month,	7	6	13	107	71	178
1 to 3 months,	10	5	15	129	87	216
3 to 6 "	12	6	18	74	41	115
6 to 9 "	3	1	4	63	42	85
9 to 12 "	3	2	5	33	28	61
12 to 18 "	4	1	5	39	42	81
18 to 24 "	3	2	5	31	25	56
2 to 3 years,	5	3	8	61	55	116
3 to 5 "	2	1	3	62	60	122
5 to 10 "	1	1	2	57	47	104
10 to 15 "	1	1	2	28	25	53
15 to 20 "	2	—	2	15	23	38
20 to 25 "	—	—	—	8	8	16
25 to 30 "	—	—	—	10	3	13
30 and over,	1	—	1	4	15	19
Unknown,	1	—	1	14	55	69
Not Insane,	—	—	—	12	2	14
Total,	59	29	88	771	587	1360

TABLE XV.

RECOVERED OF THOSE ATTACKED AT THE SEVERAL AGES FROM THE BEGINNING.

AGE.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent Recovered of those Attacked from Beginning		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15.	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20.	9	9	18	14.75	20.45	17.14
20 to 25.	28	17	45	26.41	19.54	23.32
25 to 30.	24	14	38	23.53	14.89	19.38
30 to 35.	23	11	34	21.29	14.28	18.37
35 to 40.	21	13	37	28.31	16.25	22.70
40 to 45.	18	10	28	30.00	17.24	24.73
45 to 50.	15	6	21	24.19	11.32	18.28
50 to 60.	14	6	20	20.00	11.32	16.58
60 to 70.	12	1	13	21.05	5.26	17.11
70 to 80.	2	—	2	22.22	—	11.11
Over 80.	1	—	1	33.33	—	16.66
Total.	170	87	257			

TABLE XVI.

RECOVERED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF DISEASE, BEFORE TREATMENT, FROM THE BEGINNING.

AGE.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.	62	36	98	62.62	43.66	55.05
1 to 3 months.	52	26	78	40.31	28.81	33.29
3 to 6 do.	18	7	25	24.32	17.07	21.74
6 to 9 do.	9	7	16	20.93	16.66	18.82
9 to 12 do.	7	4	11	12.96	14.29	13.42
12 to 18 do.	8	6	14	20.51	14.29	17.28
18 to 24 do.	2	1	3	3.92	4.	3.57
2 to 3 years.	3	3	6	4.91	5.45	5.17
3 to 5 do.	4	3	6	6.45	5.33	5.91
5 to 10 do.	1	—	1	1.75	—	.96
Over 10 do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	170	87	257			

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	Number Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month,	38	10	48
1 to 2 months,	36	11	47
2 to 3 do.	28	17	45
3 to 6 do.	26	27	53
6 to 9 do.	20	8	28
9 to 12 do.	11	2	13
12 to 18 do.	7	7	14
18 to 24 do.	—	2	2
2 to 3 years.	1	3	4
3 to 5 do.	2	—	2
Over 5 do.	1	—	1
Total.	170	87	257
Average duration of all.	4.97 months.	5.78 months.	5.24 months.

TABLE XVIII.

WHOLE DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	Number Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month,	30	8	38
1 to 2 months,	41	14	55
2 to 3 do.	15	7	22
3 to 6 do.	24	17	41
6 to 9 do.	15	15	30
9 to 12 do.	15	5	20
12 to 18 do.	10	8	18
18 to 24 do.	7	6	13
2 to 3 years.	4	5	9
3 to 5 do.	4	4	8
Over 5 do.	3	—	3
Total.	170	87	257
Average duration of all.	7.10 months.	8.52 months.	8.52 months.

TABLE XIX.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECEIVED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DISEASE.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent Recovered of each form admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute,	103	53	151	61.53	31.36	38.40
do. Chronic,	8	10	18	3.89	4.99	3.64
do. Epileptic,	1	—	1	2.70	—	1.32
do. Puerperal,	—	4	4	—	44.44	44.44
do. Recurrent,	4	3	7	80.	25.07	28.88
do. Suicidal,	—	2	2	—	40.	25
Delirium, Simple, -	10	—	10	100.	—	100.
Monomania, - -	4	1	5	25.66	25.	26.31
Melancholia, (Imbecilis,	25	2	27	58.13	100.	60.
Melancholia, Acute,	16	11	27	30.77	92.	26.41
do. Chronic,	1	1	2	4.17	3.44	3.77
Total.	179	87	267			

TABLE XX.

CAUSE, (EXCITING,) OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

CAUSE.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent Recovered of each class admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety of mind, business and otherwise, -	12	4	16	20.98	28.55	23.39
Connected with the affections, -	8	5	13	42.10	17.85	27.66
Connected with depressions of fortune, -	6	—	6	46.15	—	33.33
Connected with religion,	7	1	8	43.75	3.	38.10
Epilepsy,	1	—	1	2.77	—	6.66
Excessive Venery,	3	—	3	5.	—	5.
Ill Health,	23	33	56	21.29	19.29	20.07
Intemperance,	65	3	68	25.43	5.	18.02
Masturbation,	4	—	4	8.51	—	8.
Nervous Shock,	—	2	2	—	3.	3.
Over-study,	—	2	2	—	5.	14.28
Puerperal,	—	6	6	—	3.	4.
Tobacco,	2	—	2	33.33	—	33.33
Unknown, -	43	29	72	12.69	10.35	11.61
Total - -	179	87	267			

TABLE XXI

NATIVITY OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING

COUNTRY.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent Recovered of each class admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States, White,	121	56	177	21.31	16.33	20.54
do. colored,	2	1	3	11.76	20.	13.63
Canada,	2	—	2	33.33	—	33.33
England,	11	1	12	28.21	7.69	25.29
Ireland,	26	23	49	17.33	12.10	14.43
Germany,	7	5	12	21.33	18.52	19.05
Italy,	1	1	2	50.	50.	50.
Sweden,	1	—	1	20.	—	20.
Total recovered,	170	87	257			

Note.—From the beginning of the Hospital, 17 colored males, (including two from Bermuda,) and 1 colored female have been admitted.

TABLE XXII.

AGES AT DEATH.

AGE.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15,	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20,	—	—	—	2	1	3
20 to 25,	8	—	9	8	4	12
25 to 30,	1	—	1	9	8	17
30 to 35,	—	—	—	3	1	4
35 to 40,	—	2	2	18	9	27
40 to 45,	—	—	—	13	7	20
45 to 50,	—	2	2	18	10	28
50 to 60,	1	1	2	23	10	33
60 to 70,	3	—	3	25	14	39
70 to 80,	1	—	1	14	7	21
80 to 90,	1	1	2	4	3	7
Over 90,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total,	9	6	15	138	74	212

TABLE XXIII.

DEATH AND THE CAUSES

CAUSES.	Within the Year			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females	Total	Males	Females.	Total
Apoplexy,	—	—	—	11	1	12
Acute Desquamative Nephritis,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bright's Disease,	1	—	1	4	2	6
Cancer of Breast,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cancer of Stomach,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Carbuncle, Exhaustion from,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cardiac Hypertrophy,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Cirrhosis,	—	—	—	1	1	2
Congestion of Lungs,	—	—	—	1	1	2
Diarrhœa,	—	—	—	3	3	6
Drowning while Swimming,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dysentery,	1	2	3	2	3	5
Epilepsy,	—	—	—	5	4	9
Erysipelas,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Gangrene of Lungs,	—	—	—	1	1	2
General Paresis,	—	—	—	7	—	7
General Dropsy,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Inanition,	1	—	1	3	4	7
Injuries from Fall,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Leucocythæmia,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mania, Acute, Exhaust'n from,	—	2	2	18	10	28
Mania, Chronic, &c. &c.	—	—	—	12	6	18
Melancholia, &c. &c.	—	—	—	2	—	2
Meningitis,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Paralysis, Exhaustion from,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Phthisis,	—	—	—	12	9	21
Pleurisy,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Pneumonia,	2	—	2	9	4	13
Pyæmia,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pyo-Thorax,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Senile Decay,	1	—	1	14	8	22
Septicæmia,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Shock from Injuries,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Strangulation by Food,	—	—	—	3	—	3
do by Suicide,	—	1	1	2	1	3
Suffocat'n during Epileptic fit,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Syphilis,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis,	1	1	2	1	1	2
Typho-Mania,	—	—	—	—	2	2
Undetermined,	—	—	—	6	4	10
Violence,	—	—	—	1	1	2
Total,	9	6	15	138	75	213

TABLE XXIV.

RATIO OF DEATHS FROM THE BEGINNING.

PER CENT.	Males.	Females.	Total
Of all Admitted,	17.83	12.61	15.78
Of average number in Hospital,	16.16	5.42	7.77

TABLE XXV.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED FROM BEGINNING

DURATION.	From Admission into the Hospital.			From the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month,	23	15	38	5	6	11
1 to 2 months,	9	3	12	8	4	12
2 to 3 "	18	3	21	7	1	8
3 to 6 "	17	8	25	8	3	11
6 to 9 "	14	5	19	12	5	17
9 to 12 "	11	3	14	4	6	10
12 to 18 "	17	08	25	15	3	18
18 to 24 "	4	1	5	12	2	14
2 to 3 years,	20	9	29	10	4	14
3 to 5 "	20	14	34	19	13	32
5 to 10 "	7	3	10	14	10	24
10 to 15 "	—	—	—	9	5	14
15 to 20 "	—	—	—	5	5	10
20 to 25 "	—	—	—	4	1	5
25 to 30 "	—	—	—	1	1	2
30 to 40 "	—	—	—	2	4	6
40 to 50 "	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unknown,	—	—	—	2	1	3
Average of all.	months 9.12	months 8.79	months 12.01	years 6.30	years 6.78	years 5.52

TABLE XXVI.

REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15,	—	—	—
15 to 20,	2	3	5
20 to 25,	36	11	47
25 to 30,	36	20	46
30 to 35,	42	25	67
35 to 40,	40	45	85
40 to 45,	36	29	65
45 to 50,	34	20	54
50 to 60,	35	44	79
60 to 70,	24	16	39
70 to 80,	7	8	15
80 to 90,	—	3	3
Over 90,	—	—	—
Total,	292	234	498

TABLE XXVII.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.—DURATION OF THE DISEASE.

DURATION.	Since Admission.			Since the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month,	1	3	4	2	—	2
1 to 2 months,	7	5	12	—	2	2
2 to 3 do.	8	2	10	—	1	1
3 to 6 do.	14	11	25	5	8	13
6 to 9 do.	9	8	17	9	2	11
9 to 12 do.	6	8	14	3	2	5
12 to 18 do.	15	13	28	9	7	16
18 to 24 do.	24	12	36	9	14	23
2 to 3 years.	47	33	80	38	22	60
3 to 5 do.	23	21	44	32	38	70
5 to 10 do.	62	68	130	48	68	116
10 to 15 do.	—	—	—	33	29	62
15 to 20 do.	—	—	—	23	21	44
20 to 25 do.	—	—	—	10	20	30
25 to 30 do.	—	—	—	5	5	10
30 to 40 do.	—	—	—	6	5	11
Over 40 do.	—	—	—	—	3	3
Total.	241	234	475	232	234	466

TABLE XXVIII.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.—PROSPECT.

PROSPECT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curable,	23	13	36
Incurable,	209	221	430
Total,	232	234	466

TABLE XXIX.

ADMISSIONS FROM CAUSES.

CAUSES	Within the Year			From the Beginning		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety of mind, loss and distress,	5	1	6	41	17	58
Apoplexy, -	—	—	—	9	1	10
Confinement, - -	3	—	3	3	—	3
Connected with the affections,	1	—	1	19	28	47
Epilepsy, -	3	—	3	26	15	41
Excessive Venery, -	1	—	1	5	—	5
Fluctuations of Fortune,	2	—	2	13	5	18
Ill Health, -	3	15	18	108	171	279
Injury to Head,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Intemperance,	8	2	10	106	10	116
Masturbation,	39	—	39	47	3	50
Menopausis, -	—	1	1	—	1	1
Meningitis, Acute,	—	—	—	—	2	2
Nervous Shock,	1	—	1	6	4	10
Not Insane,	—	—	—	31	2	33
Old Age,	2	—	2	4	6	10
Over Study,	—	—	—	5	9	14
Over Work,	4	1	5	7	3	10
Puerperal, -	—	—	—	—	20	20
Religious,	2	—	2	16	10	26
Syphilis,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tobacco, - -	1	—	1	6	—	6
Unknown or Undetermined,	13	9	22	321	280	601
Total,	93	29	88	773	587	1360

TABLE XXX.—Operations of the Hospital from the Beginning, in each year.

PATIENTS	Year ending March 31, 1868	Year ending March 31, 1870	Year ending March 31, 1871	Year ending March 31, 1872	Year ending March 31, 1873	Year ending March 31, 1874	Year ending March 31, 1875	Year ending March 31, 1876	Period ending Nov. 30, 1876	Total
Admitted.—Males.	165	78	69	50	63	93	122	109	53	773
Females.	103	56	36	36	31	100	88	68	29	482
Total.	268	134	75	62	74	253	210	161	88	1255
Discharged, Recovered.—Males.	15	27	14	11	8	16	24	13	12	170
Females.	4	14	6	6	3	21	17	12	4	87
Total.	25	41	20	17	11	37	41	25	16	257
Improved.—Males.	11	9	14	7	8	9	19	20	24	126
Females.	—	14	5	4	5	20	25	23	11	107
Total.	11	18	19	11	13	29	44	46	35	233
Stationary.—Males.	6	17	8	13	11	13	18	19	13	117
Females.	—	14	6	10	9	15	20	14	5	80
Total.	6	31	14	23	20	28	38	33	17	197
Died.—Males.	14	18	11	9	13	15	15	16	8	138
Females.	1	3	10	6	3	17	15	7	6	74
Total.	15	21	21	15	16	33	30	23	14	212
Whole No. in the year.	268	343	307	329	336	534	663	616	348	
No. at the end of the year.	203	232	237	202	273	395	459	409	360	

TABLE XXXI.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES—RATIO PER CENT.

	Within the Year.	From the Beginning.
Admissions from Causes:		
Anxiety of Mind and Over-study,	.68	4.63
Apoplexy,	—	.68
Connected with the Affections,	.11	3.45
Connected with Loss of Property,	.22	1.23
Connected with Religion,	.22	1.91
Epilepsy,	.33	3.75
Ill Health,	28.45	20.51
Intemperance,	11.36	8.92
Mastrbation,	11.36	3.67
Old Age,	.22	.23
Puerperal,	—	1.37
Unknown,	25.	44.33
Recovered of all cases admitted:		
Under one Year,	72.22	80.45
One Year and Over,	27.77	19.84
Deaths of all under care,	2.73	15.58
Deaths of average number in Hospital,	3.88	8.12

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following statement of the final accounts of "The Connecticut Hospital for the Insane," for the term commencing April 1, 1876, and ending November 30, 1876, is respectfully submitted to the Board of Trustees.

Receipts.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, April 1, 1876,	$1,204.44
Revenue account from the Hospital,	55,022.45
Amount of temporary loan,	7,902.00
	$64,128.89

Payments.

Amount of Superintendent's Orders, including payment of loan,	$63,890.58
Balance in hands of Treasurer, November 30, 1876,	238.31
	$64,128.89

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. B. COPELAND,
Treasurer.

Middletown, Conn., December 1, 1876.

We hereby certify that we have examined the vouchers and accounts of the Hospital, of which the above is an abstract, and find them correct.

H. SIDNEY HAYDEN,
JOSEPH CUMMINGS,
Auditors.

Superintendent's Financial Report.

Debtor.

1876.			
April 1st.	Cash on hand,	$5,190.28	
	Balance in Bank,	1,192.04	
Nov. 30th.	Revenue (for year,)	85,022.45	
			$89,413.77

Credit.

April, 1876	By Vouchers,	$12,118.05	
May,	" " "	18,537.14	
June,	" " "	9,155.31	
July,	" " "	14,584.56	
August,	" " "	7,459.43	
Sept.	" " "	9,308.32	
Oct.	" " "	13,639.38	
Nov.	" " "	3,650.40	
			$88,453.09
Nov. 30, 1876	By Cash on hand,		722.37
" "	By Balance in Bank,		238.31
			$89,413.77

Middletown, Conn., Dec. 12th, 1876.

We hereby certify that we have examined the vouchers and accounts of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, for the eight months ending November 30th, 1876, and find the same to be correct. Also, that there remained in the hands of the Superintendent of said institution, the sum of $722.37 in cash, and in the hands of the Treasurer the sum of $238.31 in cash, making a total of $960.68, cash on hand, at the above date.

John S. Dodge, } *Auditors of Institutions*
Gaylord Kendrick, } *Receiving State Aid.*

Abstract of Vouchers for the Eight Months, Ending Nov. 30th, 1876.

MONTH.	Salaries of Officers, and Pay of Employees.	Furniture and Fixtures.	Fuel and Lights.	Dry Goods and Clothing.	Stationery and Postage.	Provisions.	Fish.	Flour.	Meat.	Groceries.	Farm and Garden.
April, -	$2,834.77	$919.67	$1,769.00	$458.14	$27.34	829.83	$528.20	$656.50	$876.97	1,284.72	$460.76
May, -	2,665.33	458.07	49.57	258.11	193.44	1,169.64	160.61	889.75	846.24	127.79	505.54
June, -	2,624.47	141.56	378.15	45.12	19.00	149.50		220.75		821.12	674.07
July, -	2,656.33	166.78	3,465.60	1,020.40	9.00	316.92	321.63	81.50	2,073.41	565.45	45.04
August, -	2,699.92	308.00	438.75	503.65	163.90	142.91		370.50	18.53	630.13	740.06
September,	2,605.01	473.23	310.95	243.62	90.26	1,026.17	121.86	650.00	1,306.72	1,209.96	146.57
October, -	2,785.88	136.75	2,473.67	578.82	95.92	1,766.64	206.10	38.75	1,193.94	1,674.65	548.82
November,	702.91	55.50	1,827.36			823.34				23.15	
Total, -	19,574.62	2,659.56	10,707.05	3,206.71	599.06	5,624.25	1,338.45	2,832.78	6,321.83	6,356.97	3,120.86

Abstract of Vouchers for the Eight Months—Continued.

MONTH.	Construction.	Freight.	Drugs.	Burial.	Refunded.	Repairs.	Insurance.	Interest.	Land.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
April, -	$1,840.47	$52.53	135.09		$17.18					$226.68	$12,118.05
May, -	7,173.85	28.21	9.55		7.64	$43.30			$3,545.00	205.67	18,537.14
June, -	2,447.77	12.50		$23.85	45.00	85.35	1,375.00			118.41	9,155.31
July, -	2,690.67	15.12	448.37		47.18	241.17		$98.00		191.67	14,384.56
August, -	571.44	55.76			40.00	319.20				437.86	7,159.93
September,	730.04	7.53	160.19	10.00	28.82	107.53		98.00		81.80	9,308.32
October, -	1,334.73	18.20	182.77	85.30	65.67	307.91				163.78	13,659.38
November,					17.68			98.00		82.46	3,630.40
Total, -	16,758.31	189.79	935.97	$121.15	$269.17	1,104.46	1,375.00	$294.00	3,545.00	1,508.18	$98,453.09

APPENDIX.

Admission of Patients.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of the Probate Court, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which the person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, one woollen coat, one woollen vest, one pair of woollen pantaloons, two pair new socks, one pair new shoes or boots, and one comfortable outside garment.

Each female patient shall, in addition to a quantity of under-clothing, shoes and stockings corresponding to that required for the male patient, have one flannel petticoat, two good dresses, one cloak or other good outside garment. Extra and better apparel is very desirable for Chapel worship and out-door exercise and riding.

4. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, etc., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost, and for which the officers of the Hospital are not responsible.

5. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

6. The price of board, including washing, mending, and attendance, for all who are supported at the public charge, is five dollars per week.

7. Pauper patients, or those supported partly by the towns in which they reside, and partly by the State, are admitted agreeably to Sections Four and Six of Amended Act, 1867, and By-Laws.

8. Indigent persons, or those possessing little property, and partly supported by friends and partly by the State, are admitted under Section Four of Amended Act, 1867, and By-Laws.

9. Private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, are admitted to the Hospital under Section Five of Amendment to Act approved July 25, 1867, and By-Laws.

10. Visitors are admitted to the Institution between the hours of ten, A. M., and twelve, M., and between two and four, P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only, but no visitors shall be admitted to the Wards occupied by patients without express permission from the Superintendent, and special care is to be taken that no amount of visiting is permitted that might prove injurious to the patients.

TWELFTH REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Connecticut Hospital for the Insane

State of Connecticut.

1878.



CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL FOR INSANE,
AT MIDDLETOWN

TWELFTH REPORT

OF THE

Board of Trustees

OF THE

Connecticut Hospital for the Insane

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

WITH

Superintendent's and Treasurer's Reports;

Presented to the General Assembly at its Session in January 1870.

By Order of the General Assembly.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.:
PELTON & KING, PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.
1870.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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M. B. COPELAND, MIDDLETOWN,	*Treasurer.*
E. C. SEGUIN, M. D., NEW YORK,	*Pathologist.*

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

ABRAM MARVIN SHEW, M. D.,	*Superintendent and Physician.*
CALVIN S. MAY, M. D.,	*First Assistant Physician.*
JAMES OLMSTEAD, M. D.,	*Second Assistant Physician.*
WILLIAM E. FISHER, M. D.,	*Third Assistant Physician.*
FRANK E. WEEKS,	*Clerk.*
CLINTON W. WEATHERBEE,	*Farmer.*
Mrs. MARGARET DUTTON,	*Matron,*
Miss H. E. HOLMES,	*Assistant Matron.*

All communications relative to the admission, etc., of Patients, should be addressed to the Superintendent. Blanks will be furnished on application.

TRUSTEES REPORT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly

of the State of Connecticut.

The Trustees of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane herewith respectfully present to the Legislature their Twelfth Annual Report, together with Reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer.

The largest number in the Hospital on any one day has been 476. There are now 235 males and 234 females. It will be seen that the Hospital has been crowded during the whole time. There are over 60 waiting for admission. The applications are served in turn, but as the greater number are for the female wards, the delay is often of months, during which the illness becomes seriously worse, and in some instances hopeless. The burden of the care in their own homes of these mentally diseased, and the sorrow of heart of their friends while waiting for the special treatment required, it would be difficult to estimate. Those who have had to endure this trial can best do so.

It has been often stated in reports to the Legislature that the disease of Insanity is rapidly increasing. Connecticut is not worse off as to this increase than other states — nor than countries in Europe. It is computed that about 400 in this State are needing Hospital accommodations. Modern civilization of which we are glad to boast, and which brings us so much to enjoy, brings also to us many evils and unpleasant responsibilities. Insanity is one of these evils, and the care of the insane one of the grave public responsibilities. Insanity is a peculiar disease and the Insane require peculiar treatment in suitable Hospitals. Safety of friends and of the public demands

such seclusion for them. The insane are not properly to be regarded as mere paupers—they are a peculiarly afflicted class, who need more than clothing, shelter and food. During the continuance of their disease they should have experienced medical care, special surroundings and restraints, and comforts, suited to restore their minds to healthy action.

In many cases over work and poor food have brought on the disease—the accidents of business and family, or the treadmill work of daily duties, have been too much for the physical and mental constitution, and the brain becomes over excited or semblance so dangerously sluggish. The removal from accustomed scenes of trouble and from the wearing friction of their daily lives, is necessary to give their minds rest and diversion. Medicine, good plain food with fresh air and some amusements will, in many cases, if the change is promptly made, in a short stay in a Hospital produce a cure.

Christianity, humanity, and true economy properly demand that the State should do what individuals cannot do—provide suitable accommodations for the mentally diseased. Incorporate and private institutions are never adequate to the care of the insane of a State.

Connecticut has only one Hospital and urgently needs another of similar grade with every approved internal appliance to remedy the evil of insanity. Local and town shelters for the insane have neither the means nor the skill to provide suitable for them. Their support is properly a general burden, and the State may with the highest propriety and for the greatest economy—provide liberally for this unfortunate class. The Trustees earnestly hope that the State of Connecticut will make appropriation for a new Hospital and appoint a faithful Board of Trustees to erect a new Hospital, plain in architecture and a model of excellence for its uses worthy of the character and standing of the State.

The general condition of health in this Institution during the year has been good, the details will be found in the superintendent's Report. The means devised for the occupation, recreation, and amusement of the inmates have had beneficial influence.

A good deal of attention has been given during the year to maintaining the buildings, and much needed and closets in repair. Our construction is nearly completed, and our income is adequate to run the institution economically. In view of the wide spread call for economy in the management of all public institutions, and of our sincere wishes to meet it, we have resolved at the December meeting to further reduce the price of board from $4.50 to $4.00 from 1st December, 1877, henceforth charging to the Towns $4.00 a week to each of their indigent patients. We shall faithfully try to keep our outgoes within our income, so as not to be obliged to call for any assistance from the State. In regard to statements of low prices of board in some institutions in other states, it should be borne in mind and widely known that in some of the states which have been quoted, there is a separate special appropriation made at each legislative session for the salaries of the officials and for the coal used in the institutions. In justice to our management, this should be thus publicly stated, as our schedule of cost includes every expense and outlay for the institution, including salaries, coal, gas, &c., &c.

It has been discussed in our meetings whether some light occupation could be provided in rooms or shops supplied with tools, for our able bodied, well disposed patients, and which labor would be profitable in a money way, either by doing work for which the Hospital has now to pay, or of which the products could be sold for its benefit.

The remedial effect of occupation in cases of mental disease has been frequently mentioned. No decision has been reached as yet.

The Term of office of the Trustees of New London and Windham Counties expires this year and we respectfully request their re-election.

We are happy to state that the Superintendent, Dr. A. M. Shew, who has been absent a large part of the year on account of illness has returned to his post with renewed vigor and restored health, and has entered on the duties of his office with his usual correctness and skill. During his absence Dr. Calvin S. May was Acting Superintendent. He managed the affairs of the Hospital to the entire satisfaction of the Trustees, and has shown that he is eminently qualified for an important and responsible position.

The blessing of God has rested upon the work committed to the Trustees and Officers of this important branch of the State charities.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard D. Hubbard,	Hartford.
Samuel G. Willard,	Colchester.
Richmond M. Bullock,	Putnam.
Richard S. Fellowes,	New Haven.
Henry Woodward,	Middletown.
Robbins Battell,	Norfolk.
Ezra P. Bennett, M. D.	Danbury.
H. Stokes Havens,	Windsor.
Lewis S. Fuller,	Tolland.
Julius Hotchkiss,	Middletown.
Joseph Clemens,	Middletown.
Benjamin Douglas,	Middletown.

Middletown, Nov. 30, 77.

Superintendent's Report.

Middletown, Nov. 30th, 1877.

To the Board of Trustees of the
Connecticut Hospital for the Insane.

Gentlemen:—In presenting the Twelfth Report of this Institution for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1877, I would direct your attention especially to the statistical pages, embodying as they do in tabular form the results of our labors. Four hundred and sixty-six (466) patients remained at the date of the last report. One hundred and fifty-three (153) have since been admitted, a total of six hundred and nineteen (619) under treatment during the year, thirty-one (31) of whom have died; forty-one (41) were discharged cured; forty-four (44) much improved; and thirty-four were returned to friends or public officials without change in mental condition; thus leaving four hundred and sixty-nine (469) under treatment at this date. The youngest persons received were two (2) males aged eighteen (18). The oldest person admitted was a female aged ninety (90). There are at this date residents of the hospital two females, aged ninety (90), one eighty-five (85), one eighty-four (84), and three (3) males aged respectively seventy-nine (79), seventy-eight (78) and seventy-four (74). The experience of the past year, in respect to the classes of society and kinds of occupation, from which the largest number of insane patients is derived confirm those of former years and of other Institutions. Twenty-one (21) farmers and twenty-six (26) farmers wives or daughters, ten laborers and seventeen (17) domestics, a total of seventy-four (74) persons out of one hundred and fifty-three (153) were admitted in varying stages of mental disease. Thus, it will be observed that those

kinds of employment which require physical effort without corresponding mental activity, produce the largest percentage of cases of insanity. Undoubtedly exposure to cold, moisture, and bad air, with deficient or unwholesome nourishment has much to do in originating the disease in this class of society. But a greater influence can be traced directly to the lack of mental culture and the worry resulting from a struggle with poverty and its kindred evils. I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the number of persons charged with criminal acts and who in our courts are acquitted on the ground of insanity, is steadily increasing; seventeen (17) of this class, fourteen (14) men and three (3) women, were sent to the Hospital during the year by the courts. While admitting that all but one of these persons were insane, and that one an inebriate and should have hospital care, I would respectfully ask why they are permitted to take precedence of the virtuous insane? In other words, why should they be admitted out of the regular order while perhaps fifty or more innocent persons, who had made the needful previous application are obliged to wait until vacancies occur?

Herewith is appended a copy of "An act reducing the price to be paid by the State for the support of Indigent and Insane Persons," passed by the last General Assembly and duly approved by His Excellency Governor Hubbard on the 23d day of March, 1877. By the provisions of this law the support of indigent patients (not paupers) is chargable to the Towns where they reside and to the friends making the application, instead of to the State and friends as heretofore. No change is made respecting Town paupers other than reducing the amount paid by the State from two dollars and fifty cents to two dollars.

The following table of deaths and their ratios will show the percentage in each year since May 1st, 1868.

DEATHS AND THEIR RATIOS, FROM MAY 1st 1868, TO NOV. 30th, 1877.

Official Year.	Whole Number of Patients.	Daily Average No. of Patients.	DEATHS.			Per Cent. on whole No. of Patients.	Per Cent. on Daily Average No. of Patients.
			Men.	Women.	Total		
1868-69.	268	85.47	14	1	15	5.59	17.57
1869-70.	343	225.97	18	3	21	6.12	9.32
1870-71.	307	237.	11	10	21	6.71	8.86
1871-72.	339	343.58	9	6	15	4.55	4.48
1872-73.	330	364.53	11	9	21	6.25	7.86
1873-74.	324	339.51	18	17	35	8.07	10.31
1874-75.	605	472.80	21	15	36	5.95	7.45
1875-76.	616	482.64	16	7	33	5.35	7.31
1876, Dec. 1, '76. Nov. 30, '77.	348	276.07	9	6	15	4.73	5.58
	619	263.88	19	12	31	5.01	6.64

Nineteen (19) men and twelve (12) women died during the year, nine of whom—an unusually large number—had tuberculosis (consumption) in some of its forms; two of the others were Apoplectic, and three were cases of Paresis. The general health of the patients has been good, nearly all the deaths have been the result of chronic and exhausting affections rather than of acute disorders. Referring to Table No. 1, which gives a correct movement of the Hospital population, you observe that forty-one (41) persons have been discharged "Recovered." I am quite sure you can rely upon the correctness of this table. It has always been our aim to exclude doubtful cases, and include only those who had shown positive evidence of mental restoration. Among the forty-four (44) persons reported discharged improved were several who had recovered, but the period of convalescence had been too brief to insure beyond a doubt continued mental health. It may reasonably be asked why they were allowed to leave the Hospital when perhaps a longer residence of only a few weeks would have fully established their mental equilibrium? Two reasons can be given—the overcrowded condition of the Hospital, and the urgent appeals for the admission of new cases. I do not believe the policy of discharging convalescent patients at an early period is advisable or economical. Although considered fully re-

stored, the brain and nervous system of these patients are (generally) in a sensitive condition, like that of the lungs or other organs after acute disease. A few weeks, sometimes a few days, longer residence at the Hospital would place them beyond the dangers of relapse. An early return to the home circle and silent influences which may have had much to do in causing insanity in the first place endangers their mental health. But it is difficult, often impossible to make relatives understand this fact. They come to visit their afflicted friends and find them quiet, rational, and perhaps anxious to return home. The patient acknowledges that he has been "out of his mind," but is now "all right," and fears that the noise of the wards and daily association with other patients will have an unfavorable influence. The argument seems plausible and appeals strongly to the judgment of anxious friends who readily consent to the wishes of the patient even when reminded of the fact that it was certain influences *at home* which excited the disease and that the patient had recovered his mental health in the very wards and amid the surroundings which he now fears may make him insane. One of the responsible duties devolving on the medical officers, is in connection with the discharge of this class of convalescents, to know just *how* to act, and *when*. The natural impulse would lead us to coincide with the wishes of the patient and friends, even after sad experience has taught us the necessity of caution. When a patient remains in hospital several months after recovery or until the habit of health is fully established he rarely relapses into insanity. It is therefore a source of regret to us, when having reluctantly sanctioned the removal of a patient, he soon returns in worse condition than when first admitted. Referring again to table No. 1, you observe we report thirty-four (34) patients as discharged "stationary." Meaning by many persons who were admitted in a state of chronic melancholia, dementia, or mania, and having occupied our beds for a longer or shorter period, are returned to their homes, or to the almshouses, to make room for more urgent cases.

Since the Hospital was opened in 1868, we have discharged (see table No. 2) Two Hundred and thirty-six (236) patients of this class, or in other words, of two evils we have chosen the lesser, and have given preference to acute cases. I need hardly ask you to approve this course, because it has in every such instance been sanctioned on the ground of necessity. No stronger proof can be adduced to show the pressing need of greater accommodations for the insane in Connecticut than the facts here given. This Hospital is

dangerously overcrowded, convalescing patients are sent home before their recovery is established, chronic cases are returned to the almshouses to make room for urgent cases, about seventy applicants are waiting to be admitted, and according to the Report of the Special Commission last year, there are about Four Hundred (400) insane persons remaining in the various town receptacles, who need, and ought to have better accommodations. These stern facts (established by unchallenged evidence) appeal directly to the sympathy and conscience of every citizen. They are so important and irresistable that I am led to ask you again, can we in any way do more than we are already doing to meet the demands of the times? To crowd the present overcrowded buildings would hardly be justifiable, or reasonable. It would be simply a "make shift" attempt to benefit a few at the expense of many, and would endanger the already limited chances for curative treatment. The question naturally arises, would it be advisable to enlarge the present Hospital buildings, by the addition of wings. You are aware that I have often expressed a decided opinion in opposition to this proposition, and nothing has occurred to change my views. All experience shows that the best results are obtained in smaller hospitals, and there is a growing conviction among the most experienced Alienists, that a mistake has been made of late years in allowing our hospitals to become expensive in construction, large receptacles, unwieldly in the number of inmates, and hence often unsatisfactory in professional management. No one can reasonably expect a physician, no matter how eminent or capable, to do as well in the detail care of Five Hundred (500) patients as he would with half that number. And the same principle applies—although not with the same force—to the other departments. The friends of patients have reason to expect that the Medical Superintendent will know all about the peculiarities of each case no matter how many are under his treatment. He may have capable assistants who can attend to the detail treatment of individual cases, and keep the record books—but it is his duty to know the facts and be ready to converse intelligibly about them. Another serious objection to large hospitals may be found in the largely increased number of employes necessary to their care, and the increased liability to the irregularities which may naturally occur. The only argument worthy of notice thus far advanced by the advocates of large institutions is, that the patients can be supported at less expense per capita. In these times of financial distress and uncertainty this argument will receive careful attention. Without attempting to dis-

cost it, I would simply report that in practice we find a decided advantage pecuniarily, in having a large number of patients; but the disadvantages of lessened personal attention to individual cases, liability to accidents, and irregularities, and the greatly increased responsibility resting upon the resident officers, outweigh the pecuniary gain. If a hospital with Two Hundred and fifty (250) patients could be maintained at the same cost per capita, as one with accommodations for Four Hundred and fifty (450) no one would be found to advocate the latter.

It has been suggested by the friends of the insane poor that additional buildings could be erected on the Hospital farm. That these buildings should be simple inexpensive structures, not permanent and adapted to the purpose of affording suitable accommodations to the quiet chronic cases who might be transferred from time to time from the present Hospital; or in other words that the present building would become the receiving Hospital, affording accommodations for about four hundred (400) acute or recent cases. When the medical officers became satisfied that any given case had reached a chronic condition he or she could be sent to the other building there to be maintained as long as the friends or officials of the town thought desirable. In carefully examining the present Hospital population I find about one-half of the whole number who could be thus provided for at less expense as to the cost of buildings.

Admitting the pressing need of greatly increased accommodations for the Insane of Connecticut, this would seem to be a peculiarly favorable time to carry out the project. Building materials of all descriptions are from thirty (30) to fifty (50) per cent lower than when this Hospital was erected, skilled labor can be obtained at low cost and in sufficient quantity to insure its speedy completion. From a careful survey of the whole ground, including information from architects and builders, it is reasonable to conclude that another Hospital for four hundred (400) patients could be erected and furnished at a cost not to exceed $200,000, or at the rate of $500 per capita. I have already said that the only reason urged for the establishment of institutions for the chronic insane is, that they will provide for these people at less expense. Admitting the force of this argument so far as it relates to cost of buildings, it is but fair to ask the advocates of this system *how* they are going to cheapen their care? Is it not by providing inferior officers and employés, fewer attendants and less care? Would it not be necessary to lessen the quality and quantity of food? Is fair to administer something inferior in all

respects. Would you crowd them into smaller space, lessen ventilation, cheapen in warmth and clothing? The advocates of this system intend that the patients should work for their own advantage, and this labor will be the element peculiar to this system.

This would seem to imply that labor had not already been an element of treatment in our hospital. You are aware that we have for years employed about forty per cent of the patients committed to our care. In my humble opinion we should be perpetrating a wrong by extracting from these debilitated sick people the strength that will contribute more largely to their support. In experience we find that about one third of all chronic insane have barely the circulation to enable them to sustain a miserable physical life, and others with all the food of best quality you can give them have scarcely sufficient vitality to walk about the wards and yards for exercise. And yet these are the people we are told, who should support themselves largely by their own labor. Considerations of humanity as well as of experience seem to indicate that we should endeavor to obtain work from each patient only so far as it would be for the benefit of his health and strength, looking only to his own good. It is only of late that these questions have been seriously brought forward. In former periods of the world's history this disease was considered a manifestation of evil spirits—a possession of the devil—hence the unhappy victims were consigned to rigid confinement in loathsome cells. The general public did not trouble itself about their care and treatment so long as they were safely imprisoned; and even the friends of these unhappy mortals endeavored to blot out the remembrance of their existence. Near the close of the last century that noble Christian physician Pinel, had the moral courage to strike off the chains from fifty-three of the most violent patients confined in the Bicetre at Paris and restored them to light and liberty. From that period to the present there has been continual progress in the methods of providing for the insane; until now the old Bedlam with its narrow halls and darkened cells, has given place to our cheerful, commodious, and well ventilated modern hospital. The present century has witnessed the abolition of nearly all kinds of mechanical restraint and the substitution of moral means, persuasion, gentleness, and kindness. It was formerly the custom to name these places especially provided for the insane Bedlams, Madhouses, or Asylums. But with the advance in medical science, a practical knowledge of insanity as a disease of the brain, with its prospects of cure has led to a change of nomenclature, hence the name hospital, a place

whose exhausted mental powers are recruited and their operations gradually readjusted to new interests and occupations. Here are combined the restraining influences of new surroundings, new acquaintances and modes of life, together with all of the best appliances for professional treatment.

Notwithstanding the feeling of distrust that still pervades society, there is a constantly growing desire on the part of the friends and public officials to avail themselves of the Hospital accommodations already provided. The policy of providing for the insane away from their homes may be considered as adopted. The real question is, shall we continue the present Hospital system and extend and increase the existing institutions, or engraft upon it some special plan for taking care of the chronic insane. It seems to me that combining in the same establishment the characteristics of hospital and asylum, profits both classes of patients. To some extent a separation of the recent from the chronic cases is desirable, hence a further classification is one of the ends to be aimed at. Institutions expressly for incurables have been tested faithfully in Germany under the most able medical men, yet the system has not been extended. The first provision for the insane in any community should be made for the recent cases. They present the greatest probability of recovery under hospital treatment and have the strongest claims upon our sympathies. Experience everywhere shows that it is more economical to place acute cases in hospitals at an early period, thus hastening recovery, lessening expense, and preventing them from becoming a public charge for life. In former reports I have referred to the benefits to be derived from out door employment of those who are physically able, and systematic exercise of those who are not able to work.

Two years ago we organized the male patients and attendants into companies for daily military exercises. This has been continued and extended, so as to include a morning dress parade, on pleasant days, at which one of the medical officers receives a daily report from each ward, or company, showing the number of men at work on farm or garden, number at parade, number and names of those excused from exercise, remaining on ward, &c., &c.

It would frequently be found that out of a population of 240 males, only half a dozen remained in the house on account of acute disease or feebleness. After parade the companies separate for longer or shorter walks about the county. It is a noticeable fact that with this freedom from restraint, and almost unlimited opportunities for escape, no patient eloped.

One of the marked results of having our male patients out of doors so much of the time, has been improvement in health, a quiet house at night, and no necessity for the use of sedative or hypnotic doses at bedtime. An examination of the watchman's book reveals the fact that during the past six months, only two doses have been administered during the night. Another result of these influences, working silently among our people, has been an almost total abolition of mechanical restraint. Rarely has it been necessary to use the camisole, or wristlets or muff.

The following table shows the total amount, in days and hours, and the different forms of restraint used during the year.

RESTRAINT TABLE.—MALES.—DEC. 1ST, 1876—DEC. 1ST, 1877.

Total No. Males treated during year,	324
Total No. Males restrained during year,	24
Total duration of restraint for 24 males, -	125.60 days.
Proportion of the year during which restraint was used,	.34

Form of Restraint.	Days.	Hours.	No. of Patients.	Causes.
Seclusion, (not including sleeping hours.)	35	12½	13	Quarrelsomeness, Striking, Extreme Mischievousness, Determination to Escape, Threats and Destructive Conduct, Maniacal Excitement, Attempt at Elopement, Repeated Attempts at Homicide.
Muff, (Leather.)	41	9	5	Destruction of Clothing and Furniture, Breaking on Doors, Masturbation, Violence, a Paroxysm of Boisterous Mania.
Anklets, (Leather.)		12	1	Kicking.
Wristlets, (Leather)	11	16	6	Striking Patients, Mischievousness, General Misconduct.
Wristlets and Anklets.	4		1	Extreme Violence.
Tied to Seat.	4	21	3	Mischievousness, Upsetting everything in the Ward.
Tied in Bed.	1	16	5	Destruction of Everything within reach and Extreme Restlessness, With Excitement.
Confined in Covered Bed.		12	1	Upsetting Bedding.
Camisole.	02½		1	Destruction of Clothing.
	101½	98½	38*	

* The total in column third (38) does not correspond to the total number of males restrained, (24) because the same patients were at different times subjected to different forms of restraint.

"Day" is used as meaning 24 hours.

Day as distinguished from night—12 hours.

Thus it will be seen that only twenty-four of 324 patients were subjected to any form of seclusion or restraint, and the whole time amounted to only 125 6-8 days, or to express it in another way would be to state that only one man was restrained, and he only one-third of the time. I regret my inability to make an exact report on this point respecting the female patients. But it is gratifying to be able to note a marked improvement in this side of the house. Owing to the fact that insane women from habit and inclination take less out door exercise, and are by nature more "nervous" than men, I doubt our ability to reduce the amount of restraint to the small minimum shown in the above table, but it is our purpose to accomplish all that is possible.

It gives me pleasure to commend all attendants of both sexes, who have cheerfully seconded the efforts of the officers in this direction.

Since the date of your last report, an ice house with capacity for 400 tons, and stone boiler and fresh meat has been erected adjacent to the other rear buildings. The farm barn has been re-shingled and repainted. A shed with stalls for five carriages, to shelter horses and drivers, which are waiting, from the inclement weather, is about completed. A fine concrete walk has been laid to the Lodge. Other useful repairs and improvements are being constantly made, and it is our desire to keep the building in a state of complete preservation. During the winter it will become necessary to do considerable internal painting and painting of walls and wood-work, but this will not require any additional force of mechanics.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Referring to the Financial Statement herewith appended, it will be seen that the Revenue received was $119,540.04, which added to balance on hand at the date of the last Report made a total of $120,500.72. The expenses for the year have been $116,021.38, leaving a balance of $4,479.34. I would respectfully recommend that you reduce the weekly charge for board and treatment to four dollars. With the same judicious economy that has always been followed and a continuance of the present prices, the amount to be derived from this revenue will enable us to pay all expenses.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

I have often alluded in former Reports to the advantages to patients and employes of regular amusements, and would only add that we have been able to provide some form of entertainment on three

evenings each week for about eight months of the year. These consist of lectures, concerts, stereopticon exhibitions, dances and tableaux, with an occasional dramatic performance. For the most part we are dependent upon home talent, but always gladly accept assistance from friends or the public. In this connection I would gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to the following named persons who have assisted in this good work.

A Reading by H. H. Johnson.

A Concert by Messrs. Penne, Franklin, Parsons, and Bacon.

A Concert by the Misses Spencer, Miss Wilcox, Mr. Ingraham and Mr. Guilford.

The Faust Club of Middletown for one concert and orchestral accompaniment for our own theatricals.

A sleight of hand performance by Mr. Ingraham and Mr. Jack.

A Variety Entertainment by "the Guy Family."

Tableaux &c. by "The Earnest Workers" of South Congregational Church.

Donations were received as follows.

Four chairs for piazza from Hon. H. S. Hayden.

Two boxes of books and pamphlets from F. B. Monroe, Southport.

Large package of illustrated papers from the Librarian of Yale College.

A valuable book for nurses from Miss Dix.

Eight copies of Agricultural Reports from Mr. T. S. Gold, secretary.

One Violincello from Mr. Gov. W. Holton, Vermont.

One Horse Chestnut tree and plants from Miss Cruttenden, Middletown.

Newspapers were gratuitously received as follows:

The Courant, Daily,	Hartford.
The Post, Daily,	Hartford.
The Register, Daily,	New Haven.
The Winsted Herald, Weekly,	Winsted.
The Daily News, Daily,	Hartford.
The Palladium, Weekly,	New Haven.
The Times, Weekly,	Hartford.
The Living Issue, Weekly,	New York.
The Bridgeport Standard, Weekly,	Bridgeport.
The Tolland County Journal, Weekly,	Rockville.
The Sheltering Arms, Monthly,	New York.
The Connecticut News, Weekly,	Salisbury.
The Constitution, Weekly,	Middletown.
The Sentinel and Witness, Weekly,	Middletown.
Call and Citizen, Semi-Weekly,	Meriden.

Since the date of my last Annual Report some changes have occurred in the staff of Resident Officers. Owing to impaired health, early in the year, Dr. Winthrop B. Hallock, tendered the resignation of his office as First Assistant Physician, and Mrs. Hallock, that of Matron—positions which they had successfully filled since March, 1868, to take effect on the first of last July. Dr. Calvin S. May and Mrs. Margaret Dutton, were respectively promoted to fill the vacancies. Dr. James Olmsted of New Haven, was appointed Second, and Dr. William E. Fisher, Third Assistant Physician. Miss H. E. Holmes, received the appointment of Housekeeper. The other positions are filled by the same officers who have become so eminently well qualified by their services in former years. Owing to the absence of your Superintendent during nine months of the year, the labors of all of the resident officers were somewhat increased.

Grateful acknowledgments are tendered to each and all for efficient services cheerfully rendered, and especially to Dr. May, who officiated as Acting Superintendent to your entire satisfaction.

Constant employment among the insane is peculiarly arduous, and in some respects unpleasant. There is no separation between living and working. The burden cannot be laid aside with the setting of the sun but continues on through the night hours; those who, from natural temperament, habit or experience, can happily perform the duties should be retained, without too special regard to the cost of services. It would seem invidious to name individually, when so many are engaged, those who by long and faithful service, have made themselves almost invaluable to the Hospital, and yet I desire to officially acknowledge their worth, and my personal appreciation of their work.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I desire to express my grateful sense of obligation for the encouragement you have always afforded me amid the labors and anxieties of Hospital life. With an earnest desire to promote the interests of the Institution, and with firm resolution to insure its success and usefulness in the future by executing, to the extent of my ability, your philanthropic designs, this report is respectfully submitted.

ABRAM MARVIN SHEW, M. D.,

Superintendent.

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent:

SIR:—I herewith present the following Farm Report for the year ending November 30th, 1877. It will be seen that the amount of products is much greater than in former years, while the prices are materially less:

Quantity and Value of Products.

Hay,	139	tons	$2,363.00
Corn Fodder,	18	do	90.00
Straw,	13	do	162.50
Potatoes,	2,112	bushels,	1,338.16
Parsnips,	54	do	27.00
Carrots,	121	do	60.50
Beets,	38	bunches,	2.16
Beets,	131	bushels,	65.50
Beet Greens,	37	do	37.00
Spinach,	23	do	23.00
Mangel-wurzel,	510	do	204.00
Onions,	58	bunches,	1.74
Onions,	261	bushels,	130.50
Radishes,	200	bunches,	8.80
Turnips,	353½	bushels,	176.87
Beans (string),	46	do	41.53
Beans (in shell),	56	do	56.00
Beans (pole),	59	do	14.90
Peas (in shell),	92	do	101.31
Sweet Corn (on cob),	149	do	149.00
Field Corn 60	1,196	do	478.40
Rye,	111	do	88.35
Oats,	84	do	42.00

Broom Seed,	56	bushels,	$14.00
Broom Brush,	760	pounds,	60.80
Cucumbers,	1523½	bushels,	228.75
Tomatoes,	153½	do	114.37
Summer Squash,	42	do	50.79
Winter Squash,	1,650	pounds,	28.87
Lettuce,	36½	bushels,	14.15
Pie Plant,	1,152	pounds,	22.68
Melons,	28,049	do	560.98
Cabbages,	5,500	heads,	192.50
Celery,	3,000	bunches,	120.00
Asparagus,	197½	pounds,	19.87
Strawberries,	13½	bushels,	206.91
Raspberries,	150	quarts,	19.50
Currants,	221	do	15.47
Pears,	22	bushels,	27.50
Apples,	74	barrels,	217.23
Plums,	18	quarts,	1.75
Cider,	243½	barrels,	67.37
Milk (grass fed),	73,401	pounds	2,202.73
Beef,	621	do	55.89
Veal,	937	do	83.94
Pork,	11,952	do	836.64
Roast Pig,	2		5.50
Pigs (sold),	245		445.75
Calves (sold),	15		17.00
Turkeys,	33	pounds,	6.28
Chickens,	993½	do	16.92
Eggs,	368½	dozen,	82.20
Total Value,			$11,271.54

Weight of Each Hog.—216, 432, 465, 433, 472, 473, 457, 468, 492, 337, 369, 387, 324, 316, 336, 327, 359, 329, 406, 405, 275, 632, 325½, 318½, 289, 280, 280, 285, 366, 328, 292, 298.
Total, 11,952 pounds. Average, 373½.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. WEATHERBEE,

Farmer.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year,	222	234	456
Admitted in the year, - -	92	62	153
Total present in the year, -	314	296	610
Discharged,—Recovered,	26	15	41
Improved,	19	26	44
Stationary,	20	14	34
Died, -	12	11	23
Remaining at the end of the year,	255	234	489
Average present during the year,	231.45	232.43	463.88

TABLE II.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted,	865	648	1513
Discharged,—Recovered,	196	109	298
Improved,	144	123	267
Stationary,	121	103	224
Died, -	137	80	243

Average Number Present each Year from the Beginning.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1868–70,	79.35	6.12	85.47
1869–70,	110.03	114.54	225.17
1870–71, -	115.97	117.02	233.09
1871–72, -	124.21	118.44	242.65
1872–73, -	132.11	132.43	264.54
1873–74, -	140.53	133.19	273.72
1874–75, -	148.54	267.09	415.73
1875–76, - -	225.09	227.03	452.12
1876–77, - -	158.79	158.58	158.07
1877–78, -	231.45	232.43	463.88

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

AGE.	When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15, -	—	—	—	5	1	6
15 to 20, -	4	—	4	9	8	17
20 to 25, -	13	11	24	14	14	28
25 to 30, -	17	11	28	17	12	29
30 to 35, -	11	6	18	9	9	18
35 to 40, -	9	6	15	6	8	14
40 to 45, -	3	4	7	3	4	7
45 to 50, -	7	8	15	6	3	9
50 to 60, -	11	7	18	12	6	18
60 to 70, -	3	1	4	5	—	5
70 to 80, -	4	—	4	4	—	4
80 and over, -	—	1	1	—	1	1
Unknown, -	—	4	4	2	4	6
Not insane, -	2	2	4	2	2	4
Total,	92	61	153	92	61	153

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE FROM BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

AGE.	When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15, -	5	2	7	24	6	30
15 to 20, -	60	54	114	70	45	115
20 to 25, -	101	79	180	124	101	225
25 to 30, -	121	68	189	109	106	215
30 to 35, -	110	87	197	107	92	199
35 to 40, -	114	79	193	93	86	179
40 to 45, -	79	81	160	91	92	183
45 to 50, -	89	70	159	68	66	134
50 to 60, -	102	70	172	82	70	152
60 to 70, -	66	55	121	52	40	92
70 to 80, -	37	14	51	11	9	20
80 and over, -	5	8	13	3	4	7
Unknown, -	9	5	7	10	7	20
Not insane, -	11	7	18	14	4	18
Total,	865	648	1513	865	648	1513

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Connecticut,	31	10	81	734	593	827
New York,	4	2	6	44	35	79
Massachusetts,	4	1	5	18	11	29
Maine,	1	1	2	2	2	4
Rhode Island,	—	—	—	13	9	22
Pennsylvania,	1	—	1	4	—	4
Virginia,	—	—	—	3	2	5
North Carolina,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Vermont,	—	—	—	2	3	5
New Jersey,	—	—	—	4	2	6
Florida,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Louisiana,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Maryland,	—	—	—	1	1	2
Michigan,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Ohio,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Georgia,	—	—	—	—	1	1
South Carolina,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Canada,	1	—	1	2	—	2
France,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Germany,	1	3	4	31	23	54
England,	2	2	4	28	16	44
Ireland,	5	25	30	153	223	376
Scotland,	—	—	—	5	6	11
Italy,	—	—	—	2	2	4
Cuba,	—	1	1	—	2	2
Switzerland,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sweden,	—	1	1	5	1	6
Bermuda,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Norway,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unknown,	—	1	1	6	3	9
Total,	92	61	153	865	448	1313

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

RESIDENCE.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State at Large,	2	1	3	53	13	66
Hartford County,	31	17	48	209	130	339
New Haven "	29	18	28	133	131	264
New London "	9	10	19	83	79	162
Windham "	3	3	4	23	24	47
Litchfield "	4	5	9	43	52	95
Middlesex "	11	5	16	69	57	126
Tolland "	4	1	5	28	16	44
Fairfield "	11	5	16	123	76	199
Otherwise,	1	—	1	10	2	12
Total,	92	61	153	865	448	1313

TABLE VII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accountants,	2		2	2		2
Agents,				3		3
Artists,				2	1	3
Barbers,				3		3
Bar Tenders,	1		1	2		2
Blacksmiths,	1		1	13		13
Boiler Makers,				3		3
Book Binders,				1		1
Brewers,				1		1
Brick Layers,	1		1	3		3
Bridges,				1		1
Brush Makers,				2		2
Bumbailiffs,	1		1	3		3
Butchers,	2		2	4		4
Cabinet Makers,				8		8
Canvas,				1		1
Carpenters,	3		3	19		19
Carriage Makers,				6		6
Chemists,				1		1
Cigar Makers,	3		3	4		4
Clerks,	8		8	23		23
Clergymen,				1		1
Cloak Makers,				1		1
Coachmen,				2		2
Commercial Travelers,	3		3	7		7
Conductors,				2		2
Coopers,				1		1
Curriers,				3		3
Cutlers,				1		1
Domestic,		17	17		142	142
Draw Bridge Tenders,				1		1
Druggists,	2		2	5		5
Dyers,				4		4
Electro Platers,				4		4
Engineers,				3		3
Factory Employees,	1	2	3	30	31	61
Farmers,	31		31	191		191
Fish Hook Makers,				2		2
Gardeners,	1		1	8		8
Glass Cutters,				1		1
Grocers,	1		1	8		8
Gunsmiths,				1		1
Harness Makers,	1		1	8		8
Hatters,				5		5
Hostlers,	1		1	8		8
Housekeepers,		1	1		39	39
Housewives,		28	28		245	245
Jewelers,	1		1	2		2
Laborers,	15		16	121		121
Law Books,				1		1

TABLE VII.—Continued.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Lawyers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lumbermen,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Machinists,	4	—	4	38	—	38
Manufacturers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mariners, -	—	—	—	2	—	2
Mattress Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mechanics, -	6	—	6	50	—	50
Merchants, -	3	—	3	20	—	20
Millers,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Moulders,	—	—	—	6	—	6
News Boys,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Night Watchmen,	1	—	1	9	—	9
No Employment,	7	7	14	80	58	138
Painters,	3	—	3	13	—	13
Paper Makers, - -	—	—	—	4	—	4
Peddlers,	—	—	—	4	1	5
Physicians, -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pilots, -	—	—	—	3	—	3
Pocket Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pounders, -	1	—	1	3	—	3
Pump Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Quarrymen,	—	—	—	14	—	14
Rubber Workers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Sailors, -	—	—	—	11	—	11
Sail Makers, -	—	—	—	2	—	2
Saloon Keepers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Seamstresses,	—	1	1	—	26	26
Shipping Merchants,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Shoe Makers,	3	—	3	13	—	13
Silver Plate Manufacturers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Stone Masons,	3	—	3	5	—	5
Students,	3	—	3	4	6	10
Spectators,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Supt. of Factories,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Switch Tenders,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tailors,	—	—	—	5	—	5
Tailoresses,	—	—	—	—	4	4
Teachers, -	—	2	2	7	24	31
Telegraph Operators,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Tinsmiths, -	1	—	1	3	—	3
Truss Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unknown,	—	3	3	10	24	34
Upholsters,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Waiters,	1	—	1	3	—	3
Weavers,	—	2	2	2	1	3
Wire Weavers, -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Wood Carvers, -	—	—	—	2	1	3
Total, -	92	61	153	865	648	1513

TABLE VIII.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single,	81	28	77	421	294	715
Married,	38	25	64	362	295	657
Widowed,	5	4	9	55	87	142
Unknown,	—	1	1	27	24	51
Total,	92	61	153	865	648	1513

TABLE IX.

HOW COMMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Friends,	13	3	16	102	61	163
Probate Judges,	61	56	122	169	568	1233
Judges of the Superior Court,	5	—	5	37	4	41
Governor's Order,	1	—	1	28	4	32
Justice or Police Court,	9	2	8	28	11	39
Order General Assembly,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Total,	92	61	153	865	648	1513

TABLE X.

HOW SUPPORTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Self or friends (paying),	13	3	16	104	59	163
By State and friends (indigent	18	13	31	220	235	454
By Town and friends (indigent	4	6	10	4	6	10
By State and Town (town poor	54	38	92	454	344	798
By State alone,	3	1	4	64	14	78
Total,	92	61	153	865	648	1513

TABLE XI.

FORM OF DISEASE IN THOSE ADMITTED

FORM OF DISEASE.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania Acuta,	20	15	35	252	184	436
do. Chronic,	37	23	60	227	207	434
do. Epileptic,	6	2	8	63	37	100
do. Puerperal,	—	4	4	—	11	11
do. Suicidal,	—	—	—	3	5	8
do. Homicidal,	—	—	—	4	2	6
do. Recurrent,	2	2	4	7	15	22
Delirium Simple,	—	—	—	10	1	11
Monomania,	—	—	—	15	4	19
Melancholia Acuta,	11	4	15	63	54	117
do. Chronic,	1	4	8	28	33	61
do. Attonita,	—	—	—	4	2	6
General Paresis,	2	—	2	15	1	16
Methomania (Inebriate),	6	—	6	49	2	51
Dementia Acuta,	2	1	3	11	3	14
do. Chronic,	5	1	6	27	26	53
do. Senile,	1	1	2	16	11	27
Imbecility,	3	2	5	26	5	31
Nymphomania,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Not Insane,	3	1	4	14	4	18
Total	92	61	153	865	648	1513

TABLE XII.

COMPLICATIONS (OF NERVOUS SYSTEM) IN THOSE ADMITTED.

COMPLICATIONS.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aphasia,	—	—	—	4	—	4
Apoplectic,	—	—	—	4	—	4
Chorea,	—	—	—	3	3	6
Epileptic,	7	2	9	62	18	80
Hemiplegia,	—	—	—	4	1	5
Hereditary,	29	12	41	172	120	292
Paraplegia,	—	—	—	2	2	4
Paralysis Agitans,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pseudo Hypertrophic Paralysis,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Prog. Muscular Atrophy,	—	—	—	1	1	2
Spinal Paralysis,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Without Complications,	56	47	103	612	491	1103
Total,	92	61	153	865	648	1513

TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First,	68	44	112	535	427	962
Second,	18	6	16	112	91	203
Third,	3	2	5	30	35	65
Fourth,	1	1	2	13	12	25
Fifth,	—	—	—	4	6	10
Sixth,	—	—	—	3	4	7
Seventh,	1	—	1	3	3	6
Eighth,	—	—	—	—	2	2
Several,	4	1	5	33	16	49
Unknown,	3	5	8	28	38	116
Not insane,	2	2	4	14	4	18
Total,	92	61	153	865	648	1513

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month,	10	8	18	117	79	196
1 to 3 months,	15	2	17	141	69	213
3 to 6 "	6	5	11	80	46	126
6 to 9 "	5	8	13	48	50	98
9 to 12 "	3	5	10	46	31	77
12 to 18 "	5	6	10	44	47	91
18 to 24 "	5	6	10	36	30	66
2 to 3 years,	6	5	11	67	61	127
3 to 5 "	5	3	8	67	63	130
5 to 10 "	7	4	11	64	51	115
10 to 15 "	6	5	10	33	30	63
15 to 20 "	1	1	2	10	24	40
20 to 25 "	3	—	3	11	8	19
25 to 30 "	2	1	3	12	2	14
30 and over,	1	—	1	5	15	20
Unknown,	7	4	11	61	39	100
Not insane,	2	2	4	14	4	18
Total,	92	61	153	865	648	1513

TABLE XV.

RECOVERED OF THOSE ATTACKED AT THE SEVERAL AGES FROM THE BEGINNING.

AGE.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent Recovered of those Attacked from Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15.						
15 to 20.	22	10	32	17.11	21.21	19.13
20 to 25.	31	23	55	26.62	22.66	24.88
25 to 30.	30	18	48	31.91	16.98	23.53
30 to 35.	26	12	38	22.22	14.63	19.19
35 to 40.	28	13	41	31.46	14.77	23.19
40 to 45.	18	11	30	18.69	19.64	18.99
45 to 50.	16	6	22	21.33	16.71	17.74
50 to 60.	18	7	25	23.56	11.86	17.72
60 to 70.	13	1	14	30.99	5.56	27.19
70 to 80.	2	—	2	18.18	——	18.06
Over 80.	1	—	1	33.33	——	14.28
Total.	235	102	336			

TABLE XVI.

RECOVERED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT FROM THE BEGINNING.

AGE.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Month.	76	38	114	66.67	33.33	33.93
1 to 3 Months.	59	28	87	40.97	41.08	40.84
3 to 6 "	23	8	31	28.74	17.39	26.44
6 to 9 "	11	8	19	22.93	16.	19.79
9 to 12 "	8	4	12	17.39	12.50	15.58
12 to 18 "	8	9	17	18.18	17.15	18.08
18 to 24 "	3	1	2	2.77	3.33	3.18
2 to 3 years.	4	3	7	5.97	5.66	5.93
3 to 5 "	4	3	7	5.97	4.76	5.38
5 to 20 "	2	—	2	3.12	——	1.74
Over 10 "						
Total.	196	102	298			

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	Number Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.	43	11	54
1 to 2 months	38	11	49
2 to 3 "	24	22	46
3 to 6 "	35	32	67
6 to 9 "	23	11	34
9 to 12 "	14	2	16
12 to 18 "	8	8	16
18 to 24 "	—	2	2
2 to 3 years.	2	3	5
3 to 5 "	2	1	3
Over 5 "	1	—	1
Total.	198	102	298
Average duration of all.	4.66 months.	6.04 months.	5.24 months.

TABLE XVIII.

WHOLE DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	Number Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.	32	9	41
1 to 2 months.	44	14	58
2 to 3 "	16	8	24
3 to 6 "	29	22	51
6 to 9 "	23	14	37
9 to 12 "	22	5	27
12 to 18 "	19	9	28
18 to 24 "	9	6	15
2 to 3 years.	7	6	13
3 to 5 "	4	4	8
Over 5 "	3	2	5
Total.	198	102	298
Average duration of all.	8.42 months.	10.04 months.	8.81 months.

TABLE XIX.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECEIVED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DISEASE.	Number Recovered			Per Cent Recovered of each Class Admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute,	113	59	172	44.84	32.66	39.44
do. Chronic,	9	12	21	3.24	4.41	3.86
do. Epileptic,	3	—	3	1.27	—	.5
do. Puerperal,	—	8	8	—	41.23	41.23
do. Recurrent,	4	4	8	57.14	26.66	36.33
do. Suicidal,	—	2	2	—	50.	25.
Delirium Simple,	19	—	19	100.	—	100.
Monomania,	4	1	5	26.66	25.	26.31
Melancholia (Inebriate)	29	2	31	90.62	100.	91.78
Melancholia Acute,	29	42	71	34.92	42.23	91.74
Melancholia Chronic,	1	2	3	3.57	9.09	4.31
Nervousness,	1	—	1	100.	—	100.
Total, - - -	190	162	299			

TABLE XX.

CAUSE (EXCITING) OF DISEASES OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

CAUSE.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent Recovered of each class Admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety of mind, business and otherwise,	14	5	19	25.	22.72	24.35
Connected with the affections, - - -	11	5	16	40.74	15.62	27.11
Connected with diseases of fortune,	6	—	6	46.15	—	72.73
Connected with Religion,	9	2	11	42.28	13.33	28.55
Epilepsy,	3	—	3	7.14	—	5.08
Excessive Venery,	4	—	4	66.66	—	66.66
Ill Health,	27	36	63	21.01	61.37	41.56
Intemperance,	67	5	72	58.11	50.	55.03
Masturbation, -	6	—	6	11.32	—	10.71
Nervous Shock,	—	2	2	—	50.	50.
Over Study,	—	2	2	—	22.22	13.33
Puerperal,	—	11	11	—	42.30	42.30
Tobacco,	3	—	3	42.85	—	42.85
Confinement,	2	—	2	66.66	—	66.66
Unknown,	44	34	78	12.88	11.11	10.49
Total, -	190	102	298			

TABLE XXI.

NATIVITY OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

COUNTRY.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent. Recovered of each class admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States white,	144	65	209	41.38	17.32	26.27
" " colored	3	1	4	16.66	16.66	16.66
Canada,	2		2	28.57	——	28.57
England,	10	4	14	35.71	14.29	27.27
Ireland,	20	27	53	16.54	13.79	14.62
Germany,	8	5	13	23.53	16.66	20.31
Italy,	1	1	2	50	50	50.
Switzerland,	1	—	1	50	——	50.
Sweden,	1	1	2	20.	100.	33.33
Total Recovered.	190	104	294			

NOTE.—From the beginning of the Hospital 19 colored males (including one from Ky. reside) and 8 colored females have been admitted.

TABLE XXII.

AGES AT DEATH.

AGE.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15,						
15 to 20,	—	1	1	2	2	4
20 to 25,	—	1	1	8	5	13
25 to 30,	2	—	2	11	8	19
30 to 35,	5	—	5	8	1	9
35 to 40,	3	3	6	21	12	33
40 to 45,	3	—	3	16	7	23
45 to 50,	—	1	1	18	11	29
50 to 60,	4	2	6	27	12	39
60 to 70,	2	3	5	27	17	44
70 to 80,	—	1	1	14	8	22
80 to 90,	—	—	—	4	3	7
Over 90,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total,	19	12	31	157	86	243

TABLE XXII.

DEATH AND THE CAUSES.

CAUSES.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Atheroma Arteriarum,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Apoplexy, - - -	1	—	1	10	1	11
Acute Desquam Nephritis,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bright's Disease,	—	—	—	4	2	6
Cancer of Breast,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cancer of Stomach,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cancer of Uterus,	—	1	1	—	1	1
Carbuncle, Exhaustion from,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cardiac Hypertrophy,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cardiac Thrombosis,	—	1	1	—	1	1
Cirrhosis, - -	—	—	—	1	1	2
Congestion of Lungs, -	—	—	—	1	1	2
Diarrhœa, -	—	—	—	3	3	6
Drowning while swimming,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dysentery,	—	—	—	2	3	5
Epilepsy, -	1	—	1	8	2	10
Encephaloma,	—	1	1	—	1	1
Erysipelas, -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gangrene of Lungs,	1	—	1	2	1	3
General Paresis,	1	—	1	11	—	11
General Dropsy,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Insolation, - -	—	—	—	3	1	4
Injuries from Fall, - -	—	—	—	2	—	2
Leucocythosis, - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mania Acuta, Exhaust from,	—	—	—	18	10	28
Mania Chronic, " "	1	—	1	15	6	21
Melancholia, " "	—	—	—	2	—	2
Marasmus,	—	1	1	—	1	1
Meningitis, - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Paralysis, Exhaustion from,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Phthisis,	1	1	2	24	13	29
Pleurisy, -	—	1	1	2	1	3
Pneumonia, -	—	—	—	9	4	13
Pneumonia Chronic -	—	1	1	—	1	1
Pyæmia,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pyo-Thorax,	1	—	1	2	—	2

TABLE XXIII.—Continued.

DEATH AND THE CAUSES.

CAUSES.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Senile Decay,	—	1	1	14	9	23
Septicæmia,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Shock from Injuries,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Strangulation by Food,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Strangulation by Suicide,	1	—	1	3	4	7
Suffocation during Epileptic fit	—	—	—	1	—	1
Syphilis, - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis,	—	1	1	1	2	3
Tetanus, -	1	—	1	1	—	1
Typho Mania,	—	—	—	—	2	2
Undetermined, - - -	—	—	—	6	4	10
Ulceration of Gall Bladder,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Violence, - - -	—	—	—	1	1	2
Valvular disease of Heart,	2	—	2	2	—	2
Total, -	10	10	21	137	86	243

TABLE XXIV.

RATIO OF DEATHS FROM THE BEGINNING.

PER CENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Of all Admitted,	18.15	13.27	15.86
Of average number in Hospital, -	9.87	5.46	8.28

TABLE XXV.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE, WHO DIED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	From Admission into the Hospital.			From the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.	25	15	40	5	6	11
1 to 2 months.	9	3	12	8	4	12
2 to 3 "	21	3	24	8	3	9
3 to 6 "	20	9	29	9	3	12
6 to 9 "	15	5	20	13	5	18
9 to 12 "	14	3	14	4	6	10
12 to 18 "	17	11	28	17	4	21
18 to 24 "	4	2	6	13	3	16
2 to 3 years.	12	15	27	11	7	18
3 to 5 "	11	7	18	20	15	35
5 to 10 "	—	—	—	18	15	33
10 to 15 "	—	—	—	12	5	17
15 to 20 "	—	—	—	5	6	11
20 to 25 "	—	—	—	4	1	5
25 to 30 "	—	—	—	2	1	3
30 to 40 "	—	—	—	2	4	6
40 to 50 "	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unknown.	—	—	—	2	2	4
Average of all.	months 14.40	months 19.25	months 16.89	years 5.65	years 7.21	years 6.51

TABLE XXVI.

REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15.	—	—	—
15 to 20,	4	—	4
20 to 25,	17	8	25
25 to 30,	27	21	48
30 to 35,	36	25	61
35 to 40,	31	18	49
40 to 45,	30	13	43
45 to 50,	25	26	51
50 to 55,	22	17	39
55 to 75,	25	17	42
70 to 80,	5	6	11
80 to 90,	—	2	2
Over 90,	—	2	2
Total,	255	214	469

TABLE XXVII.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.—DURATION OF THE DISEASE.

DURATION.	Since Admission.			Since the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month,	4	3	7	—	—	—
1 to 2 months,	6	3	9	2	—	22
2 to 3 "	1	2	3	1	—	1
3 to 6 "	14	7	21	2	1	3
6 to 9 "	12	15	27	3	4	7
9 to 12 "	12	15	27	1	4	5
12 to 18 "	10	7	17	5	11	16
18 to 24 "	9	9	18	3	7	10
2 to 3 years,	44	25	69	28	18	46
3 to 5 "	50	73	123	37	35	72
5 to 20 "	73	77	150	64	72	136
20 to 15 "	—	—	—	24	26	50
15 to 20 "	—	—	—	22	23	45
20 to 25 "	—	—	—	9	11	20
25 to 30 "	—	—	—	6	7	13
30 to 40 "	—	—	—	8	5	13
Over 40 "	—	—	—	—	3	3
Unknown,	—	—	—	15	2	17
Total,	235	234	469	235	234	469

TABLE XXVIII.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.—PROSPECT.

PROSPECT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curable,	13	14	32
Incurable, -	237	220	457
Total.	250	234	489

TABLE XXIX.

ADMISSIONS FROM CAUSES.

CAUSES	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety of mind, loss and distress in	11	5	15	60	22	78
Apoplexy, -	—	—	—	9	1	10
Confinement,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Congenital, - - -	1	—	1	1	—	1
Connected with the Affections,	8	4	12	37	32	69
Epilepsy, -	6	2	8	42	17	59
Excessive Venery,	1	—	1	6	—	6
Fluctuations of Fortune,	—	—	—	13	5	18
Hooping, -	1	—	1	1	—	1
Ill Health, -	4	1	5	102	175	277
Injury to Head, -	3	—	3	5	—	5
Intemperance,	11	—	11	117	10	127
Masturbation, -	5	—	5	55	4	59
Menpesaus,	—	1	1	—	2	2
Meningitis, Acute,	—	—	—	—	2	2
Nervous Shock,	—	—	—	6	4	10
Neuralgia, -	—	1	1	—	1	1
Not Insane,	2	2	4	13	4	17
Old Age,	1	1	2	5	7	12
Over Study,	1	—	1	6	9	15
Typhoid Fever,	3	—	3	3	—	3
Over Work,	6	4	10	13	7	20
Partial Insolation,	2	—	2	2	—	2
Puerperal,	—	6	6	—	30	30
Religion,	5	6	11	21	15	36
Syphilis,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Tobacco,	1	—	1	7	—	7
Unknown or Undetermined,	19	26	45	242	306	548
Total. - - - - -	92	61	153	865	648	1513

TABLE XXX—Operations of the Hospital from the beginning, in each year.

PATIENTS.	Year ending March 31, 1869.	Year ending March 31, 1870.	Year ending March 31, 1871.	Year ending March 31, 1872.	Year ending March 31, 1873.	Year ending March 31, 1874.	Year ending March 31, 1875.	Year ending March 31, 1876.	Period ending Nov. 30, 1876.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1877.	Total.
Admitted—Males,	105	78	45	56	43	93	122	109	79	93	825
Females,	103	56	46	38	31	109	89	58	89	61	648
Total,	208	134	91	94	74	202	211	167	88	154	1473
Discharged, Recovered—Males,	83	57	44	31	8	31	94	33	14	36	156
Females,	—	16	6	6	9	31	17	22	8	15	102
Total,	83	43	50	37	11	32	41	45	19	41	258
Improved—Males,	11	8	14	7	8	9	91	33	15	24	144
Females,	—	20	3	4	9	29	25	23	13	20	127
Total,	11	28	11	11	11	38	44	41	28	44	271
Stationary—Males,	8	17	8	14	11	13	14	13	12	20	131
Females,	—	20	8	20	9	25	20	24	5	18	109
Total,	8	37	16	34	20	38	34	37	17	38	240
Died—Males,	14	18	11	8	12	19	12	26	3	15	157
Females,	1	3	01	5	9	27	15	7	6	12	86
Total,	15	21	21	13	21	35	28	33	15	31	243
Whole No. in the year,	308	343	387	429	356	524	603	634	548	613	
No. at the end of the year,	300	332	337	392	378	395	450	469	488	489	

TABLE XXXI.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.—RATIO PER CENT.

	Within the Year.	From the Beginning.
Admissions from Causes:		
Anxiety of Mind and Overstudy,	10.45	5.45
Apoplexy,	—	.96
Connected with the Affections,	7.48	3.89
Connected with loss of Property,	—	1.48
Connected with Religion,	6.53	2.37
Epilepsy,	3.22	3.89
Ill Health,	5.22	18.97
Intemperance,	7.18	6.39
Masturbation,	3.92	3.39
Old Age,	1.30	.79
Puerperal,	3.92	1.71
Unknown,	39.44	42.70
Recovered of all cases admitted:		
Under one Year,	90.24	79.66
One Year and Over,	9.76	20.12
Deaths of all under care,	5.01	16.06
Deaths of average number in Hospital,	4.69	7.51

Treasurer's Report.

The following statement of the fiscal concerns of "The Connecticut Hospital for the Insane," for the term commencing December 1st, 1876, and ending November 30th, 1877, is respectfully submitted to the Board of Trustees.

Receipts.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, December 1, 1876,	$238.31
Revenue account from the Hospital,	119,540.04
Amount of temporary loan,	3,927.67
	$123,706.02

Payments.

Amount of Superintendent's Orders, including payment of loan,	$120,644.30
Balance in hands of Treasurer, November 30, 1877,	*3,061.72
	$123,706.02

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. B. COPELAND,
Treasurer.

Middletown, Conn., December 1, 1877.

We hereby certify that we have examined the vouchers and accounts of the Hospital, of which the above is an abstract, and find them correct.

H. SIDNEY HAYDEN,
JOSEPH CUMMINGS,
Auditors.

* Check No. 3,461 for $4.65, drawn by the Superintendent, but not reached for payment at date of Report, hence an apparent deficiency of that amount in balance of cash on hand.

Superintendent's Financial Report.

Debtor.

December 1st, 1876.	To cash on hand,	$722.37	
" "	To balance in Bank,	238.31	
November 30th, 1877.	To revenue (for year),	119,540.04	
			$120,500.72

Credit.

Dec. 1876.	By Vouchers,	$12,975.57	
Jan. 1877.	" "	10,312.43	
Feb. "	" "	8,306.84	
March, "	" "	12,827.07	
April, "	" "	6,922.27	
May, "	" "	7,983.17	
June, "	" "	11,697.36	
July, "	" "	8,427.34	
August, "	" "	6,798.67	
Sept. "	" "	9,860.54	
Oct. "	" "	9,790.55	
Nov. "	" "	10,122.17	
			$116,021.38
Nov. 30, 1877.	By Cash on hand,		1,422.07
" "	By Balance in Bank,		3,057.27
			$120,500.72

Middletown, Conn., Jan. 5, 1878.

We hereby certify that we have examined the vouchers and accounts of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, for the year ending November 30th, 1877, and find the same to be correct. Also, that there remained in the hands of the Superintendent of said institution, the sum of $1,422.07 in cash, and in the hands of the Treasurer the sum of $3,057.37 in cash, making a total of $4,479.44, cash on hand, at the above date.

JOHN S. DIXSON, } *Auditors of Institutions*
CHARLES KENDRICK, } *Receiving State Aid.*

Abstract of Vouchers for the Year Ending, Nov. 30th, 1877.

MONTH.	Salaries of Officers, and Pay of Employees.	Furniture and Fixtures.	Fuel and Light.	Dry Goods and Clothing.	Books, Stationery and Postage.	Provisions.	Fish.	Flour.	Meat.	Groceries.
Dec., 1876,	$4,715.50	$504.33	$576.00	$1,068.85	$41.00	$561.00	$422.87	$819.75	$353.45	$1,371.48
Jan., 1877,	2,734.58	757.73	2,324.36	495.35	168.39	594.67	192.80	12.75	1,102.36	296.21
February,	2,680.63	864.95		850.36	148.75	366.20	33.40	278.00	1,026.68	231.85
March,	2,659.44	1,148.33	838.01	404.62	87.21	383.89	401.30	1,257.60	1,059.61	2,335.59
April,	3,148.10	217.20		397.20	104.86	83.00	259.85	$25.00	164.77	759.49
May,	2,747.58	731.09		436.20	42.25	501.74	164.59		221.10	872.71
June,	2,720.37	194.49	1,921.35	575.23	74.12	736.07	119.99	711.50	2,122.25	760.23
July,	2,842.16	148.05		489.98	113.80	727.38	126.74	25.40	1,109.80	893.22
August,	2,665.05	481.53		257.51	52.79	149.85	112.34	489.50	329.25	909.81
September,	2,747.34	134.41	1,407.78	381.23	65.14	625.52	155.30	386.56	1,527.60	937.33
October,	2,718.00	482.21	144.66	666.00	45.05	769.18	97.17	405.50	1,160.04	575.86
November	2,607.22	261.05	895.99	1,089.58	54.99	1,902.10	202.75	534.80	470.36	698.78
Total,	34,986.17	5,721.25	8,108.75	7,012.12	1,038.59	7,400.60	2,299.10	5,724.36	10,947.17	10,642.59

Abstract of Vouchers for the Year.—Continued.

MONTH.	Farm and Garden.	Construction.	Freight.	Medical Stores.	Burial.	Refunded.	Interest.	Repairing.	Insurance.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Dec., 1876,	$628.36	$468.90	$138.46	$293.99		$164.96	$72.33	$772.26		$156.08	$12,975.57
Jan., 1877,	346.82	650.74	40.85			23.08	85.70	78.46	12.00	418.04	10,318.43
February, -	543.94	360.50	82.50	150.55	54.00	13.93		526.92		91.07	8,304.24
March, -	428.12	1,157.38	74.06	171.59	22.00	17.11	62.00	158.54		209.17	12,827.07
April, - -	252.70	55.56	12.42	100.60	27.00	63.59		200.15		252.78	6,928.27
May, - -	1,252.09	280.76	37.46	58.64		86.89		342.22	115.00	56.34	7,983.17
June, - -	610.53	248.32	32.86	215.37	9.70	58.12		489.30	66.67	86.59	12,697.36
July, - -	777.69	50.00	5.45	52.82	12.00	13.55		477.21	100.34	222.07	5,427.34
August, -	208.35		43.18	47.71		22.75		921.02		68.08	4,758.87
September, -	652.64	10.61	19.97	46.36	12.00	20.25		638.84		91.66	9,860.54
October, -	654.14	30.83	37.12	168.15		18.32		1,699.84		218.53	9,790.55
November, -	540.96	339.99	43.25	82.83				492.53	75.00	40.03	10,122.17
Total, -	6,896.36	3,653.59	616.96	1,418.90	136.70	502.55	218.03	6,526.34	369.01	1,810.24	$116,021.38

APPENDIX.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of the Probate Court, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which the person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, one woolen coat, one woolen vest, one pair woolen pantaloons, two pair new socks, one pair new shoes or boots, and one comfortable outside garment.

Each female patient shall, in addition to a quantity of under-clothing, shoes and stockings corresponding to that required for the male patient, have one flannel petticoat, two good dresses, one cloak or other good outside garment. Extra and better apparel is very desirable for Chapel worship and out-door exercise and riding.

4. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, etc., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost, and for which the officers of the Hospital are not responsible.

5. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

6. The price of board, including washing, mending, and attendance, for all who are supported at the public charge, is four dollars per week.

7. Pauper patients, or those supported partly by the town in which they reside, and partly by the State, are admitted agreeably to Section Six of Amended Act, 1877, and By-Laws.

8. Indigent persons, or those possessing little property, and partly supported by friends and partly by the Town, are admitted under Section Six of Amended Act, 1877, and By-Laws.

9. Private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, are admitted to the Hospital under Section Seven of Amended Act, 1877, and By-Laws.

10. Visitors are admitted to the Institution between the hours of ten A. M., and twelve, M., and between two and four, P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only, but no visitors shall be admitted to the Wards occupied by patients without especial permission from the Superintendent, and especial care is to be taken that no amount of visiting is permitted that might prove injurious to the patients.

[House Bill No. 183.]

CHAPTER CLIV.

An Act relating the Price to be paid by the State for the Support of Indigent and Insane Persons.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

That sections six, seven, eight, and nine, of chapter four, title eight, of the general statutes, be, and the same are hereby repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

SEC. 6. When any pauper in any town may be insane, a selectman of such town shall apply to the judge of probate of the district wherein said pauper resides, for his admission to said hospital; and said judge shall appoint a respectable physician, who shall fully investigate the facts of the case, and report to said judge, and, if such physician shall be satisfied that said pauper is insane, the judge shall order such selectman forthwith to take such insane pauper to the hospital where he shall be kept and supported so long as may be requisite, and two dollars and fifty cents of the expense of his support shall be paid by the town wherein he resides, and the balance by the State; and when an indigent person, not a pauper, is insane, application may be made in his behalf to the judge of probate for the district where he resides, who shall appoint a respectable physician, who shall fully investigate the facts and report to said judge, who, if satisfied that such person is indigent and insane, shall order him to be taken, by the person making the application, to the hospital, *where he shall be kept and supported as long as may be requisite; and half of the expenses of his support shall be paid by the town where he resides, and half by the person making the application;* and when a judge shall issue an order for the admission of any indigent person to the hospital, he shall record it, and immediately transmit a duplicate to the governor.

SEC. 7. The trustees may authorize the superintendent to admit patients into the hospital, under special agreements, when there are vacancies.

SEC. 8. The price for keeping any pauper or indigent person shall be fixed by the trustees,* and shall not exceed the sum of four dollars and fifty cents per week, and shall be payable quarterly.

SEC. 9. There shall be taxed monthly, by the comptroller, two dollars for each week's board at said hospital, and at the retreat for the insane at Hartford, of all insane paupers belonging to towns in this State, and four dollars and fifty cents for each week's board of the State insane paupers; and the actual expense for clothing of said State paupers; and the superintendents of each of said institutions shall make the bill therefor, and present it to the governor, upon whose approval it shall be paid from the State treasury.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect July first, 1877.

Approved, March 23, 1877.

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*At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Institution, held December 13th, 1877, it was unanimously voted to reduce the price of board to four dollars per week from December 1st, 1877.

THIRTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

Board of Trustees

OF THE

Connecticut Hospital for the Insane

State of Connecticut.

1879.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

THIRTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

Board of Trustees

OF THE

Connecticut Hospital for the Insane

FOR THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

WITH

SUPERINTENDENT'S AND TREASURER'S REPORTS;

Presented to the General Assembly at its Session in January, 1879.

By Order of the General Assembly.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
PELTON & KING, PRINTERS AND BOOK-BINDERS.
1879.

Officers of the Hospital.

Board of Trustees.

Richard D. Hubbard,	Hartford.
Richard S. Fellowes,	New Haven.
Henry Woodward,	Middletown.
Robbins Battell,	Norfolk.
Ezra P. Bennett, M. D.,	Danbury.
H. Sidney Hayden,	Windsor.
Lucius S. Fuller,	Tolland.
Samuel G. Willard,	Colchester.
Richmond M. Bullock,	Putnam.
E. B. Nye, M. D.,	Middletown.
Benjamin Douglas,	Middletown.
Julius Hotchkiss,	Middletown.

M. B. Copeland, Middletown,	*Treasurer.*
E. C. Seguin, M. D., New York,	*Pathologist.*

Resident Officers.

Abram Marvin Shew, M. D.,	*Superintendent and Physician.*
James Olmstead, M. D.,	*First Assistant Physician.*
William E. Fisher, M. D.,	*Second Assistant Physician.*
Chas. E. Stanley, M. D.,	*Third Assistant Physician.*
Frank B. Weeks,	*Clerk.*
Clinton W. Weatherbee,	*Farmer.*
Miss Margaret Dutton,	*Matron.*
Miss H. E. Holmes,	*Assistant Matron.*

All communications relative to the admission, etc., of Patients should be addressed to the Superintendent. Blanks will be furnished on application.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the
State of Connecticut.

The Board of Trustees of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane have the honor to present to your honorable body their Thirteenth Annual Report.

That there is so little outside of the annexed Reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer to report upon specially and to call your attention to, is satisfactory evidence of the salutary and beneficial working of the Institution generally, and of the experience gained during past years in the management of its several departments.

At the beginning of this year the number of patients was,	468
The number of patients since received,	162
The number of patients discharged, from whatever cause,	148
The number of deaths,	40
The number of all patients now in Hospital,	482
Average of number since the year began,	474.17

We are happy to state that the alterations in the old carpenter's shop are nearly completed. When the change is made there will be rooms for about twenty-five (25) patients of the most unruly classes, including convicts.

While feeling a deep sense of gratitude that the State of Connecticut has already done so much for the insane, and that during a period of twelve years so many of its citizens have, (in their affliction), received the benefits of its benevolent and Christian liberality, your Board, in special charge of this one agency of the State for good,

cannot but keenly regret that the capacity of this Hospital for accommodation is quite inadequate to the increasing calls for aid of those who need the protecting care of the State, pending illness from insanity.

This Board, as well as the several Governors of the State who have in succession presided over it, and have advocated so cordially in their Messages its recommendation for increased provision, have been urgent in past years, and are no less so now, in asking your honorable body to weigh well its responsibility for the care of the insane, and for relieving the necessity for more rooms for them somewhere.

The number now on the book of application waiting for admission in, females,	86
The number distributed from the State in the hospitals of New England, by the order of the Governor, is	86

The new hospital of the State of Massachusetts, at Danvers, which is under the care of Dr. May, lately a physician with us, has received eleven (11) from Connecticut. This new building is the fifth hospital for insane erected by the State of Massachusetts, which has also municipal and private institutions for the same class. If Connecticut is to do as much in this line as Massachusetts, in proportion of population and wealth, she should have at least three hospitals.

The Report of the Farm will doubtless be of interest to many in the Legislature. The required work on the farm is to a considerable degree done by chronic and recovering patients.

We respectfully call the attention of the Legislature to the effect of the working of a part of a late law of the State, requiring towns to pay for board of their pauper insane at the Hospital two dollars and a half ($2.50), irrespective of changes in the prices of board which may be made at the Institution.

The unequal division of the weekly rate of board, $2.50 to the town and only $1.50 to the State, will inevitably tempt the officers of some of the towns to again avail themselves of the wretched Poor-house, instead of sending their insane where cure and cure are possible.

Just so far as this is done will the State of Connecticut be exhibited

as stepping back from the front line of benevolence, which for some years she has been nobly abreast of. Just so far will it be a retrogression to the position she unfortunately occupied for so long before her Christian philanthropy established, at large expense, a well-appointed and suitable Hospital for her Insane. Her design in so doing will so far be frustrated. Complaints of misery and mischief, unheard since 1866, will be of necessity and rightfully renewed.

Your Board, therefore, respectfully request such a modification of the objectionable part of the late law as will equalize the charges of board of the patients between the State and the towns.

Owing to the reduction generally of provisions and household material, and to the fact that the main expenditures in repairs and improvements have been made, it is proposed to make a weekly reduction of twenty-five (25) cents from the price of board, making it, from the first of December, 1878, $3.75 per week, instead of $4.00.

The Board has been well pleased during the year with the intelligent and interested services of the various officers and employes of the Institution. During the absence in the Summer vacation of the Superintendent, who was married at the beginning of it, the principal administration devolved on Dr. Olmsted, who acquitted himself in its duties with courteous dignity and professional credit in the responsible position.

Dr. Shew was in Europe for a few weeks, during which he visited fourteen hospitals for insane, as will appear in his Report.

It was a part of the original plan of the centre building to have a hall for amusements in the upper story. Lectures, concerts, readings, display of magic lanterns, &c., are all, in course, resorted to, to make agreeable changes in the monotonous lives of those whom mental diseases compel to be confined within our walls. Only those who are really familiar with the routine, and with the privations incidental to what may be likened to a "garrison" or "barrack" life, can appreciate the enthusiastic interest which is shown by both patients and employes in preparing for these simple entertainments. The refreshing effect of these amusements indoors is enjoyed by the

great family of both sexes, and corresponds to the *out-door* exercises which most of the men enjoy.

The terms of office of the Trustees from New Haven and Middlesex Counties expire with the year, and their re-election is desired.

Dr. Samuel Lynes, of Norwalk, for some years a member of the Board, died July 29th, much regretted by all who were associated with him in his official position here, as by the public generally.

In the uneventful but prosperous work done in your Institution, the Board are thankful that the blessing of Heaven has rested upon it.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard D. Hubbard,	Hartford.
Richard S. Fellowes,	New Haven.
Henry Woodward,	Middletown.
Robbins Battell,	Norfolk.
Ezra P. Bennett, M. D.,	Danbury.
H. Sharp Harris,	Windsor.
Lucius S. Fuller,	Tolland.
Samuel G. Willard,	Colchester.
Richmond M. Bullock,	Putnam.
E. B. Nye, M. D.,	Middletown.
Benjamin Douglas,	Middletown.
Jesse Hotchkiss,	Middletown.

Superintendent's Report.

To the Board of Trustees of the
Connecticut Hospital for the Insane

Gentlemen:—The close of another official year brings with it the pleasing duty of preparing for you a history of the Institution during the twelve months just expired.

In reviewing the events of this period, we find abundant cause for gratitude to an overruling Providence for the absence of all epidemic diseases; for immunity from accidents; for additions to our means of administering to the comfort and welfare of those committed to our care; and for other blessings which have constantly surrounded us.

At the close of last year there were remaining in the Hospital four hundred and sixty-eight (468) patients—an equal number of each sex. There have since been admitted one hundred and one (101) males and sixty (60) females. These numbers represent so many different individuals. It has always been our custom to report a person but once in our tables within a fiscal year, and all of the statistics herewith appended are made upon a basis of persons, and not of patients or admissions.

Of the one hundred and sixty-one (161) persons received, ninety-five (95) came for the first time to this or any hospital; fifty (50) for the second; thirteen (13) for the third; two (2) for the fourth; and one (1) for the sixth time.

The three oldest persons received were aged respectively seventy-eight (78), seventy-eight (78), and seventy-six (76) years. The three youngest persons admitted were aged eleven (11), sixteen (16), and sixteen (16) years. Total number present during the year, six hundred and twenty-nine (629).

There were discharged as "recovered" twenty (20) males and twelve (12) females, thirty-two (32) persons, nineteen (19) of whom

were in the Hospital for the first time; ten (10) for the second time; two (2) for the third time; and one (1) for the fourth time.

Forty (40) persons—twenty-six (26) males and fourteen (14) females were discharged much improved. This class includes many who had recovered, or were so nearly restored that they were sent home to make room for more urgent cases. They should properly be classed with those of the first group who are reported as having recovered; but the liability to relapse is so much greater when convalescent patients are taken home at an early period, that we have always classed such with the doubtful ones, even at the expense of a creditable counting report.

The number of deaths was forty (40), nearly all the result of chronic disease. Pulmonary consumption proved fatal in nine (9) cases, apoplexy in four (4), and that most unconquerable of all forms of disease, general paresis, in five (5). Two of those who died were eighty (80) years of age, one ninety (90), and one ninety-three (93); the average of all was fifty-three and one-fourth (53.25) years.

The following table gives in a condensed form a mortuary history of the Hospital since its opening:

DEATHS AND THEIR RATIOS, FROM MAY 1ST, 1868, TO NOV. 30TH, 1878

Official Year.	Whole Number of Patients.	Daily Average No. of Patients.	DEATHS.			Per Cent. on whole No. of Patients.	Per Cent. on Daily Average No. of Patients.
			Men.	Women	Total.		
1868-69.	168	85.47	14	1	15	7.89	17.37
1869-70.	343	225.17	18	3	21	6.12	9.32
1870-71.	307	237.	11	10	21	6.71	8.86
1871-72.	329	242.38	9	6	15	4.55	6.18
1872-73.	336	264.45	12	9	21	6.25	7.86
1873-74.	524	293.31	18	17	35	6.67	10.30
1874-75.	603	425.80	21	15	36	5.95	8.45
1875-76.	616	451.64	26	7	33	5.35	7.31
1876,8 mos. Dec. 1, 76.	548	456.97	9	6	15	2.73	3.28
Nov 30, 77	619	463.88	19	12	31	5.01	6.69
1877-78.	609	[1]474.17	27	13	40	6.56	8.45

At the beginning of this year the Hospital was overcrowded and uncomfortable. None of the officers considered it judicious to re-

crease the number of beds or curtail the conveniences of those already here. But I am reluctantly obliged to report that we close the year with four hundred and eighty-one (481) patients. This gradual and almost imperceptible increase in numbers has resulted from the natural desire which we all feel to accommodate the urgent cases which are brought to the Hospital without warning or previous application.

Your officers perceive the distress of sorrowing friends, who have no means of providing for an acutely maniacal case, and hastily prepare a bed in one of the halls, day-rooms, or dormitories. After such a bed is once occupied, it is almost an impossibility to remove it. Only those who have had hospital experience can appreciate this gradual growth in numbers.

The Hospital was originally intended and fitted for the comfortable accommodation of but four hundred and ~~twenty-five~~ (425) patients, two-thirds of whom it was supposed would be chronic cases, and for whom dormitories were provided in lieu of single rooms. A large number of quiet, incurable patients, whose condition offered no prospect of benefit from longer treatment in a hospital, were removed to make room for more urgent cases; and at no time has the Hospital failed to open its doors to this class of the afflicted poor when such exchanges could be effected.

A natural consequence of this policy has been a constantly increasing proportion of what may be called the turbulent population of the Hospital, requiring more vigilance, patience and labor on the part of those having the care and supervision. Notwithstanding this liberal policy, which has permitted your Hospital to be overcrowded, I am reluctantly obliged to report that the list of applications for the admission of pauper and indigent female patients has steadily increased, until eighty-six (86) names are regularly entered on our application book on the last day of November. In the natural course of events, an average of eight (8) removals of female patients, by recovery or death, will occur every month; hence, those who apply for admission now can probably be received next July or August. This deplorable lack of accommodations for females is not new or recent. It has existed ever since the Hospital was opened. Repeated demands for more room have been made by your Honorable Board, by the Chief Executive of the State, and by Commissioners appointed expressly to ascertain the needs and necessities of the State, and yet years have passed without positive relief.

The facts already cited seem to indicate that public officials are

ready to send patients to the Hospital whenever their attention is called to proper cases. Is it not strange that the family friends—those who are related by blood and kinship—should often stand in the way and prevent the early removal of an insane relative until weeks and months have passed and the patient has become hopelessly deranged, or too unmanageable to be longer retained at home?

It is but a few weeks since a man was received from a neighboring town, who had been insane several years and kept at his brother's house, confined by a chain fastened to a staple in the floor and an iron collar about his neck. Since admission to the Hospital he has been quiet and harmless, and able to perform some labor about the grounds.

In attempting to provide for as many patients as possible, I have, with your approval, made arrangements with two families residing near the Hospital to receive as boarders a few mild cases from time to time. In this way one male and four female patients have been provided for. While receiving family care they are still under the supervision of the medical officers of the Hospital, and attend entertainments and Divine service regularly in the Hospital chapel. To what extent this policy can be pursued is still undetermined. Our experience would lead to the conclusion that it is safe and desirable only in mild cases of long standing, where no benefit can be expected from the medical or moral treatment usually pursued while at the Hospital.

Desiring to relieve our overcrowded wards, you decided to remodel the old carpenter's shop so as to adapt it to Hospital purposes. At a special meeting of the Board, in May, a committee was appointed and instructed to procure plans and carry forward this work. The original building was a substantial stone structure, twenty-seven (27) feet wide, fifty-two (52) feet long, and three stories in height, with an addition on the eastern side, which could be easily finished as closets and bath-rooms. In this building brick walls have been carried up throughout, so as to form twenty-seven (27) single rooms, nine (9) on each floor, with clothes-rooms, closets and halls. An addition of sixteen (16) feet made at rear end will furnish a dining-room on the first floor and two day-rooms above. The building is heated by steam from iron radiators in the basement, a hot-air flue leading directly to each room. Every room has also a ventilating flue, conducting directly up and out above the roof. When these changes shall have been completed, good accommodations will be afforded for twenty-four (24) turbulent, destructive or filthy patients, each one having a

ward, strong, well-ventilated, single room. The building is situated one hundred and seventy (170) feet in the rear of the Hospital wards, but only one hundred and fifteen (115) feet from the large kitchen.

It is the purpose to transfer to this detached building the criminal insane, together with such noisy patients as may disturb others, and thus relieve the whole house.

A new brick building, fifty (50) feet in length, twenty (20) feet in width, and two stories in height, was erected during the Summer, to be used as a carpenters' shop in place of the remodeled building. It is situated near the boiler-house, and at a convenient distance from the main buildings. It is furnished with lime and gig saws, turning lathes, mortising machine, and a small engine for power. The second story is used as a store-room and drying closet. The lower floor is devoted to mechanical purposes. Here the carpenter work and repairing of furniture for the whole Institution is economically executed. The entire cost, including engine and machinery, was $2,500.

One of the most important improvements made during the year was the construction of a new dock, to replace the one donated to the Hospital twelve [12] years ago by the town of Middletown, and which had become almost worthless by long usage and the action of Spring freshets. To avoid like disastrous action in future, it was decided to fill the entire space with ashlar stone from the Portland quarries. The new dock has a river frontage of one hundred [100] feet, and cost $900. All of the coal, stone, brick and other building materials is landed at this dock at a distance of one-half mile from the Hospital.

In the matter of general improvements, the past year has been a busy one. Among those worthy of note I would mention extensive repairs at the old North Cottage, including a new floor in the living rooms; the removal of a partition to enlarge the capacity of the south dormitory; relaying of the cellar drain-pipe; building a permanent stone stairway and entrance to the cellar, and painting the cottage on the outside.

In September, your Committee on "Amusement Hall" decided unanimously to push the work forward, and it is at this date so nearly completed that we can already appreciate the advantages it will afford us in our course of Winter entertainments. Up to the present time we have reluctantly used the chapel for such purposes. Hereafter it can be sacredly devoted to religious services. The new Hall is situated in the attic of the center building. It is seventy-three [73] feet

in length, thirty-one [31] feet in width, and fifteen feet, six [15 6] inches in height, well heated and ventilated, with seating capacity for four hundred [400] persons. The stage is twenty [20] feet in width, and thirty [30] feet in depth, with drop curtains and side wings painted from simple but pleasing designs.

The usual force of mechanics has been employed in keeping the Hospital in thorough repair. In a population of four hundred and eighty [480] sane persons the ordinary "wear and tear" would be no inconsiderable item of expense. Those who are familiar with the propensities of the insane will comprehend how much larger the item of repairs becomes when providing for a Hospital population.

During the year the walls and ceilings throughout seven [7] wards were covered with three coats of best oil paint, and all the wood work varnished. Some simple bright lines and stencil designs were placed on the ceilings, adding much to the general effect, with only slight additional expense. In all of these improvements considerable assistance was rendered by convalescent patients.

Early in the season our worthy Supervisor designed a rustic summer house, which was subsequently erected by attendants and patients. This structure, one hundred and forty [140] feet in length and fourteen [14] feet in width, is divided into ten [10] subdivisions, with seats in each for twenty [20] persons. Climbing vines were cultivated at the ends and sides. At a short distance was placed a flag-pole sixty-five [65] feet in height, and around it a rustic band-stand covered by canvas. A strong permanent swing and exercising bars were also erected, and a platform for dancing. Here many an hour was pleasantly passed daily, while listening to the music of the band, or resting after the simple military evolutions of the morning.

In response to personal solicitation, a few friends contributed a sum sufficient to purchase instruments and music for the Hospital band. Under the leadership of Col. Thayer the musicians, [who are regularly employed attendants], have steadily improved, until considerable proficiency has been attained. Good music has been furnished to lead the daily exercises and games, and an out-door concert on two evenings of each week during the Summer. I am convinced that so large an element of music, amounting to at least two hours daily, in connection with the regularity and discipline of the out-door military evolutions, has proved not only pleasant but decidedly profitable to patients as well as employes. Under these various influences many feeble-minded and partially demented patients have been awakened to new life and energy, while others are prevented from sinking into hopeless imbecility.

All of this class have been kept out of doors at least five hours daily—not in close airing courts, but on the lawn and about the rustic house, or in long walks about the country.

On every pleasant afternoon more than one hundred [100] persons from all parts of the Hospital would assemble on the front lawn to enjoy a game foot ball, while the Blind discoursed lively music. These simple statements respecting the daily life at a Hospital are given to illustrate how much more humane is the custodial care of the insane at a Hospital than elsewhere.

I believe I am correct in saying that the chief aim and study of Medical Superintendents during the past quarter of a century has been to reduce to the minimum the amount of restraint required in Asylums, and to substitute labor, exercise and amusement in its stead. It is absurd to assert that all restraint is unnecessary and must be abolished. If it were a fact, where would be the necessity for building hospitals? Should not the patients be at home and at liberty?

An experience of fifteen [15] years in the care of more than three thousand [3,000] insane persons, together with considerable observation in this and foreign countries, and a careful study of the literature relating to the insane, convinces me that one of the most efficient elements in the treatment and restoration of insane persons may be found in the regularity of Hospital life, and the moral restraint therein exercised. Nearly all deranged persons lack will force to balance, correct and control perverted mental action. Unless their abnormal thoughts are directed and corrected, morbid habits of thought will become fixed and permanent. No one doubts the efficacy of properly directing the growth and development of the mental faculties in healthy childhood; of exercising suitable control over wayward youth; and but few will question the wisdom of similar supervision over those who, from disease, are unable to reason correctly and act properly. Admitting, then, that removal from home influences and the substitution of properly directed control at a hospital, is advantageous and necessary in a majority of cases, [not all], let us for a moment inquire how far this supervision can be confined to purely moral means. In other words, is it ever necessary to resort to mechanical restraint in the treatment of the insane?

This is one of those questions which cannot be answered by a simple affirmative or negative. A few years ago, [not now], the English Alienist would unhesitatingly have answered, mechanical methods of control are unnecessary. At the same date the American

Alienist conscientiously believed that some forms of mechanical protection were absolutely required in Hospital practice.

Paradoxical as it may seem, both of these positions were untenable. Here, as in other debatable questions, the extremes were not correct. Experience has shown, on the one hand, that asylums can be conducted without mechanical appliances; and, on the other, that there are some insane patients who are more humanely restrained, who make quicker and better recoveries, at less expense and trouble, when controlled by mild mechanical appliances, than when subjected to the seclusion of padded rooms or personal holding by attendants, under the so-called "Non-Restraint" system introduced by Hill or Connolly into the English asylums. The result has been a modification of views on both sides, and the thoughtful, conscientious alienist of to-day exercises a more healthy supervision over his patients by knowing neither the one extreme nor the other, but a happy mean. It is a fact easily demonstrated by statistics, that during the past ten [10] years American Superintendents have steadily lessened the amount of mechanical restraint in hospital use, until now nearly [90] of every one hundred [100] patients sent to hospitals return to their homes restored, or remain at the Institution in a condition of chronic insanity, without having been subjected to any form of mechanical restraint. It is only used in extreme cases of acute disease, where repose in bed is considered indispensable, or for protection in well pronounced homicidal or suicidal patients. Some American Alienists conduct their institutions without even making use of any appliance other than careful watching and medicinal agencies. Dr. H. P. Stearns, in his Report of the Hartford Retreat for the year 1877, on page 27 uses the following language:—"Tatty [waistcoats, straitjackets, camisoles, manacles, muffs, etc.,] are eminently unscientific, and should be dispensed with *as far as possible*. It has been my aim to carefully and earnestly study each case coming under my observation with this in view, and I am happy to be able to report that we have succeeded in passing the year without the use of any of these means of mechanical restraint."

In my recent brief visit to European institutions I saw in use the same mechanical appliances that are found in American hospitals, viz., camisole waists, leather wristbands and "protection beds," and in one asylum the shower-bath—a form of "mechanical medication" which I have not found in any American asylum—was in daily use, with good results, according to the testimony of the Assistant Physicians. With one exception, the medical officers in charge of British

asylums conversed with me freely respecting the moderate use of mechanical protection in preference to personal seclusion, or manual restraint by attendants. The impression gained by these interviews and personal inspection of institutions confirmed the statement already made, viz. that during the past few years a strong and general reaction in favor of the moderate use of mechanical protection in the treatment of the insane had taken place. This is conclusively shown in the published statements of leading foreign Alienists. Thus Dr. Blandford, in his excellent manual for students, says:—"At the suggestion of the Commissioners in Lunacy, I have employed mechanical restraint." A leading article in the Medical Times, on "The Insane and Their Management," referring to acute maniacs, insane epileptics, and general paralytics, declares "restraint in some form or other is necessary." Among other well-known names of those who approve of the use in certain exceptional cases of some simple form of mechanical restraint, may be mentioned Dr. W. A. F. Browne, the late Dr. Forbes Winslow, Dr. Murray Lindsay and Dr. Ashe, of Dublin.

In an article on "The Theory and Practice of Non-Restraint in the Treatment of the Insane," published in the Edinburgh Medical Journal, April and June, 1858, Dr. W. Lauder Lindsay, Superintendent of the Murray Royal Institution, at Perth, says:—"Among the general results of my own observation, correspondence and reading are these: The use of mechanical restraint is advocated by at least ninety (90) per cent. of physicians engaged in lunacy practice throughout the world. Mechanical restraint forms an occasional feature of treatment in those asylums which have the noblest history and the highest reputation. In other words, it constitutes an essential feature in the most modern, most enlightened, most humane treatment of the insane."

I have asked your indulgence in making the foregoing remarks respecting restraint, because I believe the public have been misled by some recent American writers and teachers, who have apparently endeavored to compliment the foreign, especially the English asylums, at the expense of our own institutions. After many years' experience in the one, and no inconsiderable freedom in visiting the other, I would remark:—

1st. That the foreign institutions are more substantially constructed than our own; or, in other words, that the buildings cost more. This is seen in the stone floors, and fire-proof stairways, and thick walls, and tunneled roofs.

2d. The foreign asylums are not so well furnished as the American, and there is less of the home-like, comfortable appearance which many of our institutions have.

3d. Less attention is paid to heating and ventilation. Many of the English asylums have simply old-fashioned fire-places, protected by iron cages; and one Superintendent told me frankly that he knew nothing about ventilation or its principles—"that belonged to the engineer."

4th. The same forms of mechanical restraint are in use in both continents. The only difference seems to be that in England they "abolish the name but retain the thing—restraint,—while here we retain the name, but virtually abolish the thing." In confirmation of this statement, I would simply mention the fact that at Hanwell, near London,—the scene of Connolly's labors,—I saw more in the way of "locks and bars," "coercion and confinement," in one day, than can be found at this Institution in any ten days. And the label of door and confinion in one of the male wards exceeded anything in my previous experience. From the moment I had passed the well-guarded lodge, by permission of the uniformed gate-keeper, through the locked front door, had waited twenty minutes in the large, uncarpeted and sparsely furnished visitors' room, until a uniformed turnkey was ready to accompany me through the wards, halls, kitchen and store-rooms, an uncomfortable feeling of restraint and utter helplessness took possession of me, and remained with me until I was once more outside the high walls. It was the same sort of feeling that one experiences in visiting a penal institution. Yet this was Hanwell, the scene of Connolly's life-work; an institution which has been held up as a model to be copied, and about which so much has been written.

Perhaps I have said enough to indicate that I am an advocate of the moderate use of mechanical protection in the treatment of the insane, or, in other words, to employ or apply what I consider the "*best thing for a given patient under given circumstances*," without reference to the crotchets of other people. Each case is studied individually. It would be unwise to restrain nineteen [19] of every twenty [20] patients, because they do not require it. It would be equally unwise *not* to restrain the twentieth, who is destructive, dangerous and turbulent. Safety and moral discipline require it no less than the general good of the large majority who are quiet and orderly.

This properly brings me to speak of the results attained in this

Institution. By our system of daily reports we are able to record the exact number of hours or days and the form of restraint to which any patient is subjected, and the reason for it. From these tabulated reports it appears that only thirty-two [32] out of three hundred and thirty-five [335] males were subjected to any form of seclusion or restraint, and the whole time amounted to only five hundred and ninety-six and one-fourth [596¼] days, or to express it in another way would be to state that one man was restrained all the year, and another seven [7] months and twenty-one [21] days. This is the sum total of restraint among men with a daily average present of 236.11.

In my last Annual Report I stated that insane women, from habit and inclination, take less out-door exercise, are by nature more "nervous," and consequently require more attention and restraint than men. Among the chronic insane there seems to be also a greater propensity to destroy clothing and to expose the person. Hence our tables show that more individuals of this sex were restrained or in seclusion; and the whole time amounted to eighteen hundred and eighty-six [1886] days. Using the same form of statement as above, it appears that five women were secluded or in restraint all the year, and one other for two months and one day, with a daily average of 238.06.

Among the most common causes for its application I would mention extreme mischievousness, determination to disrobe, repeated attempts at homicide, repeated attempts at suicide, maniacal excitement, masturbation, and destruction of clothing. One male patient was slowly but surely wasting his enfeebled frame by persistently standing. Here we found a covered bed, or, as it has been unjustly called, "the Utica Crib," of not only practical service but a real necessity. In this covered bed the patient could be comfortably kept in a horizontal position on a soft mattress, entirely free from other restraint.

In former reports I have referred to the amount of labor performed by patients, and its beneficial influence in promoting primarily the health and vigor of the body, and secondarily that of the mind. In performing the daily household labor in kitchen, laundry and bakery, a number of women and some men find regular employment. A still larger number of men are engaged in farm and garden work. Our daily reports show that fifty-five [55] per cent. of the men and forty [40] per cent. of the women were regularly occupied during

the greater part of each day. The following table shows the exact per cent. of each sex during the past six months :—

LABOR TABLE.

	Females.	Males.
June,	47	56
July,	43	57
August,	56	48
September,	57	54
October,	59	53
November,	55	52

In the twelfth Annual Report I gave an account of some forms of military exercises in which nearly all of our male patients who were not at work engaged daily for one or two hours. This system has been perfected and extended, so that during any pleasant forenoon not more than half a dozen male patients could be found in the building, and these the helpless and sick. After the morning evolutions these companies would walk about the town and country for miles, and it is gratifying to report that no one eloped while enjoying this freedom, and there were only three or four attempts. I am pleased to know that this experiment of larger liberty for the insane meets your hearty concurrence and approval.

EXERCISES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

It has been already mentioned that nearly all of the inmates of this Hospital are kept out of doors several hours daily during the pleasant months of Spring, Summer and Autumn, and that a band concert is enjoyed by all on two evenings of each week. Experience and observation show that the quietude and good order of the household is promoted by these various methods of occupying the insane. Their general effect tends to revive self-respect, recall and awaken exercise intelligence and correct eccentricities. As additional aids during the long Winter evenings, a programme of exercises has been more successfully carried out than heretofore. Lectures, concerts, stereopticon exhibitions and dances occur regularly, so that three evenings of every week are agreeably filled up. A brief synopsis will indicate the nature and variety of these entertainments better than a lengthy description :—

Two lectures on Africa, Rev. C. L. Loomis, Middletown, Conn.
One lecture on Geology, E. J. Hulbert, Middletown, Conn.
One lecture on Sandwich Islands, Dr. Shew.
Three lectures on The Talmud, Rev. Dr. Coit, Middletown, Conn.
The Destruction of Jerusalem, Rev. Dr. Coit, Middletown, Conn.
The Jews in Spain, Rev. Dr. Coit, Middletown, Conn.

One lecture on A Night in London One Hundred Years Ago, Prof. C. T. Winchester, Middletown, Conn.

One lecture on German Life, Prof. W. O. Atwater.

One lecture on London, Dr. Shew.

One lecture on Windermere and Edinburgh, Dr. Stearns, Hartford, Conn.

One lecture with Oxyhydrogen Microscope, Prof. A. A. Starr, New York City.

One lecture on Drinking Water and its Impurities, Dr. Chamberlain, Hartford, Conn.

Two select readings, by Walter Church, New Haven, Conn.

One select reading, by Rev. Mr. Bradley, Boston, Mass.

One select reading, by Alfred M. Lamar, New York City.

One select reading, by Prof. Hibbard, New Britain, Conn.

One select reading, by Mr. Merrill, Middletown, Conn.

Twenty assemblies, music and dancing.

One masquerade party, dancing.

One exhibition of dancing by Mr. Spencer's class.

Free stereopticon exhibitions, Drs. Olmstead and Fisher.

One concert, Hospital Minstrel Troupe.

One concert, Mr. A. A. Cole and Friends.

One concert, Officers and Attendants.

Three evenings, Tableaux and Farces.

One evening, two Farces, performed by the Misses Geman, Latham and Hulbert, and Messrs. Warner, Hooke, Copeland and Sowdy.

As in former years, the Sabbath afternoon services have been regularly conducted by pastors of churches in the neighborhood, to all of whom my grateful acknowledgments are tendered.

On the 25th of last July one half of the inmates of this institution enjoyed a novel holiday. Two hundred and twenty-nine [229] patients—one hundred and sixty-one [161] males and sixty-eight [68] females,—representing all the wards in the house, enjoyed a sail down the river and out on the Sound. They were accompanied by a sufficient number of attendants and officers, were gone all day, and on returning not the slightest disorder was reported, and no greater accident than the loss overboard of an old straw hat.

FARM.

An examination of Mr. Weatherbee's tabulated report, herewith appended, shows a largely increased production of farm and garden vegetables over that of any previous year. The amount of each product is derived from actual weighing or measurement. The sum total of value does not equal that of some former years when

prices were higher. This does not, however, diminish the value to the Hospital, as all of the products are consumed. The farm is now well stocked, and is being improved from year to year by tile-and drainage and the use of sewage and the removal of stones, old walls and brush. Much of this labor is performed by convalescent and quiet chronic patients, under the direction of our farmer.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Referring to the Clerk's balance-sheet herewith appended, you observe that the regular receipts have enabled us to conduct the Hospital another year, to make the needed repairs and improvements without diminishing the diet tables or increasing the price of board. The total revenue for the year amounted to $112,865.28, and the expenses $111,276.69. Thus it will be seen that, notwithstanding the extensive permanent improvements made this year, and an increased daily average of eleven [11] patients, the expenses have been $1,744.64 less than the preceding year. The price per week to all town and indigent patients was four [4] dollars, and it should be remembered that this sum covered all expenses, including salaries and pay.

We have at this date thirty-four [34] paying patients who are supported by friends, to whom the charge is five [5] dollars per week.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We are again indebted to Mr. T. S. Gold, Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, for copies of valuable Reports from other States. Also to a number of gentlemen friends who contributed a fund for the purchase of music and band instruments.

Newspapers were gratuitously received as follows :—

The Courant, Daily,	Hartford.
The Post, Daily,	Hartford.
The Register, Daily,	New Haven.
The Winsted Herald, Weekly,	Winsted.
The Palladium, Weekly,	New Haven.
The Times, Weekly,	Hartford.
The Living Issue, Weekly,	New York.
The Bridgeport Standard, Weekly,	Bridgeport.
The Tolland County Journal, Weekly,	Rockville.
The Sheltering Arms, Monthly,	New York.
The Connecticut News, Weekly,	Salisbury.
The Constitution, Weekly,	Middletown.
The Sentinel and Witness, Weekly,	Middletown.
The Religious Herald,	Hartford.

Since your last Annual Meeting two changes have occurred in the staff of resident officers. Dr. Calvin S. May tendered the resignation of his office as First Assistant Physician, which he had so creditably filled, to accept the Superintendency of the new Massachusetts Hospital for the Insane at Danvers.

Dr. James Olmsted was promoted to fill the vacancy. Dr. William P. Fisher was also advanced, and Dr. Charles E. Stanley received an appointment as Third Assistant.

The other positions are filled by the same officers, who have efficiently served the State for several years. I am under especial obligations to all for cordial co-operation in this arduous labor. This imperfect summary of the results of another year's Hospital work, I would in conclusion, submit as my Thirteenth Annual Report. It is now more than twelve [12] years since you invited me to act as your Executive Officer in establishing the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane. At that date the land, now inclosed, graded and ornamented, was simply pasture land: the Hospital buildings existed only on paper and in the hearts of those who through faith, hope and unity of purpose believed that the Commonwealth of Connecticut would no longer permit her afflicted sons and daughters to languish in jails and unwholesome almshouses. These have been active, earnest years of persevering labor, during which some of the early helpers have passed on to their reward. But most of us remain to see in the completion and organization of your Hospital the consummation of early expectations. For the cordial support you have always afforded me in the important trust committed to my charge, I shall ever feel grateful. Soliciting the continuance of your earnest help, and the blessing of an overruling Providence, I look forward with hope to the duties of another year.

Respectfully submitted,

A. M. SHEW, M. D.,

Superintendent.

Middletown, Conn., Nov. 30, 1878.

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent:

Appended please find Farm Report for the year ending November 30th, 1878. You will observe that many of the products far exceed in quantity any previous year, but the prices are so much less as greatly to reduce the total.

Quantity and Value of Products.

Hay,	129½	tons,	$1,554 00
Corn, Fodder,	17	"	85 00
Straw,	16	" 670 lbs.,	147 35
Potatoes,	2,184	bushels,	1,965 60
Parsnips,	78	"	39 00
Carrots,	157½	"	70 87
Beets,	278		125 40
Beets, Greens,	147		73 50
Beets, Mangel-Wurzel,	456		182 40
Onions,	200	bunches,	4 00
Onions,	165	bushels,	82 50
Radishes,	150	bunches,	3 00
Turnips,	492½	bushels,	123 00
Beans (string),	71	"	63 90
Beans (pole),	88	"	66 00
Peas (in shell),	99½	"	99 63
Sweet Corn,	66½	"	29 92
Field Corn (on ear),	1,154	"	461 60
Cucumbers,	179½	"	134 62
Rye,	195	"	156 55
Oats,	116	"	46 40
Tomatoes,	153	"	124 75
Summer Squash,	80¾	"	25 37

Lettuce,	1,590	heads,	$24 40
Pie Plant,	871	pounds,	17 42
Melons,	12,400	"	193 50
Cabbages,	2,500	heads,	125 00
Celery,	2,500	"	125 00
Asparagus,	215	pounds,	32 60
Strawberries,	842	quarts,	125 81
Raspberries,	67	"	11 39
Currants,	5½	bushels,	12 37
Apples,	85	barrels,	85 75
Cider,	50	"	75 00
Milk (grass fed)	76,768	pounds,	2,303 04
Beef,	1,594	"	126 74
Veal,	1,161	"	111 47
Head and Pluck,	13		3 25
Pork,	11,710	pounds,	585 50
Roast Pig,	1		2 50
Pigs sold,	125		379 40
Calves, sold,	12		17 00
Calf Skins, sold,	13		13 00
Chickens,	316	pounds,	51 44
Pigeons,	5½	dozen,	10 33
Eggs,	387	"	66 86
Pop Corn,	36	bushels,	36 00
Total,			$10,159 88

Weight of Each Hog. — 274, 279, 245, 290, 265, 315, 265, 294, 268, 305, 313, 363, 235, 263, 191, 325, 560, 333, 468, 572, 339, 464, 257, 291, 341, 268, 274, 248, 256, 351, 358, 372, 314, 385, 283, 364.

Total, 11,710 pounds. Average, 325 5-18 pounds.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. WEATHERBEE,

Farmer.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year.	234	224	458
Admitted in the year, -	101	60	161
Total present in the year.	335	284	619
Discharged,—Recovered.	20	19	39
Improved.	26	14	40
Stationary.	21	15	36
Died, -	27	13	40
Remaining at the end of the year.	241	240	481
Average present during the year.	238.11	238.06	476.17

TABLE II.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted, -	861	598	1474
Discharged,—Recovered.	216	114	330
Improved.	170	137	307
Stationary.	154	118	272
Died, -	181	99	280

Average Number Present Each Year from the Beginning.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1868-69.	79.35	6.13	85.47
1869-70.	116.83	114.34	231.17
1870-71.	115.97	117.72	233.69
1871-72.	104.21	118.44	242.65
1872-73.	132.11	132.43	264.54
1873-74.	146.43	193.29	339.72
1874-75.	198.64	227.19	425.73
1875-76.	227.69	227.02	454.62
1876.	228.39	228.58	456.97
1876-77.	231.45	231.43	462.88
1877-78.	236.11	238.06	474.17

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

AGE.	When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15	1	—	1	1	—	1
15 to 20,	2	3	5	9	5	14
20 to 25,	13	6	19	14	6	20
25 to 30,	15	9	24	11	10	21
30 to 35,	10	6	16	12	5	17
35 to 40,	15	11	26	13	12	25
40 to 45,	17	4	21	13	5	18
45 to 50,	6	8	14	5	7	12
50 to 60,	12	9	21	11	8	19
60 to 70,	7	3	10	5	1	6
70 to 80,	3	1	4	1	1	2
80 and over,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown,	—	—	—	6	—	6
Not insane,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	101	80	181	103	68	181

TABLE IV

NUMBER AT EACH AGE FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

AGE.	When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15	6	3	9	25	6	31
15 to 20,	42	27	69	79	50	129
20 to 25,	114	85	199	136	107	243
25 to 30,	136	77	213	130	116	246
30 to 35,	120	93	213	123	87	210
35 to 40,	109	80	189	102	100	202
40 to 45,	95	86	181	76	67	143
45 to 50,	89	78	167	73	63	136
50 to 60,	114	85	199	93	67	160
60 to 70,	73	58	131	67	30	97
70 to 80,	30	13	43	12	10	22
80 and over,	5	4	13	3	4	7
Unknown,	2	5	7	29	7	36
Not insane,	11	3	14	14	4	18
Total.	966	708	1674	966	708	1674

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Connecticut,	55	24	79	569	327	896
New York,	7	5	12	51	40	91
Massachusetts,	5	1	6	23	12	35
Maine,	—	—	—	3	1	4
Rhode Island,	1	—	1	14	9	23
Pennsylvania,	—	—	—	4	—	4
Virginia,	—	—	—	3	2	5
North Carolina,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Vermont,	1	—	1	3	3	6
New Jersey,	—	—	—	4	2	6
Florida,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Louisiana,	—	—	—	—	3	3
Maryland,	1	1	2	2	1	3
Michigan,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ohio,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Georgia,	—	—	—	—	1	1
South Carolina,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Canada,	—	—	—	7	—	7
France,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Austria,	—	1	1	—	1	1
Germany,	5	2	7	39	32	71
England,	2	3	5	30	19	49
Ireland,	20	21	41	170	240	410
Scotland,	2	2	4	7	8	15
Italy,	—	—	—	2	2	4
Cuba,	—	—	—	—	2	2
Switzerland,	1	—	1	3	—	3
Sweden,	1	—	1	6	1	7
Bermuda,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Norway,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Unknown,	—	—	—	8	1	9
Total,	101	60	161	966	708	1674

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State at Large,	1	—	1	54	13	67
Hartford County,	18	8	26	198	138	336
New Haven, "	32	21	53	225	212	437
New London "	10	8	18	99	87	186
Windham, "	5	—	5	38	24	62
Litchfield, "	2	3	5	51	60	111
Middlesex, "	11	7	18	110	64	174
Tolland, "	—	4	4	36	23	59
Fairfield, "	22	9	31	145	85	230
Otherwise, "	—	—	—	10	2	12
Total,	101	60	161	966	708	1674

TABLE VII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accountants,	2	—	2	11	—	11
Agents,	1	—	1	4	—	4
Artists,	—	—	—	1	1	2
Barbers,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Bar Tenders,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Blacksmiths,	—	—	—	12	—	12
Bottle Makers,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Book Binders,	—	1	1	1	1	2
Brewers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Brick Layers,	—	—	—	5	—	5
Broilers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Brush Makers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Bookbinders,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Butchers,	—	—	—	4	—	4
Cabinet Makers,	—	—	—	8	—	8
Carmen,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Carpenters,	2	—	2	31	—	31
Carriage Makers,	—	—	—	6	—	6
Chemists,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cigar Makers,	3	—	3	7	—	7
Clerks,	1	—	1	24	—	24
Clergymen,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Clock Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Coachmen,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Commercial Travelers,	1	—	1	7	—	7
Conductors,	1	—	1	3	—	3
Coopers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Curriers,	1	—	1	4	—	4
Cutlers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Domestics,	—	13	13	—	155	155
Draw Bridge Tenders,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Druggists,	1	—	1	7	—	7
Dyers,	—	—	—	4	—	4
Electro Platers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Engineers,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Factory Employees,	5	1	6	35	35	70
Farmers,	15	—	15	206	—	206
Fish Hook Makers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Gardiners,	1	—	1	5	—	5
Glass Cutters,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Grocers,	3	—	3	7	—	7
Gunsmiths,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Harness Makers,	1	—	1	2	—	2
Hatters,	1	1	2	6	—	6
Hostlers,	1	—	1	3	—	3
Housekeepers,	—	4	4	—	43	43
Housewives,	—	38	38	—	273	273
Jewelers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Laborers,	22	—	22	151	—	151
Landlords,	—	—	—	1	—	1

TABLE VII.—Continued.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Lawyers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Lumbermen,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Machinists,	1	—	1	41	—	41
Manufacturers,	2	—	2	9	—	9
Mariners, -	—	—	—	3	—	3
Mattress Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mechanics,	22	—	22	82	—	82
Merchants,	8	—	8	28	—	28
Millers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Moulders, -	—	—	—	5	—	5
News Boys,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Night Watchmen,	—	—	—	2	—	2
No Employment,	7	8	15	39	166	271
Painters, -	1	—	1	18	—	18
Paper Makers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Peddlers,	—	—	—	4	1	5
Physicians,	—	—	—	4	—	4
Pilots, -	—	—	—	3	—	3
Powder Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Printers, -	1	—	1	4	—	4
Pump Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Quarrymen,	—	—	—	14	—	14
Rubber Workers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Sailors, -	2	—	2	13	—	13
Sail Makers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Saloon Keepers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Seamstresses, -	—	—	—	—	36	36
Shipping Merchants,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Shoe Makers, -	1	—	1	14	—	14
Silver Plate Manufacturers,	1	—	1	4	—	4
Stone Masons, -	—	—	—	2	—	2
Students, -	—	1	1	4	7	11
Speculators,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Supt. of Factories,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Switch Tenders,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tailors, -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tailoresses,	—	1	1	—	6	6
Teachers -	—	2	2	7	26	33
Telegraph Operators,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Tinsmiths, - -	—	—	—	5	—	5
Truss Makers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unknown,	—	—	—	10	24	34
Upholsterers,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Waiters, -	—	—	—	3	—	3
Weavers, -	—	—	—	3	3	6
Wire Weavers,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Wood Carvers,	—	—	—	2	1	3
Total,	101	60	161	966	708	1674

TABLE VIII.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single,	82	77	77	473	307	780
Married,	46	31	70	408	279	687
Widowed,	3	11	14	58	98	156
Unknown,	—	—	—	27	24	51
Total,	131	69	161	966	708	1674

TABLE IX.

HOW COMMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Friends,	3	—	3	109	61	170
Probate Judges,	87	59	146	756	627	1383
Judges of the Superior Court,	5	—	5	42	4	46
Governor's Orders,	—	—	—	28	4	32
Justice or Police Court,	3	1	3	30	12	42
Order General Assembly,	1	—	—	1	—	1
Total,	131	69	161	966	708	1674

TABLE X.

HOW SUPPORTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Self or friends (estates),	7	—	7	111	69	171
By Town and Friends (in part),	50	18	32	253	243	506
By State and Town (as poor),	72	48	120	553	396	949
By State alone,	2	—	2	49	39	88
Total,	131	69	161	966	708	1674

TABLE XI.

FORM OF DISEASE IN THOSE ADMITTED.

FORM OF DISEASE	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute,	23	11	40	381	135	479
do. Chronic,	27	18	45	304	285	589
do. Epileptic,	6	2	8	49	19	68
do. Puerperal,	—	4	4	—	37	37
do. Suicidal, -	1		1	5	5	9
do. Homicidal,	—	—	—	4	2	6
do. Recurrent,	3	1	4	10	24	58
Delusion, Simple,			—	10		11
Monomania, -	—	—	—	13	8	21
Melancholia, Acute,	4	7	11	69	71	130
do. Chronic, -	4	10	14	32	41	75
do. Atonic,	—	—	—	4	2	6
General Paresis, -	4	—	6	21	1	22
Methomania (Inebriate	4	1	5	53	3	56
Dementia, Acute,	—	3	3	11	6	17
do. Chronic,	9	2	11	36	28	64
do. Senile,	4	1	5	20	12	32
Imbecility,	2	—	3	28	5	33
Nymphomania,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Not Insane,	—	—	—	14	4	18
Total	101	60	161	866	708	1574

TABLE XII.

COMPLICATIONS (OF NERVOUS SYSTEM) IN THOSE ADMITTED.

COMPLICATIONS.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aphasia,	—	—	—	4	—	4
Apoplexy,	—	—	—	4	—	4
Chorea,	—	—	—	3	3	6
Epilepsy,	6	2	8	48	20	68
Hemiplegia, -	—	—	—	4	1	5
Hereditary Tendency,	29	22	51	206	152	358
Paraplegia, -	—	—	—	2	2	4
Paralysis Agitans, -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pseudo Hypertrophic Paralysis	—	—	—	—	1	1
Prog. Muscular Atrophy,	—	—	—	1	1	2
Spinal Paralysis,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Without Complications,	66	36	102	628	527	1225
Total,	101	60	161	866	708	1574

TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First,	82	50	132	657	487	1144
Second,	7	5	12	119	96	215
Third,	3	3	6	35	36	71
Fourth,	2	—	2	15	12	27
Fifth,	1	1	2	5	7	12
Sixth,	—	—	—	3	4	7
Seventh,	—	—	—	3	3	6
Eighth,	—	—	—	—	2	2
Several,	1	—	1	34	16	50
Unknown,	5	1	6	83	39	122
Not Insane,	—	—	—	14	4	18
Total,	101	60	161	966	708	1674

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month,	18	6	24	135	85	220
1 to 3 months,	12	8	20	156	77	233
3 to 6 "	9	7	16	89	53	142
6 to 9 "	4	3	7	52	53	105
9 to 12 "	3	1	4	49	32	81
12 to 18 "	5	4	9	49	51	100
18 to 24 "	7	3	10	43	33	76
2 to 3 years,	14	10	24	81	70	151
3 to 5 "	7	8	15	74	71	145
5 to 10 "	9	9	18	73	60	133
10 to 15 "	2	—	2	35	30	65
15 to 20 "	1	—	1	17	24	41
20 to 25 "	3	1	4	14	9	23
25 to 30 "	—	—	—	12	2	14
30 and over,	1	—	1	8	13	21
Unknown,	6	—	6	67	39	106
Not Insane,	—	—	—	14	4	18
Total,	101	60	161	966	708	1674

TABLE XV.

RECOVERED OF THOSE ATTACKED AT THE SEVERAL AGES FROM THE BEGINNING.

AGE.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent Recovered of those Attacked from Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15.	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20,	13	11	24	16.45	22.22	18.60
20 to 25,	34	24	58	25.37	22.42	24.06
25 to 30,	31	19	50	23.07	16.37	20.32
30 to 35,	28	15	43	21.70	17.24	19.91
35 to 40,	25	14	37	22.32	14.89	21.21
40 to 45,	19	12	31	25.00	17.91	21.87
45 to 50,	20	8	28	27.39	12.69	20.00
50 to 60,	20	4	24	21.50	13.30	18.12
60 to 70,	15	2	17	22.38	10.00	19.42
70 to 80,	2	—	2	16.66	——	9.09
Over 80	1	—	1	33.33	——	14.28
Total.	216	114	330			

TABLE XVI.

RECOVERED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT FROM THE BEGINNING.

AGE.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent. Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Month.	81	39	120	61.66	45.88	54.54
1 to 3 Months.	68	34	97	42.39	40.25	41.20
3 to 6 "	26	9	35	20.80	16.96	19.44
6 to 9 "	13	8	21	23.07	15.36	20.00
9 to 12 "	8	5	13	16.32	15.62	16.11
1 to 2 years,	10	12	22	18.18	21.56	20.00
2 to 3 "	5	4	9	8.64	5.71	7.20
3 to 5 "	3	4	7	6.25	5.71	5.90
5 to 10 "	2	1	3	2.75	1.16	2.25
Over 10 "	—	1	1	——	3.33	3.33
Total.	216	114	330			

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE WHO RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING

DURATION.	Number Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month,	14	11	25
1 to 2 months,	29	19	48
2 to 3 "	33	24	57
3 to 6 "	42	35	77
6 to 9 "	24	10	34
9 to 12 "	14	8	22
12 to 18 "	9	8	17
18 to 24 "	—	4	4
2 to 3 Years.	3	3	6
3 to 5 "	3	1	4
Over 5 "	1	—	1
Total.	210	118	330
Average duration of all.	5.24 months.	4.93 months.	5.10 months.

TABLE XVIII.

WHOLE DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	Number Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month,	10	9	19
1 to 2 months,	41	33	74
2 to 3 "	47	9	56
3 to 6 "	31	18	49
6 to 9 "	22	14	36
9 to 12 "	23	6	29
12 to 18 "	11	10	21
18 to 24 "	8	3	11
2 to 3 years.	8	7	15
3 to 5 "	6	5	11
Over 5 "	4	5	9
Total.	210	114	330
Average duration of all.	6.10 months.	5.05 months.	10.31 months.

TABLE XIX.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DISEASE.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent. Recovered of each form Admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute,	127	62	189	45.23	31.79	39.41
do. Chronic,	11	26	37	3.92	5.02	4.58
do. Epileptic,	3	1	4	4.12	5.26	5.00
do. Puerperal,	—	9	9	—	52.94	52.94
do. Recurrent,	4	4	8	44.00	25.	30.76
do. Suicidal,	—	2	2	—	40	22.22
Delirium, Simple,	51	—	51	100.	—	100.
Dementia, Acute,	1	1	2	3.03	10.56	11.76
Monomania,	4	1	5	26.66	25.	29.41
Melancholia (Inebriates),	30	3	33	50.00	100	50.00
Melancholia, Acute,	13	14	27	23.21	21.54	27.69
Melancholia, Chronic,	2	2	4	6.45	8.69	7.27
Nymphomania,	1	—	1	100.	—	100.
Total,	246	134	380			

TABLE XX.

CAUSE (EXCITING) OF DISEASES OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

CAUSE.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent. Recovered of each class Admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety of mind, business and otherwise,	26	7	33	21.31	28	25.57
Connected with the affections,	11	5	16	37.93	18.50	23.19
Connected with fluctuations of fortune,	7	—	7	93	—	53.84
Connected with religion,	11	2	13	09.84	17.65	26.80
Epilepsy,	3	1	4	8.38	5.50	6.66
Excessive Venery,	4	—	4	44.44	—	44.44
Ill Health,	38	27	65	27.78	20.21	23.99
Intemperance,	21	6	27	75.27	50	70.93
Masturbation,	7	—	7	10.00	—	8.86
Nervous Shock,	—	1	2	—	50.	25.
Over Study,	—	2	2	—	22.22	13.33
Puerperal,	—	12	12	—	80.	46.
Tobacco,	3	—	3	42.85	—	42.85
Uncleanness,	2	—	2	50.00	—	50.
Unknown,	53	39	92	14.52	11.85	13.25
Total,	246	134	380			

TABLE XXI.

NATIVITY OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE SEASONING.

COUNTRY.	Number Received			Per Cent. Recovered of each Class Admitted		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States, white,	154	71	225	73.69	77.66	75.17
" " colored,	4	1	5	13.33	33.33	16.66
Canada,	2	—	2	28.57	—	28.57
England,	10	2	12	23.81	50.00	26.66
Ireland,	32	33	65	37.20	34.37	35.75
Germany,	10	7	17	25.64	21.87	23.94
Italy,	1	1	2	50.	50.	50.
Switzerland,	2	—	2	66.66	—	66.66
Sweden,	1	1	2	16.66	100.	40.
Total Recovered,	216	114	330			

NOTE.—From the beginning of the Hospital to [illegible] 1866, [illegible] males, and 1 colored female have been admitted.

TABLE XXII.

AGES AT DEATH.

AGE.	Within the Year.			From the Admission.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15,	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20,	—	—	—	2	0	1
20 to 25,	1	1	1	6	0	14
25 to 30,	1	1	2	14	0	21
30 to 35,	2	—	2	10	1	11
35 to 40,	3	—	3	24	0	24
40 to 45,	3	1	4	44	0	37
45 to 50,	4	—	4	21	1	22
50 to 55,	3	1	4	19	17	43
55 to 60,	1	1	2	11	0	11
60 to 70,	2	1	3	10	0	10
70 to 80,	2	—	2	3	0	3
80 to 90,	2	—	2	1	0	1
Over 90,	—	2	2	1	1	1
Total,	27	10	37	114	21	135

TABLE XXIII.

DEATHS AND THE CAUSES.

CAUSES.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aneurism Aortarum,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Atrophy of Brain,	—	1	1	—	1	1
Apoplexy,	2	—	2	15	1	16
Bright's Disease, -	1	—	1	5	2	7
Cancer of Breast,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cancer of Stomach,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cancer of Uterus,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cancer, Medullary,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carbuncle, -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cardiac Hypertrophy, -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cardiac Thrombosis,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cirrhosis,	—	—	—	1	1	2
Congestion of Lungs, -	—	—	—	1	1	2
Diarrhœa, -	—	—	—	3	3	6
Drowning (Accidentally),	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dysentery,	—	—	—	2	3	5
Epilepsy,	—	—	—	7	4	11
Erysipelas,	6	1	7	6	1	7
Fracture of Limbs,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Gangrene of Lungs,	—	—	—	2	1	3
General Paresis,	—	1	1	16	1	17
General Dropsy,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Jaundice, -	—	—	—	5	4	9
Injuries from Fall,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Leucocythæmia,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Marks, Acute,	1	—	1	19	10	29
Marks, Chronic,	5	1	6	16	7	23
Melancholia,	—	2	2	2	2	4
Marasmus,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Nephritis, Acute Desquam., -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ossification of Coc. Arteries,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Osteoarthritis Chronic,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Paralysis,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Phthisis,	1	1	2	33	37	70
Pleurisy,	—	—	—	2	1	3
Pneumonia,	—	—	—	3	4	14
Peritonitis, Chronic,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pyæmia,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pre-Thrax,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Senility,	1	1	1	30	31	61
Septicæmia,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Shock from Injuries, -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Strangulation by Food,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Strangulation by Suicide,	—	1	1	4	5	9
Syphilis,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis,	—	1	1	1	3	4
Tetanus,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Typhomania,	—	—	—	—	2	2
Undetermined,	—	—	—	6	4	10
Ulceration of Gall Bladder,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Uræmic Hæmorrhage,	—	1	1	—	1	1
Vertigo,	—	—	—	1	1	2
Valvular Disease of Heart,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total,	27	13	40	183	99	282

TABLE XXIV.

RATIO OF DEATHS FROM THE BEGINNING.

PER CENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Of all admitted,	13·01	13·58	16·89
Of average number in Hospital,	10·05	5·59	7·72

TABLE XXV.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	From Admission into the Hospital.			From the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month,	29	17	46	1	3	4
1 to 2 months,	10	4	14	8	4	12
2 to 3 "	25	3	28	6	3	9
3 to 6 "	22	11	33	9	4	13
6 to 9 "	15	5	20	14	4	18
9 to 12 "	15	3	18	6	6	12
12 to 18 "	21	13	34	10	6	16
18 to 24 "	4	2	6	15	5	20
2 to 3 years,	16	15	31	20	6	26
3 to 5 "	13	17	30	24	17	41
5 to 10 "	16	7	23	22	17	39
10 to 15 "	—	—	—	14	6	20
15 to 20 "	—	—	—	7	6	13
20 to 25 "	—	—	—	5	1	6
25 to 30 "	—	—	—	2	1	3
30 to 40 "	—	—	—	2	4	6
40 to 50 "	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unknown,	—	—	—	2	2	4
	Months.	Months.	Months.	Years.	Years.	Years.
Average of all,	18·38	20·17	20·03	5·28	5·00	5·62

TABLE XXVI.

REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

AGE	Males.	Females.	Total.
[illegible]	1	—	1
[illegible]	1	1	2
[illegible]	24	9	33
[illegible]	45	25	70
[illegible]	45	32	77
[illegible]	42	49	91
[illegible]	48	38	86
[illegible]	47	38	85
[illegible]	39	44	83
[illegible]	31	11	42
[illegible]	7	7	14
[illegible]	—	2	2
[illegible]	—	—	—
Total	331	246	581

TABLE XXVII.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.—DURATION OF THE DISEASE.

DURATION.	Since Admission.			Since the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
[illegible]	7	4	11	2	—	2
[illegible]	7	5	12	—	—	—
[illegible]	6	5	11	4	—	4
[illegible]	16	13	29	3	2	5
[illegible]	14	9	23	8	9	17
[illegible]	10	8	18	4	3	7
[illegible]	10	13	23	7	8	15
[illegible]	15	17	32	8	11	19
[illegible]	17	14	31	16	14	30
[illegible]	16	19	35	23	23	46
[illegible]	11	10	21	61	55	116
[illegible]	27	—	27	31	26	57
[illegible]	—	—	—	31	24	55
[illegible]	—	—	—	9	18	27
[illegible]	—	—	—	6	11	17
[illegible]	—	—	—	8	6	14
[illegible]	—	—	—	4	2	6
Unknown	—	—	—	19	2	21
Total	331	246	581	241	240	481

TABLE XXVIII.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.—PROSPECT.

PROSPECT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curable,	14	21	35
Incurable,	227	229	456
Total,	241	240	481

TABLE XXIX.

ADMISSIONS FROM CAUSES.

CAUSES.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety (mind, loss, and otherwise)	10	5	15	66	45	111
Apoplexy,	—	—	—	9	1	10
Confinement,	1	—	1	4	—	4
Congenital,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Connected with the Affections,	2	8	10	23	40	63
Domestic Difficulties,	2	1	3	2	1	3
Epilepsy,	5	2	7	17	10	27
Excessive Venery,	1	—	1	3	—	3
Fluctuations of Fortune,	1	—	1	11	—	11
Ill Health,	1	8	9	123	189	312
Injury to Head,	4	—	4	3	—	3
Intemperance,	21	3	24	121	12	133
Masturbation,	13	2	15	66	5	71
Menopause,	—	1	1	—	3	3
Meningitis, Acute,	—	—	—	—	4	4
Nervous Shock,	—	—	—	6	4	10
Neuralgia,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Not Insane,	—	—	—	13	1	14
Old Age,	1	1	2	9	8	17
Over Study,	—	—	—	6	5	11
Typhoid Fever,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Over Work,	4	3	7	17	10	27
Partial Insolation,	7	—	7	4	—	4
Puerperal,	—	4	4	—	30	30
Religion,	4	4	8	27	17	44
Syphilis,	1	—	1	3	—	3
Tobacco,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Unknown or Undetermined,	23	28	51	345	329	674
Total,	101	80	193	903	708	1671

TABLE XXX.—Operations of the Hospital from the Beginning, in each year.

PATIENTS.	Year ending March 31, 1869	Year ending March 31, 1870	Year ending March 31, 1871	Year ending March 31, 1872	Year ending March 31, 1873	Year ending March 31, 1874	Year ending March 31, 1875	Year ending March 31, 1876	Year ending Nov. 30, 1876	Year ending Nov. 30, 1877	Year ending Nov. 30, 1878	Total.
Admitted—Males,	105	78	43	54	43	93	122	108	60	92	141	966
Females,	101	58	48	36	31	109	88	58	59	81	91	759
Total,	206	134	91	90	74	202	210	166	88	173	232	1674
Discharged Recovered—Males,	25	27	14	11	8	16	24	23	12	26	21	224
Females,	—	16	6	6	3	21	17	12	6	15	12	114
Total,	25	43	20	17	11	37	41	35	18	41	33	339
Improved—Males,	11	8	14	7	8	9	19	23	21	24	25	170
Females,	—	23	6	4	5	20	23	23	11	20	14	147
Total,	11	18	19	11	13	29	41	46	32	44	40	317
Stationary—Males,	6	27	8	14	11	15	14	18	12	20	21	156
Females,	—	10	6	10	9	15	20	14	5	14	15	118
Total,	6	37	14	24	20	30	34	32	17	34	36	272
Died—Males,	14	18	11	9	15	18	21	26	5	19	27	184
Females,	1	3	10	6	8	17	15	7	6	12	18	99
Total,	15	21	21	15	21	35	36	33	11	31	45	283
Whole No. in the year,	208	283	307	329	336	524	662	511	518	613	626	
No. at the end of the year,	200	199	237	262	271	395	450	469	492	468	481	

TABLE XXXI.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES—RATIO PER CENT.

	Within the Year.	From the Beginning.
Admissions from Causes:		
Anxiety of Mind and Overstudy,	8.07	5.45
Apoplexy,		.59
Connected with the Affections,	6.21	4.19
Connected with Loss of Property,	.59	1.15
Connected with Religion,	4.36	2.63
Epilepsy,	1.34	3.88
Ill Health,	5.32	17.08
Intemperance,	14.22	9.62
Masturbation,	2.23	4.24
Old Age,	1.24	.83
Puerperal,	2.42	1.79
Unknown,	28.57	41.45
Recovered of all cases Admitted:		
Under one Year,	32.39	36.41
One Year and Over,	18.66	4.92
Deaths of all under care,	6.35	16.90
Deaths of average number in Hospital,	8.45	7.72

Treasurer's Report.

The following statement of the fiscal concerns of "The Connecticut Hospital for the Insane," for the term commencing December 1st, 1877, and ending November 30th, 1878, is respectfully submitted to the Board of Trustees

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, December 1st, 1877,	$3,061.72
Revenue account from the Hospital,	108,195.72
	$111,257.44

PAYMENTS

Amount of Superintendent's Orders, -	$110,114.69
Balance in hands of Treasurer, November 30th, 1878	*1,142.75
	$111,257.44

All of which is respectfully submitted,

M. B. COPELAND,
Treasurer.

Middletown, Conn., December 2d, 1878

We hereby certify that we have examined the vouchers and accounts of the Hospital, of which the above is an abstract, and find them correct.

H. Sidney Hayden,
Julius Hotchkiss,
Henry Woodward.

* Orders No. 4,380, for $9.86, and No. 4,395, for $4.65, making a total of $14.51, drawn by the Superintendent, had not reached the Treasurer at date of report, hence an apparent difference of that amount in balance of cash on hand.

Superintendent's Financial Report.

DEBTOR.

December 1st, 1877.	To cash on hand,	$1,422.07	
" "	To balance in Bank,	3,057.27	
November 30, 1878.	To Revenue for Year,	108,185.72	
			$112,665.06

CREDIT.

Dec. 1877.	By Vouchers	$12,194.60	
Jan. 1878.	" "	10,525.58	
Feb. "	" "	6,649.26	
March, "	" "	8,328.85	
April. "	" "	7,871.71	
May. "	" "	9,196.71	
June. "	" "	10,150.04	
July. "	" "	10,759.16	
August. "	" "	6,654.45	
Sept. "	" "	11,332.45	
Oct. "	" "	7,823.31	
Nov. "	" "	9,770.71	
			$111,276.64
Nov. 30, 1878.	By Cash on hand,		260.13
" "	By Balance in Bank,		1,128.24
			$112,665.06

I hereby certify that I have examined the vouchers and accounts of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, for the year ending November 30th, 1878, and find the same to be correct. Also, that there remained in the hands of the Superintendent of said Institution the sum of Two hundred, sixty and $\frac{13}{100}$ dollars ($260.13), in cash, and in the hands of the Treasurer the sum of Eleven hundred, twenty-eight and $\frac{24}{100}$ dollars ($1,128.24), in cash,—making a total of Thirteen hundred, eighty-eight and $\frac{37}{100}$ dollars ($1,388.37), cash on hand, at the above date.

Gerrit Kenrick, *Auditor of Institutions Receiving State Aid.*

Abstract of Vouchers for the Year Ending November 30th, 1878.

Month.	Salaries of Officers and Pay of Employés.	Furniture and Repairs.	Fuel and Lights.	Dry Goods and Clothing.	Books, Stationery and Postage.	Provisions.	Fish.	Flour.	Meat.	Groceries.
Dec. 1877, -	$2,790.97	$322.61	$2,915.55	$729.97	$46.67	$324.75	$244.30	$408.45	$1,269.30	$746.63
Jan. 1878, -	2,853.97	301.81	1,048.60	1,041.66	86.42	425.54	313.45	564.07	1,220.17	1,036.12
February,	2,816.71	498.93	4.87	163.86	46.57	122.79	281.65	435.12	202.75	845.08
March, -	2,744.56	251.75	832.20	171.00	346.96	724.17	348.77	34.16	1,021.77	345.92
April - -	2,638.80	446.40	61.12	274.28	43.15	152.89	284.16	777.25	82.53	1,007.92
May, -	2,683.16	398.61		584.38	143.12	701.81	159.80	49.05	1,227.38	741.57
June, - -	2,683.96	1,102.26	1,261.53	297.79	94.57	603.82	143.99	466.05	1,107.11	927.11
July, - -	2,741.15	938.16	5.00	358.68	62.05	628.92	107.13	657.00	918.15	704.31
August, -	2,840.39	187.14	448.90	453.70	81.23	428.69	174.70	290.00	162.86	680.78
September, -	2,691.45	284.83	2,789.41	350.58	215.93	638.12	154.23	584.80	325.67	845.19
October, - -	2,397.45	68.66	295.46	236.77	46.63	602.11	106.34	80.25	1,654.51	349.26
November,	2,415.23	375.93	1,865.84	465.04	16.19	236.16	161.98	5.00	411.07	723.01
Total, -	$31,087.66	$5,077.09	$11,331.37	$5,151.73	$1,174.39	$5,587.89	$2,906.80	$4,351.60	$9,153.39	$8,553.19

Abstract of Vouchers for the Year.—Continued.

Month	Farm and Garden.	Construction.	Freight.	Medical Stores.	Burial.	Refunded.	Repairing.	Insurance.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Dec., 1877,	$612.87	$379.38	$165.95	$74.49	$12.00	$58.76	$1,011.38		$80.54	$12,194.60
Jan., 1878,	414.07	19.25	57.78	174.07	27.00	99.52	612.03	$8.00	171.05	10,525.58
February,	374.53	34.72	20.91	121.16	10.00	31.45	649.71		170.40	8,649.26
March,	386.00		18.50	47.11		50.83	261.97		149.16	8,328.23
April,	702.66	1.75	58.89	107.55		60.23	594.38	375.00	134.36	7,871.71
May,	573.25	547.04	72.80	42.91	17.15	22.37	820.85	150.00	251.06	9,196.71
June,	884.25	125.15	20.93	43.65	20.85		406.68	150.00	31.15	10,170.04
July,	420.26	2,301.08	90.58	56.27	8.00	23.20	332.77	150.00	226.25	10,759.16
August,	264.38	454.16	34.59	42.90		6.01	268.79		190.21	6,654.43
September,	146.77	1,610.57	58.64	247.30	55.40		806.36		884.95	11,332.95
October,	124.09	1,238.74	9.20	88.51	15.85	14.70	384.57		117.43	7,823.31
November,	418.49	2,046.14	53.81	43.63		22.86	360.50		159.03	9,770.71
Total,	5,313.32	8,731.81	642.69	1,149.53	144.25	389.32	5,909.79	831.00	1,875.04	111,276.69

APPENDIX.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of the Probate Court, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which the person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, one woolen coat, one woolen vest, one pair woolen pantaloons, two pair new socks, one pair new shoes or boots, and one comfortable outside garment.

Each female patient shall, in addition to a quantity of under-clothing, shoes and stockings corresponding to that required for the male patient, have one flannel petticoat, two good dresses, one cloak or other good outside garment. Extra and better apparel is very desirable for Chapel worship and out-of-door's exercise and riding.

4. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent, it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, etc., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost, and for them the officers of the Hospital are not responsible.

5. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but other essential, particulars may be learned.

6. The price of board, including washing, mending, and attendance, for all who are supported at the public charge, is three dollars and seventy-five cents per week.

7. Pauper patients, or those supported partly by the towns in which they reside, and partly by the State, are admitted agreeably to Section 1, Chap. 103, Public Acts, 1878.

8. Indigent persons, or those possessing little property, and partly supported by friends and partly by the Town, are admitted under Section 1, Chap. 103, Public Acts, 1878.

9. Private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, are admitted to the Hospital under Section 2, Chap. 103, Public Acts, 1878.

10. Visitors are admitted to the institution between the hours of ten A. M., and twelve, M., and between two and four, P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only, but no visitors shall be admitted to the Wards occupied by patients without express permission from the Superintendent, and especial care is to be taken that no amount of visiting is permitted that might prove injurious to the patients.

House Bill No. 42

CHAPTER CIII.

An Act concerning Connecticut Hospital for the Insane.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SEC. 1. When any pauper in any town may be insane, a selectman of such town shall apply to the judge of probate of the district wherein said pauper resides, for his admission to said hospital; and said judge shall appoint a respectable physician, who shall fully investigate the facts of the case, and report to said judge, and if such physician shall be satisfied that said pauper is insane, the judge shall order such selectmen forthwith to take such insane pauper to the hospital, where he shall be kept and supported so long as may be requisite, and two dollars and fifty cents of the expense of his support shall be paid by the town legally chargeable with his support, and the balance by the State; and when an indigent person, not a pauper, is insane, application may be made in his behalf to the judge of probate for the district where he resides, who shall appoint a respectable physician and a Selectman of the town where said indigent person resides, who shall fully investigate the facts and report to said judge, who, if satisfied that such person is indigent and insane, shall order him to be taken, by the person making the application, to the hospital, *where he shall be kept and supported as long as may be requisite; and half of the expenses of his support shall be paid by the town to which he would be chargeable if a pauper, and half by the person making the application;* and when a judge shall issue an order for the admission of any pauper or indigent person to the hospital, he shall record it, and immediately transmit a duplicate to the governor.

SEC. 2. The trustees may authorize the superintendent to admit patients into the hospital, under special agreements, when there are vacancies.

SEC. 3. The price for keeping any pauper or indigent person shall be fixed by the trustees,* and shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per week, and shall be payable quarterly.

SEC. 4. There shall be taxed monthly, by the comptroller, one dollar and fifty cents for each week's board at said hospital, and two dollars for each week's board at any other hospital or asylum for the insane of all insane paupers belonging to towns in this State, committed in pursuance of the first section of this act; and the superintendent of each of said institutions shall make the bill therefor, and present it to the governor, upon whose approval it shall be paid from the State treasury.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved March 29, 1878.

*At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Institution, held December 14th, 1876, it was unanimously voted to reduce the price of board to three dollars and seventy-five cents per week from December 1st, 1878, subject to approval of the General Assembly.

Date Issued

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